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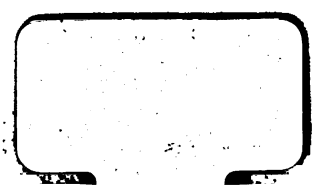

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POLITICAL STATE OF *Great-Britain.*

VOLUME X.

CONTAINING

The Months of JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER. MDCCXV.

By Mr. A. BOYER.

LONDON: Printed for JOHN BAKER, and T. WARNER at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-Noster Row*, 1716.

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THE

POLITICAL STATE

FOR

The Month of JULY, 1715.

London, July, 31. 1715.

SIR,

ON *Thurſday* the 7th of *July*, Mr. *Walpole*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the Houſe, 'That the Committee 'had, in Obedience to 'the Commands of the Houſe, prepared '*Articles of Impeachment* for *High Treaſon* 'and other *High Crimes* and *Miſdemeanors*, 'againſt

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'against *Rob.* E. of *Oxford*, and E. *Mortimer*; 'and that the Committee had commanded 'him, at the same time, to acquaint the 'House, that they should, in a short 'Time, have further Articles to lay be-'fore the House against the said Earl; and that the Committee had directed him to 'report the *Articles* (already prepared) 'to the House:' And he read them in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, where they were once read.

Articles of Impeachment against the E. of Oxford, *laid before the Commons.* July 7.

After this it was moved by a *Tory* Member, that the further Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; but it was carry'd without dividing, and order'd, That the said Report be read a second time the next Day. Accordingly, on the 8th of *July*, the First Ten of the *Articles of Impeachment* against *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were read a 2d time; and upon the Question severally put thereupon (with Amendments to some of them) there was a long Debate from Two till Eight in the Evening, when they were agreed to, by a Majority of 280 Voices, against 125. Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the next Morning, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by 247 Votes against 139. Hereupon the Eleventh Article was read a second time, and amended by the House; and, after Candles had been brought in, there arose a great Debate, upon the Question, Whether the said Article was *High Treason?* Sir *Robert Raymond*, formerly Sollicitor-General,

Debate about them. July 8.

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Sollicitor-General, *William Bromley*, Esq; Sir *William Wyndham*, the Auditors *Harley* and *Foley*, Mr. *Ward*, and Mr. *Hungerford* (who had already spoke in favour of the Earl of *Oxford*) maintain'd the Negative: And were strongly supported by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, one of the Committee of Secrecy. The Latter said, among other things, 'That it was ever his Principle to 'do Justice to every Body, from the 'Highest to the Lowest, being persuaded, 'That it was the Duty of an honest Man 'never to act by a Spirit of Party. That 'he hoped he might pretend to have some 'Knowledge of the Laws of the Kingdom; and as, in the *Committee of Secrecy*, he had taken the Liberty to differ 'from his Colleagues, he would not scruple to declare now to the whole House, 'that, in his Judgment, the Charge in 'Question did not amount to *High Treason*. Most of the other Members of the *Committee of Secrecy* were offended at this Speech, which both *revealed* and *censured* their Proceedings: And thereupon Mr. *Walpole* answer'd, with some Warmth, 'That there were both in and out of the 'Committee of Secrecy several Persons, who 'did not, in the least, yield to the Member that spoke last, in point of *Honesty*; 'and who, without derogating from his 'Merit, were superior to him in the 'Knowledge of the Laws; but who, at 'the same time, were satisfied that the 'Charge specified in the Eleventh Article 'amounted to Treason.' Mr. *Walpole* was back'd by General *Stanhope*, the Lord *Coningsby*,

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Coningsby, General *Cadogan*, Mr. *Boſcawe* and Mr. *Aiſlaby*; and the Eleventh Article being amended, the ſame was agreed to by the Houſe, by a Majority of 24 Votes againſt 127. It is obſervable, that Mr. Auditor *Harley* endeavour'd to juſtify his Brother; *Firſt*, By urging that he ever acted by the Late Queen's poſitive Commands; to prove which he offer'd to produce Two Letters from Her Majeſty and *2dly*, The Neceſſity of making Peace. Having, upon this Occaſion, advanc'd, that the *Dutch* prolong'd the War, and that their Deputies in the Army had often prevented the giving the Enemy a Deciſive Blow. General *Cadogan* anſwer'd him very ſmartly; ſhew'd that the *Dutch* were more concern'd than any Prince or State in the Grand Alliance to put an end to the War; and undertook to prove, that there had not been any Campaign in *Flanders*, except that in which the Duke of *Ormond* commanded that was not mark'd, and famous to all Poſterity, for ſome ſignal and glorious Event, to the Advantage of the common Cauſe. Then the reſt of the Sixteen Articles were ſeverally read a ſecond time, and with Amendments to ſome of them agreed unto by the Houſe, who *ordered* Firſt, *That the ſaid Articles be engroſſed* Secondly, *That a Clauſe be prepared ſaving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles againſt the ſaid* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer; *and that he may be ſequeſter'd from Parliament, and committed to ſafe Cuſtody.* This Clauſe was, according

cording to Order, offer'd the next * Day, to the Houſe; and being twice read, and agreed to, was order'd to be engroſſed with the Articles of Impeachment. Whilſt this was doing, the Commons order'd Mr. *Comptroller* to go to the Lords with a Meſſage, to deſire that their Lordſhips would continue ſitting ſome time; with which Deſire Their Lordſhips readily comply'd. Then the Ingroſſed Articles of Impeachment againſt *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were read; after which it was order'd, Firſt, *That the Lord* Coningsby *do carry the ſaid Articles to the Lords*, 2dly, *That the Ld.* Coningsby *be directed (before he exhibits the ſaid Articles to the Lords) to impeach* Robert, *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *to the effect following*, viz.

* July 9th.

Orders of the H. of Commons for impeaching the E. of Oxf-d.

My LORDS,

The Commons aſſembled in Parliament having received information of divers Traiterous Practices and Deſigns of a Great Peer of this Houſe, Robert, *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer; *have commanded me to impeach the ſaid Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of* Great Britain, *impeach* Robert, *Earl of* Oxford *and E.* Mortimer, *of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. I am further commanded by the Houſe of Commons to pray and demand of Your Lordſhips, That the Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer *may be ſequeſter'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.*

After

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After this, Mr. *Sollicitor-General* having been ſent to the Lords with a Meſſage, to deſire, that Their Lordſhips would direct the *Painted Chamber*, the *Lobby*, and the Paſſage to the Houſe of Peers might be clear'd from any Crowd (which was done accordingly, by Five a-clock in the Afternoon) the Lord *Coningsby*, attended by moſt of the *Whig* Members, went up to the Houſe of Peers, and, at their Bar, impeach'd *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in the Form abovemention'd; and then left with Their Lordſhips the following *ARTICLES* of *IMPEACHMENT.*

Articles of *IMPEACHMENT* againſt the ſaid Earl.

WHEREAS many ſolemn Treaties and Alliances have been formerly enter'd into between the Crown of *England* and other Princes and Potentates of *Europe*, for their mutual Safety, and from the Conſiderations of the common Danger which threaten'd all *Chriſtendom*, from the immoderate Growth of the Power of *France*: And whereas the Preventing the Monarchy of *Spain* from coming into the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, has, for many Years, been a fundamental Principle and Maxim of Union among the Allies, in order to preſerve a juſt Ballance of Power in *Europe*: And to that end, as the Deſigns of *France* on the Monarchy of *Spain* have, from Time to Time, appear'd, new Treaties and expreſs Stipulations have been enter'd into amongſt the Allies, to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt that approaching Danger: And on this Foundation a Treaty for an intended Partition, whereby a Small Part only of the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* was allotted to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, was condemn'd by the Wiſdom of Parliament, as being highly prejudicial and fatal in its Conſequences to *England*, and the Peace of *Europe*. And whereas the D. of *Anjou*, Grandſon to the K. of *France*, on the Demiſe of *Charles* II. K. of *Spain*, took poſſeſſion of the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, whereby the

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the Ballance of Power, the *Protestant* Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, were threaten'd with immediate Danger: Whereupon *Leopold*, then Emp. of *Germany*, His Late Majesty King *William* the Third, of Ever-glorious Memory, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, finding, at that most critical Juncture, that a strict Conjunction and Alliance between themselves was become necessary, for repelling the Greatness of the Common Danger from so great an Accession of the Power to the then Common Enemy, did, in the Year of our Lord 1701, make, form, and conclude, a New Treaty and Alliance, whereby it was agreed, That there shall be and continue between the said Confederates, His Sacred Imperial Majesty, His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General of the *United Provinces*, a Constant, Perpetual, and Inviolable Friendship and Correspondence, and that each Party shall be obliged to promote the Advantages of the other, and prevent all Inconveniences and Dangers that might happen to them, as far as lies in their Power: That the said Allies desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all *Europe*, have adjudg'd, that nothing can be more effectual for the Establishment thereof, than the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession, and that the King of *Great Britain* and the States General may obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects: That the said Confederates therefore shall, in the first place, endeavour, by Amicable Means, to obtain the said Satisfaction; but if, contrary to their Expectations and Wishes, the same is not had, the same Confederates do engage and promise to one another, that they will assist each other with all their Forces, according to a specification to be agreed upon in a peculiar Convention for that Purpose: That the Confederates, in order to the procuring the Satisfaction and Security aforesaid, shall, amongst other things, use their utmost Endeavours to recover the Provinces of the *Spanish Low Countries*, that they may be a Fence and Rampart, commonly call'd a *Barrier*, separating and dividing *France* from the *United Provinces*, for the Security of the States General, as they have serv'd in all Times, till of late that the *Most Christian King* has

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ſeized them by his Forces; as likewiſe the Dutchy of *Milan*, with its Dependencies, as a Fief of the Empire, and contributing to the Security of His Imperial Majeſty's hereditary Dominions; beſides the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Lands and Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany* in the *Mediterranean*, that belonged to the *Spaniſh* Dominions, and may ſerve to the ſame Purpoſe, and will be alſo of Advantage to the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the *United Provinces*: That in caſe the Confederates ſhall be forced to enter into a War, for obtaining the Satisfaction aforeſaid for His Imperial Majeſty, and the Security of His Majeſty of *Great Britain* and the States-General, they ſhall communicate their Deſigns to one another, as well in relation to the Actions of the War, as all other things wherein the common Cauſe is concern'd: That it ſhall not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unleſs jointly, and by a Communication of Counſels; and no Peace ſhall be made, unleſs an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction for His Imperial Majeſty, and the particular Security of the Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Navigations, and Commerce, for His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, be firſt obtained; and unleſs care be taken, by fitting Security, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* ſhall never come and be united under the ſame Government, nor that one and the ſame Perſon ſhall be King of Both Kingdoms; and particularly that the *French* ſhall never get into the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Indies*, neither ſhall they be permitted to ſail thither on the Account of Traffick, directly or indirectly, on any Pretence whatſoever: And laſtly, unleſs full Liberty be granted unto the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, to exerciſe and enjoy all the ſame Privileges, Rights, Immunities, and Franchiſes of Commerce, by Sea and Land, in *Spain*, the *Mediterranean*, and all Lands and Places which the King of *Spain* laſt deceaſed did poſſeſs at the Time of his Death, as well in *Europe* as elſewhere, which they uſed and enjoyed, or which the Subjects of both, or either of them by any Right acquired by Treaties, Agreements, Cuſtoms, or any other way whatſoever, might have uſed and enjoyed before the Death of the Late King of *Spain*: That, at the ſame Time that the ſaid Agreement or Peace

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Peace shall be made, the Confederates shall agree among themselves about all the things that they shall think necessary for maintaining the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of *Gr. Br.* and the States-General, in the Lands and Dominions they may acquire, and that were possessed by the late Deceased King of *Spain*, and also in what manner the States-General may be secured by the aforesaid Fence or Barrier. And whereas His said late Majesty King *William*, and the States General, seriously considering, that *France* was then become so formidable from the Accession of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, that, in the Opinion of all the World, *Europe* was in Danger of losing her Liberty, and undergoing the heavy Yoke of Universal Monarchy; and that the surest Means of effecting that Design, were to divide the King of *Great Britain* from the States-General; for which Purpose all imaginable Efforts would be made; they therefore thought it necessary to unite in the strictest manner that was possible; and to that End a Defensive Treaty and Alliance was concluded and enter'd into between them, in or about the Month of *November*, 1701; wherein it was, among other things, agreed, That in case the said High Allies should be jointly engaged in War, by reason of this defensive Alliance before-mentioned in the Fifth Article, or on any other Account, there shall be an Offensive, and Defensive, and Perpetual Alliance between them, against those with whom the War shall be, and all their Forces shall be employed by Sea and Land, and they shall act in conjunction or separately, as it shall be agreed between them. But since, in the Alliance with the Emperor, made in *September* last, particular Care was taken of the Recovery of the *Spanish Low Countries* out of the hands of the most Christian King, the said Confederates expressly engage to aid one another with all their Forces for the Recovery of the same. And in regard the principal Interest of the said Confederates consists in the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, the before mentioned Treaty with the Emperor shall be faithfully and sincerely executed, and both Sides shall guaranty the same, and use their Endeavours to confirm and render it more strong from time to time: That in making Peace, particular care shall be taken of the Commerce and Traffick of both Nations, as also for their Security, as well in regard to the *Low-Coun-*

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tries as the Countries adjacent: That when the War is begun, the Confederates shall act in concert, according to the seventh and eighth Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1677 8 between *England* and *Holland*, which is hereby renewed and confirmed; and no Peace, nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the ninth and tenth Articles of that Treaty; by which it was agreed, that when the two Allies come once to an open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him, who shall be declar'd and proclaim'd an Enemy, without it be done conjointly, and with common Consent: That no Negotiation of Peace shall be set on foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other: That each Ally shall continually, and from time to time, impart to the other every thing that passes in the said Negotiation, and shall stipulate with the Common Enemy for the same Rights, Immunities, Exemptions, and Prerogatives for his Ally, as he does for himself, if so be the said Allies do not agree to the contrary. And whereas the *French* King having got Possession of a great part of the *Spanish* Dominions, exercised an absolute Authority over that Monarchy, having seized *Milan* and the *Spanish Low-Countries* by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the Ports of the *Spanish West-Indies* by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; and instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, had proceeded to further Violences, and had taken on him to declare the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and had also influenced *Spain* to concur in the same Affront; her late Majesty Queen *Anne* taking notice, that she found her self obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and to prevent the Mischiefs which all *Europe* was threatned with, to declare War against *France* and *Spain*; did accordingly in the Month of *May* 1702. in the most publick and solemn manner, declare War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the said Declaration, placing her intire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so just and necessary

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an Undertaking, declared, That she would, in conjunction with her Allies, vigorously prosecute the same both by Sea and Land, being assured of the ready Concurrence of her Subjects, in a Cause they had so openly and heartily espoused. And his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, pursuant to the Treaties aforementioned respectively, in or about the said Month of *May*, 1702, did likewise declare War against *France* and *Spain*. And whereas the Kings of *Portugal* and *Prussia*, the Electors of *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Treves*, *Mentz*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Prince of *Hesse*, the Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Mecklenberg*, and *Wirtemberg*, the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, and of the *Upper Rhine*, the Bishops of *Munster* and *Constance*, and other Princes and Powers, being invited by the said Grand Alliance, and relying on the Faith thereof, did afterwards become Parties to the said Confederate War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the Treaty entred into in or about the Month of *May* 1703, between his Imperial Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the King of *Portugal*, it is, amongst other things expresly stipulated, That no Peace nor Truce shall be made, but by the mutual Consent of all the Confederates; nor shall any, at any time, be made, whilst the second Grandson of the most Christian King by the Dauphin, or any other Prince of the Line of *France* continues in *Spain*, nor unless the Crown of *Portugal* shall fully possess and enjoy all the Lands, Kingdoms, Isles, Castles, Cities, Towns, *&c.* with their Territories and Dependencies in *Spain*, or elsewhere, which it now possesses. And in the Treaty of *Norelingen*, ratify'd by her late Majesty, it is, amongst other things, expresly agreed, that it shall not be allow'd to make particular Treaties, but the Peace shall be jointly treated of, and shall not be concluded without obtaining, as far as is possible, the Re-Union of the Lands belonging to the Circles, and until at least the Security of the associated Circles be absolutely provided for, in the best manner that is possible, and better than it has formerly been. And whereas to give the greatest Strength that was possible to the Union, so necessary to both Nations, Her late Majesty and the States, by a Treaty in the Month of *June*, 1703, renewed and confirmed all Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between them; and therein it is,

amongst

amongſt other things, expreſly and particularly ſtipulated, That as the ſaid moſt Serene Queen, and the Lords the States-General, are now in War with *France* and *Spain*, and are reciprocally bound to aſſiſt each other, and mutually to defend, maintain, and preſerve their Countries and Subjects in their Poſſeſſions, Immunities, and Liberties, as well of Navigation and Commerce, as other Rights whatſoever by Sea and Land, againſt and in Oppoſition to all Kings, Princes, and States, and particularly againſt *France* and *Spain*, to the end a juſt and reaſonable Peace may the better be obtained, that may eſtabliſh the Repoſe and Tranquility of *Europe*, it is agreed between the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid Lords the States-General, that neither of the ſaid Allies ſhall make a Suſpenſion of Arms or a Peace with *France* or *Spain*, or any other King, Prince, or State, who ſhall moleſt or attack either of the ſaid Allies, but in Conjunction and by common Conſent. And whereas the ſaid War was for ſeveral Years carry'd on with Vigour and Unanimity by her Majeſty and her Allies, at a vaſt Expence both of Blood and Treaſure; for the Support of which on the part of *England*, many Millions have been granted by Parliament, who, on many Occaſions ſince, continu'd not only to expreſs their Senſe of the Juſtice and Neceſſity of the War, but did frequently give their humble Advice to the Throne, That no Peace could be Safe, Honourable, or Laſting, ſo long as the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* continu'd in the poſſeſſion of any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. And whereas it pleaſed Almighty God to grant to the Confederate Arms under the Command of their Great and Victorious General the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſuch unparallel'd Succeſſes, as exceeded even their own Hopes and Fears of the Enemy; and by the many ſignal Victories of *Schellenberg*, *Hochſtedt*, *Audenarde*, and *Ramillies*, as well as by the Conqueſts of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, and the Reduction of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and many other great Advantages both by Sea and Land; and by the Wiſdom and Unanimity of their Counſels, the Glory of the Confederate Arms, and the Reputation of *Great Britain* in particular, was rais'd to an higher pitch than in any former Age. And whereas her late Majeſty, in conjunction with her Allies, wiſely foreſeeing that whenever the Enemy

ſhould,

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ſhould be brought to make Overtures of Peace, the ſureſt way to put an end to the War, and prevent *France* from putting in practice her uſual Intrigues, was by previouſly inſiſting on ſuch Conditions from *France*, that nothing might remain to be done in a General Aſſembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty; and for thoſe Reaſons a Preliminary Treaty was concluded on, and was afterwards ſign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majeſty, of her late Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, and afterwards ratify'd by their Principals; wherein the Intereſts of the ſeveral Allies were adjuſted, in order to a General Treaty of Peace with *France*: and therein, the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, being one of the chief Cauſes for carrying on the War, is laid down as an immutable Foundation among the Allies, And whereas in the Year of our Lord 1709, the King of *France* having firſt ſignify'd his Conſent to the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſent his Miniſters to the *Hague* to treat with the Miniſters of the Principal Allies on a General Peace; and in the Conferences held thereupon, the Intereſts of all the Allies, as adjuſted in the ſaid Preliminaries, were poſitively and expreſly agreed to by the Miniſters of *France*, and particularly that of the Reſtitution of the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the ſaid Negotiation was afterwards broke, on no other Diſpute but on the thirty ſeventh Article of the Preliminary Treaty, concerning the Time and Manner of evacuating *Spain*. And whereas the Conferences being reſumed at *Gertruydenbergh*, in the Year of our Lord 1710, the ſaid thirty ſeventh Article became the only Subject of the Negotiation which was there ſet on foot, for the finding out ſome Equivalent by which the ſame Security might be given to the Allies, as they had by the thirty ſeventh Article of the ſaid Preliminaries; and tho' it was unqueſtionable, that before any Negotiation was begun, that while the Preliminaries were treating, that by thoſe Preliminaries themſelves, that before the laſt Negotiation was reſumed, and all the while it laſted, the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies* was laid down as a firm and immovable Foundation of the Negotiation, and no queſtion remained concerning it with the Miniſters of the Allies or

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those of *France*, but touching the Security for its Execution: and tho' all reasonable and prudent Overtures were made by the Allies for settling an Equivalent, yet the Conferences were broke off by *France* without any Satisfaction therein. And whereas the sincere Intentions of all the Allies to have settled the Peace of *Europe* on solid and equitable Foundations were notorious and inconteſtable, and the Rupture of the said Negotiations could only be imputed to the Enemy; her sacred Majesty, in conjunction with her Allies, renewed their Resolutions to continue and push the War with Vigour, and to make all possible Efforts, as the only means left to force a good and general Peace. And her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, on the fifteenth of *November*, 1709, taking notice of the Endeavours of the Enemy during the said Negotiations co amuse and create Jealousies among the Allies, declared her Resentment thereat, and earnestly recommend the carrying on the War, and a vigorous Prosecution of the Advantages obtained, that she might put the last hand to that Great Work of reducing the Exorbitant and Oppressive Power which had so long threatned the Liberties of *Europe*: And it having pleased Almighty God, after the said Preliminary Treaty, to bless the Confederate Army under the Command of their Consummate General the Duke of *Marlborough* with new and signal Conquests, the Reduction of *Tournay*, the Victory of *Taſnieres*, the taking of *Mons* and *Doway*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant* and *Aire*, and the penetrating the Lines near the *Scarpe*. And whereas from the prosperous Condition of the Affairs of the Allies, and the Wisdom, Firmness, and Unanimity of their Counsels, nothing remained, in all human Appearance, but that they should reap the Fruits of all their Victories, in a speedy, just, honourable, and lasting Peace; and on the other hand nothing was left to raise the Hopes of the Enemy, whereby to defeat that happy Prospect, but the Success of their secret Endeavours to dis-unite the Confederacy. And whereas *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, with other evil-minded Persons, Enemies to the true Interests of their own Country, as well as to the Common Liberties and Welfare of *Europe*, having by many wicked Arts and base Insinuations obtained Access to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and in or about the Months of *July* or *August*, 1710 being admitted into her Councils

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Councils, and into Places of the highest Trust; and to make way for their wicked Enterprizes, did by their evil Counsel and Advice, prevail on Her Majesty to dissolve a Parliament which had given the most unquestionable Proofs of their great Wisdom, and of their true Zeal for the Common Cause; for which, as well as for the many Marks of Duty and Affection given to her, Her Majesty return'd her hearty Thanks, and express'd her great Satisfaction. And whereas the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others his Accomplices, had formed a treacherous Correspondence with the Emissaries of *France*, by means whereof certain Propositions were transmitted from *France* to *England*, sign'd by Monsieur *de Torcy*, Secretary of the King of *France*, in the Month of *April*, 1711, to be the Basis of a Treaty of a General Peace; which Propositions, tho' Her Majesty was prevail'd on by the false Counsels of the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, to receive as a sufficient Foundation for a Treaty of a General Peace, and as such to communicate them to the Grand Pensionary and the Ministers of *Holland*, Her Majesty however was graciously pleas'd, at the same Time, to declare to them her Pleasure by her Secretary of State, That being resolv'd, in making Peace as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with the States, she would not lose a Moment in transmitting a Paper of that Importance; and that tho' the Propositions were general, and contain'd an Air of Complaisance to Her Majesty, and the contrary towards the States; yet that could have no ill Consequences, as long as Her Majesty and the States understood one another, and acted with as little Reserve as became Two Powers so nearly ally'd in Interest; and that the Pensionary should be assur'd, that that Rule should be inviolably kept on our Part. Which Gracious Declaration of Her Majesty, as well as the said Propositions, being maturely consider'd by the Grand Pensionary and the Ministers of *Holland*, an Answer was return'd from them to Her Majesty, full of Duty and Thankfulness for the obliging manner in which she was pleas'd to communicate the said Propositions, and with the utmost Assurances of Mutual Confidence, so necessary to prevent the Designs of the Enemy; but that more particularly the States desir'd, equally with *Great Britain*, to have a General, Definitive, and Lasting Peace, and declar'd that they were ready to

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join in all the most proper Measures to procure it; that the Propositions were yet too general; and that the States desire, as *Great Britain* did, that *France* would explain her self more particularly upon the Points therein contain'd, and impart a Plan which she thinks the most proper to secure the Interest of the Allies, and settle the Repose of *Europe*; after which a more particular Negotiation might be enter'd into. Notwithstanding all which Premises,

ARTICLE I.

HE the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, having no Regard to the Honour or Safety of Her late Majesty or her Kingdoms, or to the many solemn Engagements she was then under to the old and faithful Allies of this Nation, or to the common Liberties of *Europe*; but being devoted to the Interest and Service of the *French* King, the Common Enemy; and being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, contrary to his Oath, and in Violation of his Duty and Trust, and in Defiance of the Tenour of the several Treaties aforemention'd, or some of them, as well as of the frequent Advices of Parliament, and the many Declarations of Her Maj. from the Throne; but more particularly in Defiance of the solemn and mutual Assurances which had been so lately renew'd between Her Maj. and the States, to act in perfect Concert with them in making Peace as in making War, did on or about the Months of *Jul.* or *Aug.* in the Year of our Ld. 1711, maliciously and wickedly form a most treacherous and pernicious Contrivance and Confederacy with other evil disposed Persons, then also of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to set on foot a Private, Separate, Dishonourable, and Destructive Negotiation of Peace, between *Great Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to Her Majesty's Allies, according to their several Treaties; and was not only wanting in his Duty and Trust to Her Majesty, by not opposing, and, as far as was in his Power, by not advising Her Majesty against going into any Private Separate Negotiation with *France*; but in Execution of his Purposes aforesaid, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did advise Her late Majesty to send *Matthew Prior*, Esq; directly to the Court of *France*, to make Propositions of Peace, without

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without communicating the ſame to Her Majeſty's Allies. And accordingly the ſaid *Matthew Prior*, by the Advice, and with the Privity of him the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and other falſe and evil Counſellors, in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, was ſent in a clandeſtine manner from *England* to *France*, and did communicate the ſaid Propoſitions of Peace to the Miniſters of *France*; in which the particular Intereſts of *Great Britain*, as well as the common Intereſts of *Europe*, were ſhamefully betray'd: And in manifeſtation of his ſaid Deſign to exclude Her Majeſty's Allies from their juſt Share in the ſaid Negotiation, an expreſs Article was inſerted in the ſaid Propoſitions, by the Privity and Advice of him the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Conſent of both Parties; Although the *French* King had, in the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, and tranſmitted in the Month of *April* preceding, offer'd to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland* alone, or jointly with thoſe of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*. By which treacherous and dangerous Advice, he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only contrive and ſet on foot a Negotiation of Peace more advantageous to *France* than even *France* it ſelf had aſk'd; but thereby did put it into the Power of the common Enemy to create incurable Jealouſies and Diſcords between Her Majeſty and her faithful Allies, and to deſtroy that Confidence which had ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully been cultivated between them, and which was ſo neceſſary for their common Safety.

ARTICLE II.

That the *French* King laying hold of the ſaid treacherous Overture, ſet on foot in manner aforeſaid, did in or about the Months of *Auguſt* or *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, ſend over Monſieur *Meſnager* into *England* to carry on a Clandeſtine and Separate Negotiation of Peace; which being made known to him the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, he did afterwards, in the ſaid Month of *September*, 1711, ſecretly and unlawfully, without any Colour of Authority, meet, confer, and treat with the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, on the Negotiations of a Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and therein he did adviſe and promote

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the making a Private and Separate Treaty or Agreement between the said Crowns: Which said Treaty or Agreement was afterwards, with the Privity, Consent, and Advice of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, agreed, concluded, and sign'd by the said Sieur *Mesnager*, on the Part of *France*, and by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and *Henry St. John*, Esq; Two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in Behalf of Her late Majesty, by Virtue only of Her Majesty's Sign Manual under the Signet, and without the least Knowledge or Participation of the Allies, In which Treaty the immediate Interests even of *Great Britain* are given up to *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou* is admitted to be King of *Spain*; an express Stipulation being therein made with the Sieur *Mesnager*, in the Name, and (as is therein alledg'd) pursuant to Powers from King *Philip* as King of *Spain*. Whereby he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only assume to himself Regal Power, in taking upon him to meet and treat with the Enemy without any Authority or Power from Her Majesty; but did what in him lay to subvert the ancient and establish'd Constitution of the Government of these Kingdoms, by introducing Illegal and Dangerous Methods of transacting the most Important Affairs of the State; and by which private and separate Treaty, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did what in him lay to dissolve and cancel the many solemn Treaties Her Majesty then stood engag'd in to her good and ancient Allies, and whereby Her Majesty, even before any thing was finally settled for the Safety and Advantage of her Kingdoms, was brought to this fatal Dilemma; Either to submit to the Dictates of *France* in the Progress of the said Negotiation; or, so notorious a Breach of National Faith being divulg'd by the Enemy, from thence to lose all future Confidence of her good Allies.

ARTICLE III.

That the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, the better to disguise and carry on the aforesaid private, separate, and dangerous Negotiation, did, together with other evil-dispos'd Persons, then in high Trust under Her Majesty, contrive and advise the preparing and forming a Set of General Preliminaries, intitled, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of* France, *to come to a General Peace*; and that the

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the ſame ſhould be ſign'd by the Sieur *Meſnager* only. And the ſame being ſo prepar'd and ſign'd by the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did, contrary to his Duty and Truſt, impiouſly adviſe Her Sacred Majeſty, that the ſame ſhould be, and accordinly they were receiv'd by Her Majeſty, and communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies then reſiding in *England*, as the Ground of a General Negotiation of Peace, and as if the ſame were the only Tranſactions that had been on this Subject between *Great Britain* and *France*. And to this End, the private Treaty, ſign'd as aforeſaid by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*. on the Part of *England*, and by the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager* on the Part of *France*, was by the evil Advice and Contrivance of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, wilfully and induſtriouſly conceal d not only from all the Allies, but even from Her Majeſty's Council and her Parliament. And he did further adviſe Her Majeſty not only to accept the ſaid General Preliminaries, but in her Name and by her Authority to communicate the ſame to the States-General, as a ſufficient Foundation whereon to open the Conferences of Peace with *France*. And the more effectually to cover from the States General the pernicious Steps which his evil Influence had engag'd Her Majeſty in with the common Enemy, certain Inſtructions were prepar'd, and by his Counſel and Advice were ſign'd by Her Majeſty, and deliver'd to the Earl of *Straffort*, her Ambaſſador to the States-General; wherein the ſaid Earl of *Straffort* is directed to repreſent to the Penſionary of *Holland*, and to ſuch others as ſhall be appointed to confer with him, That when Her Majeſty had receiv'd in *May* laſt, by his Excellency's Diſpatches, an Account of the Senſe which thoſe among them, who were at that Time in the Secret, had of the Overtures made by *France* for ſetting a General Negotiation of Peace again on foot, and of the Anſwer which it was deſir'd might be return'd to the Propoſitions ſign'd by Mr *de Torcy*, Her Majeſty did immediately acquaint the Enemy, that their Offers were thought by her and by the States General neither particular nor full enough: And therefore that Her Majeſty did inſiſt, that they ſhould form a diſtinct Project of ſuch a Peace as they were willing to conclude. Whereas no ſuch Inſtances had been made to the Enemy on

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Her Majesty's behalf; but on the contrary, notwithstanding Her Majesty had declar'd that the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy* were thought by her and the State-General neither particular nor full enough, yet without any further Explication from the Enemy, Her Majesty was prevail'd on, in manner aforesaid, to send over Propositions to *France* as general and insnaring, and in all respects as destructive to the Interests of *Great-Britain* and her Allies, as the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy*. And the said General Preliminaries, communicated to the States in manner aforesaid, were calculated only to amuse and deceive them into a General Negotiation with *France*. And in the Particulars abovesaid, as well as in the several others, the said Instructions contain'd Matters either false or grossly prevaricating and evasive. By which most wicked Counsels of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that unquestionable Truth and Sacredness which by the Laws of Nations ought to accompany and constitue the Instructions of publick Ambassadors to Princes in Friendship and Confederacy against the Common Enemy, was most vilely prostituted to the most dangerous Purposes, to deceive and mislead Her Majesty's good Allies in matters of the greatest Importance to their own Interests, and the Interests of these Kingdoms; the Honour of Her Majesty's Sacred Person, and of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, which had been rais'd to the highest Pitch of Glory abroad, and had been justly held in Veneration with her good Allies, was scandalously debas'd and betray'd; and the Royal Hand, by the wicked Arts of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the Common Enemy.

ARTICLE IV.

That whereas the Earl of *Strafford*, pursuant to his said Instructions, had communicated the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager* only to the States General, who being justly alarm'd at the pressing Instances made on the Part of Her Majesty, that Conferences should be open'd on Propositions as general and uncertain as those so lately offer'd by *France*, and sign'd by Monsieur *de Torcy*; and their High Mightinesses having been unsuccessful in their Remonstrances to the Earl of *Strafford* and opening the Conferences upon

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upon the said Propositions, did send over Monsieur *Buys* their Ambassador, to represent to Her Majesty, as well the Hazard of meeting the Ministers of *France* befor the essential Articles were first settled by special Preliminaries, or at least explain'd by *France*, and made Specifick; as likewise the Advantages to the Enemy, who being but one Body, were influenc'd by one Council, and directed by one Power, whereas the Confederates consisted of several Powers, whose Interests are not only distinct, but in many Cases contrary to each other, whereby the *French* would have a fair Opportunity to divide the Allies, when it would be impossible for them to break in upon *France*; and further to represent, that the Propositions themselves were in some Instances very prejudicial, particularly in the Articles of Commerce, *Dunkirk*, and the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. All which Representations of the said Monsieur *Buys*, by the evil Influence of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, were render'd ineffectual; but in order to prevail upon the States-General to open the Conferences upon the said General Preliminaries, by the Management and Contrivance of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, an Occasion was taken to declare to Monsieur *Buys*, at a Committee of Council in Her Majesty's Name, her constant Affection and good Disposition to their State, and to the promoting their Interest, and to treat with their High Mightinesses with a perfect Confidence and Harmony: And at the same Time he the said *Rodert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did then falsly and maliciously declare, or was privy to advising and consenting, that it should be, and so it was declar'd, in Her Majesty's Name, that she had made no Separate Treaty with *France*, nor ever would make any before she had fully comply'd with all Engagements to her Allies, and that each of them should have Opportunity to make good their Pretensions.

By which false, scandalous, and dishonourable Assurances, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did not only highly Dishonour Her Majesty, by whose Privity the said Separate Treaty with *France* had been before that Time concluded and sign'd; but their High Mightinesses, the good Friends and Ancient Allies of Her Majesty, were grossly abus'd and thereby induc'd to enter into a Negotiation with

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with *France*, so dangerous in it self, and so fatal in its Consequences.

ARTICLE V.

That Her Sacred Majesty Queen *Anne* having in due Form of Law, and under her Great Seal, constituted the Right Reverend *John* Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Powers to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates, and those whom the *French* King shall on his Part depute for that Purpose, the Conditions of a good and general Peace, that shall be safe, honourable, and, as far as is possible, agreeable to the reasonable Demands of all Parties; he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not contenting himself to abuse the Royal Authority, to the Delusion of the States General, the nearest Allies of the Queen, but intending the Univerfal Prejudice of his Imperial Majesty, and all the Allies of these Kingdoms, and thereby the more successfully to carry on the Measures of *France*, wherein he was then engag'd, contriv'd and prepar'd Instructions, or was privy to consenting and advising the same, for Her Majesty's said Plenipotentiaries, which she was prevail'd upon by the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*'s evil Counsel to sign, and the same were deliver'd to the said Plenipotentiaries; wherein among other Things they are Instructed to the effect following, *viz.* If it shall be thought proper to begin by the Disposition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, you are to insist that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction which the Allies expect, and which his most *Christian* Majesty has promis'd, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*: Whereas the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* had at that Time privately and treacherously negotiated and agreed with the Ministers of *France*, That *Spain* and the *West Indies* should remain in a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, and had prevail'd on Her Sacred Majesty to be Party to the said private Treaty, wherein the same is necessarily imply'd. And the said Plenipotentiaries are further instructed, in case the Enemy should object, as the Imperial Ministers had done, that the Second Article of the Seven sign'd by the Sieur *Mesnager* implies, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall continue on the Throne of *Spain*; you are

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are to insist, that those Articles, as far as they extend, are indeed binding to *France*, but that they lay neither us nor our Allies under any positive Obligation: Whereby the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* basely enter'd into a Confederacy and Collusion even with the Ministers of the Enemy, and prevail'd on Her Majesty to give her Royal Consent thereto, the more effectually to impose on His Imperial Majesty and all the Allies, and to conceal the said Secret Negotiations, and the Separate Treaty that had been agreed on between *Great Britain* and *France*. And the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not only in the Particulars before mention'd, but in many others contain'd in the said Instructions, has brought a lasting Reproach on the Crown of these Realms, and grossly violated the many Treaties wherein Her Sacred Majesty was then engag'd to her Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them throughout the Negotiations of Peace.

ARTICLE VI.

That the Conferences of Peace being open'd between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of the Enemy, for the negotiating a General Peace upon the mutual and most solemn Engagements amongst the Allies, not only to act in perfect Confidence with each other, but to promote their Common Interest, and to obtain from the Enemy all just and reasonable Satisfaction; and a Specifick Explanation of the General Preliminaries having been given in by the Enemy at *Utrecht*, whereon the Allies delivered their respective Demands; by the Artifices of *France*, and the secret Encouragement and Concurrence of the Ministers of *Great-Britain*, the Progress of the said Publick Negotiation was delayed and kept in suspence, under pretence of the Enemy's refusing to give their Answer in Writing: During which Time, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, again assuming to himself Regal Power, in Derogation of the Royal Authority, to treat of Peace with *France*, which was then delegated under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and for the promoting the Design of the Enemy, to the apparent Destruction of the Common Cause of Her Majesty and her Allies, contrary to the known Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, in direct Violation of the several Alliances

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Her Majesty then stood engaged in, and in Opposition to the many Assurances given by Her Majesty to act in Concert with her Allies, and in Defiance of the expres Instructions given to her said Plenipotentiaries; was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majesty, as far as in him lay to have put an End to, and prevented any further private and unlawful Negotiations with *France*, but did, with others his Accomplices, advise, concur, continue, and promote a private, separate, and unjustifiable Negotiation with *France*, directly from *England* to *France*, without any Communication thereof to the Allies; and in such private Negotiations did concert with the Ministers of the Enemy, Terms of Peace highly Prejudicial to the Interest of Her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and of all her Allies, and whereby the good Effects of the said General Negotiations were entirely defeated.

ARTICLE VII.

That Her Sacred Majesty Queen *Anne* having been prevailed on by the false Counsels of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* to accept of a Treaty with *France*, on the Supposition that the *Spanish* Monarchy should continue in the Possession of a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; and it being acknowledged even by the *French* King in the General Preliminaries signed by Monsieur *Mesnager*, that the Excess of Power from the Re-union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* would be contrary to the good and general Repose of *Europe*: He the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having nothing so much in View, as the aggrandizing the Common Enemy, yet always intending to cover the Iniquity of his Heart under specious Pretences and false Appearances, did wickedly and treacherously advise and carry on a private and separate Negotiation with *France*, on the Subject of a Renunciation of his Right to the Kingdom of *France* by the Duke of *Anjou*, and that such Renunciation should be the Security against the Re-union of the Two Kingdoms. And by the Influence of his evil Counsels Her Majesty was prevailed on to accept and finally to conclude and ratify a Treaty of Peace with *France*, wherein the said Renunciation is taken as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs that threatned all *Europe*, in case the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should

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should be united upon the Head of one and the same Person; altho' he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, well knew, that a Memorial had been, during the said Separate Negotiation, transmitted by Mr. *de Torcy*, Secretary of State and Minister to the *French* King, to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, whereby it was declared, that the said Renunciation would be null and invalid by the Fundamental Laws of *France*; which Laws were looked upon as the Work of Him who had establish'd all Monarchies, and which He only could abolish; and that no Renunciation therefore could destroy it: And if the King of *Spain* should renounce, they would deceive themselves that should receive it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs proposed to be avoided. By which false and treacherous Counsels, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only betray the Interests of the Common Cause into the Hands of the most formidable Enemy, but wilfully and maliciously abused the Power and Influence which he had obtained with Her Majesty, so far, as to engage Her Sacred Majesty, and the Honour of the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms, to become Party with *France* in so fatal a Deceit.

ARTICLE VIII.

That Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne* having on the Seventh Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, earnestly recommended it from the Throne, That Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; in order to which, vast Supplies were granted, and Magazines provided at a great Expence for an early Campaign; and in pursuance thereof, Her Majesty having sent her Generals, *Lumley* and *Cadogan*, to give early Assurances to her Allies of her sincere Intentions, and likewise expressly instructed her General, the Duke of *Ormonde*, not only to renew the same Assurances, and declare her Resolutions of pushing on the War with the utmost Vigour, but to concert with the Generals of the Allies the proper Measures for entring on Action, and the Confederate Army, which at that Time was the Finest and Strongest that had been in the Service during the whole Course of the War, and provided with all Necessaries to act with Vigour,

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having march'd, according to the Resolution taken in Concert with Her Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodness of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themselves bravely; so that in all human Appearance, and with the Divine Assistance, which had appeared so visibly for them on many other Occasions, they would have been able, either by Battel or Siege, to have gained great Advantages over the Enemy, to have bettered the Affairs of the Allies, and to have facilitated the Negotiations of Peace: And the Ministers of *France* having frequently and earnestly represented to the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and other his Accomplices, during their secret Negotiations, their just Apprehensions from the Bravery and good Disposition of the Confederate Army; he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* being truly informed of the sure Prospect which, by the Blessing of God, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conquests over the Army of *France*, and whereby they would have been enabled to have forced Terms of Peace, Safe, Honourable, and Lasting; in order to disappoint those Comfortable Expectations of the Allies, and to give Success to his secret Negotiations with the Ministers of *France*, was privy to, consenting and advising, together with other false and evil Counsellors, and together with them did advise and consent, that an Order should be sent, in Her Majesty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormonde* in *Flanders*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battel, till further Orders; altho' nothing had then been settled in the said private Negotiations for the Interest and Security of *Great Britain*; and altho' *Philip* King of *Spain* at that Time had not consented to the Renunciation of his Right to the Crown of *France*. And not contenting himself with having obtained that fatal Step, so highly advantageous to the Cause of *France*, but being wickedly determined to do all that in him lay to dissolve the whole Confederacy, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, with others, was privy to, and did consent and advise, that Orders should be sent to the Bishop of *Bristol*, one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries then at *Utrecht*, to take the first solemn Opportunity to declare to the *Dutch* Ministers,

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Miniſters, that Her Majeſty look'd on her ſelf from their Conduct to be then under no Obligation whatſoever to them: Which Two Declarations giving juſt Alarm to all the Allies, they repreſented to the Biſhop of *Briſtol* their general Diſſatisfaction, and the unexpreſſible Conſternation they were all in; that theſe Proceedings were the unavoidable Ruin of *Europe*: They urged Religion, Liberty, and the Faith of Treaties, to ſhew the Enormity of this Uſage; and the States expreſſed their Uneaſineſs on no account ſo much, as that they could not come to the knowledge of their own Lot. Which Repreſentation the Biſhop of *Briſtol* did, at the Inſtance of the Allies, ſignify to one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; but their High Mightineſſes finding that all Applications to the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and in particular to the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were of no Avail againſt *France*, and for the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, thought it neceſſary, in a manner the moſt moving and reſpectful, to addreſs directly to Her Majeſty by a Letter of the Fifth of *June*, 1712; therein expreſſing their great Surprize and Affliction at the Two Declarations afore-mentioned; and finding it difficult to conceive how ſuch Declarations, ſo prejudicial to the Common Cauſe, given ſo ſuddenly without their Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge of the other Allies, could agree and conſiſt with the Nature of an Alliance, and with thoſe Aſſurances and Engagements Her Majeſty had ſo lately made, and not knowing how to reconcile it with the great Goodneſs and Kindneſs which Her Majeſty had always honoured them with, and not being able to conceive how ſuch a ſudden Change could happen with reſpect to them, having carefully examined their own Conduct, and finding nothing therein that could have given Ground to Her Majeſty's Diſſatisfaction: And having repreſented the viſible and immediate fatal Conſequences of the ſaid Two Orders, not only to the Common Intereſt of Her Majeſty and the States, but to the whole Confederacy, and to the *Proteſtant* Religion; they beſeeched Her Majeſty, with all the Reſpect, and all the Earneſtneſs they were capable of, that ſhe would not perſiſt in the Declarations made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and would be pleaſed to revoke the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormonde*, and would authorize him

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him to act according to Occurences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the Common Cause should require. Notwithstanding which, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being acquainted with the said Representations of the States, was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majesty, and to his Oath, and the great Trust reposed in him, in not advising, as he ought to have done, Her Sacred Majesty to have hearken'd to the said several Instances made to her; but persisting in his desperate and destructive Measures, for the Advancement of the Interest of the common Enemy, did afterwards advise Her Majesty to disregard and reject the same, and did countenance, encourage, advise, and promote the said Private, Separate, and Wicked Negotiations with *France*, without any Participation of the Allies, contrary to all Her Majesty's Engagements, and to the apparent Ruin of the Common Cause. By which several wicked and perfidious Counsels, the Progress of the victorious Arms of the Confederates was stopped, and an Opportunity lost for conquering the Enemy, the most Favourable, in the Opinion of all the General Officers and the Quarter Masters of the Allies, who were sent out to view the *French* Camp; and whereby all Hopes of Confidence between Her Majesty and her Allies was entirely destroyed, and the *French* King made absolute Master of the Negotiations of Peace, and the Affairs of *Europe* given into his Hands.

ARTICLE IX.

That to impose upon the Allies the fatal Necessity of submitting to the Terms of *France*, and, in order thereto, to leave the whole Confederate Army at the Mercy of the common Enemy, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was privy and consenting to a Secret and Separate Concert with the Ministers of *France*, without the Knowledge of the Allies, for the separating the Troops in Her Majesty's Pay from the rest of the Confederate Army: For the effecting whereof, instead of preventing as far as in him lay so fatal a Step, he was not only wanting to advise against so unwarrantable a Proceeding, but did consent to and advise Her Majesty, that the Duke of *Ormonde*, and all the Troops then in Her Majesty's Pay, or such of them as would obey his Orders, should separate themselves from the Army of

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of the Confederates: And having Notice that the Generals of the Auxiliaries, paid by Her Majesty, whose Honour and Consciences would not permit them to abandon the Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice to *France*; but for the Sake of the common Interest of *Europe*, and according to the true End and Design of their Conventions, did refuse to withdraw with the Duke of *Ormonde*, without particular Orders from their respective Masters; he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, in Violation of his Oath, and the Duty and Trust reposed in him, did take upon himself an arbitrary and illegal Power, to refuse and put a Stop to the Pay and Subsidies due on Account of the said foreign Troops, altho' they were intitled thereto by the Conventions entered into with Her Sacred Majesty, and by express Provision made by Act of Parliament for the Payment of the same. By which fatal Separation, which, pursuant to his evil Counsels, was afterwards made, great Numbers of the Confederate Troops, who had before, on many Occasions, signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of the Cause of *Europe*, soon afterwards, at the unfortunate Action of *Denain*, fell as Sacrifices to the Fury and Revenge of *France*; the Siege of *Landrecy* was raised; the important Towns and Fortresses of *Quesnoy*, *Bouchain*, and *Douay*, were retaken by the *French* Army; and not only the Fortune of the War, but the Fate of *Europe*, decided in Favour of *France*.

ARTICLE X.

That in further Execution of his pernicious Designs, to compleat the Destruction of the Common Cause of *Europe*, and to render it impracticable for Her Majesty to resume the War against *France*, in Conjunction with her Allies, or to recover the Union with Her Majesty's old and faithful Allies, so necessary to the Preservation of these Kingdoms; he the said *Robert*, E. of *Oxford* and E. *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, did carry on and concert with the Ministers of *France*, a Private and Separate Negotiation for a General Suspension by Sea and Land, between *Great Britain* and *France*; and to that End, among others, did advise Her Majesty to send over *Henry*, Visc. *Bolingbroke*, One of her Principal Secretaries of State, to the Court of *France*, with

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with Powers to settle the said Suspension. In pursuance of which, a destructive Treaty of Suspension was made in *France* on the Nineteenth of *August* N. S. 1712, by the said *Henry*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, on the part of Her said Majesty, for Four Months, without the Knowledge or any Participation of the Allies, and before any Terms of Peace were settled with the Enemy, either for *Great Britain* or the Allies. By which evil Counsels, the express Terms of several of the aforemention'd Treaties were expressly contravened and broken, the good Friends and ancient Allies of Her Majesty and these Kingdoms, were totally depriv'd of the just Assistance to which they were thereby intitled, and were left expos'd to the Insults of the common Enemy; and the Sacred Ties of Union and Friendship between Her Majesty and her Allies being cut asunder, Her Majesty's Person and Government, the Safety of her Kingdoms, and the *Protestant* Succession to the Crown of these Realms, were left expos'd to the Enterprizes of her most formidable Enemy.

ARTICLE XI.

That whereas the States-General of the *United Provinces* were, in or about the Month of *September* or *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, in Possession of the strong and important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*: And whereas the *French* King had, during the Course of the said private, separate, and traiterous Negotiation, between him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, and the Ministers of *France*, signify'd his Consent to the Ministers of *Great Britain*, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tournay* should remain to the said States General as Part of their Barrier: And whereas Her Majesty, in Her Instructions of *December* the Twenty Third, 1711, to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had expressly directed them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the General Congress, That towards forming a sufficient Barrier for the States-General, *Tournay* should remain to Their High Mightinesses; and did afterwards declare her self conformably thereunto, in her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the Sixth of *June* 1712, in which she communicated to them the Terms whereon a Peace might be made. And whereas for several Years before, and till the said Months of *September* and *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, there was open

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open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King, and the said War continuing for all the said Time, and afterwards, the said *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies to Her Majesty: He the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and a Subject of Her Majesty's, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love, and true and due Obedience, which every true and faithful Subject owed to Her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French* King, did, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, 1712, during the said War, falsly, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, and assist, and adhere to the *French* King, than an Enemy to her late Majesty: and in execution and performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, maliciously, falsly, and traiterously did counsel and advise the said Enemy, in what manner and by what methods the said important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, than in possession of the States-General, might be gain'd from them to the *French* King, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

ARTICLE XII.

That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, not only in pursuance of the Treaties she stood engaged in to her good Allies, and in particular to his Imperial Majesty, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but also from her just Resentment against the Duke of *Anjou*, who then stiled himself King of *Spain*, and who, in defiance of her Majesty's Title to the Crown, had acknowledg'd the Pretender as King of *Great Britain*: and on these just Foundations her Majesty had, in vindication of the Honour of the Crown, and in justice to her People, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and on the earnest and repeated Advices of her Parliament, prosecuted a vigorous War against the said D. of *Anjou*. And whereas, in the Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, 1712. the said open, bloody, and expensive War was carried on between her said late Maj. Queen *Anne*, and the said Duke of *Anjou*, and during all the time aforesaid the said War did continue, and for all that time the said Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subjects of *Spain*

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adhering to him, were Enemies of her late Majesty: He the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his true Obedience from her said late Majesty, did at several times, in the said Years of our Lord, 1710, 1711, and 1712, falsly, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously, aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then an Enemy to her said late Majesty; and in the execution and performance of his said aiding, helping, assisting and adhering, and in Confederacy and Combination with the then Enemies of her late Majesty, and with divers other wicked and evil disposed Persons, did at several times, in the Years aforesaid, advise and counsel the Enemies of her late Majesty; and in such counselling and advising, did concert with them, and did promote the yielding and giving up *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, or some part thereof, to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then in enmity with her Majesty, against the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statues of this Realm.

ARTICLE XIII.

That whereas the Riches, Power, and Strength of these Kingdoms depend entirely on the flourishing Condition of Trade and Navigation, and Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne* having due regard thereto, as well as to the just Expectations of her People, after the vast Expences they had so chearfully undergone in support of the War, did, on the first opening the Conferences for a general Peace, declare from the Throne to Both Houses of Parliament, on the Seventh of *December*, 1711, That she would endeavour that after a War, which had cost so much Blood and Treasure, the Nation might find their Interest in Trade and Commerce improv'd and enlarg'd by a Peace: And on the Sixth of *June* 1712, when she was pleased to communicate the Terms on which a General Peace might be made, did declare, that nothing had moved Her Majesty from steadily pursuing the true Interest of her own Kingdoms, and that the Terms of Peace obtain'd for her own Subjects were such, as she had Reason to expect would make her People some Amends for the great and unequal Burden which they had lain under thro' the whole Course of the War, and hoped that none

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none of the Confederates would envy her Share in the Glory and Advantage; and afterwards declared to Both Houses of Parliament her Satisfaction in the near View she had of Peace, since it would in some measure recompence her Subject for their vast Expence: And after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *France*, did declare from the Throne on the Ninth of *April* 1713, That the many Advantages she had obtain'd for her Subjects, had occasion'd much Opposition and long Delays to the Peace; but it afforded her great Satisfaction, that her People will have it in their Power, by Degrees, to repair what they had suffered during so long and burdensom a War. Whereon Both Houses of Parliament did from Time to Time express their grateful Acknowledgments to Her Majesty, for her great Care and Concern for the Welfare of her People. And whereas at the setting on foot, and in the Progress of the said private, separate, and pernicious Negotiations between the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, it was laid down as a Principle, on the Part of *Great Britain*, never to be departed from, That *France* should consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain* in the first Place, that the Ministers of *Great Britain* might thereby be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the General Peace easy to *France*; and on this plausible Pretence it was insisted on by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, to remit the Discussion of the particular Interests of the Allies to General Conferences; and throughout the whole Course of the said separate Negotiation, all imaginable Concessions were not only made by the Ministers of *Great Britain* for the real Advantage of the Interests of *France* against the Allies, but all Measures were entred into and concerted between them, that even the Ministers of *France* could dictate, in order to strengthen their Hands, and to enable them to impose the Terms of a General Peace; He the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having nothing in View, thro' the whole Course of the said Negotiation, wherein he was wickedly and principally engag'd in concert with *France*, but the final Destruction of his Country, and to that end the sacrificing the Commerce of *Great Britain* to the Aggrandisement of *France*; was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majesty, in not insisting on in all Events, and not

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procuring, in the first Place, the most certain and strict Securities imaginable, for the Safety and Advantage of the Commerce of these Kingdoms; but did advise Her Late Majesty, that in the Propositions sent, by his Privity and Advice, by Mr. *Prior* to *France*, and also in the said Private and Saparate Treaty, sign'd on the said Seven and Twentieth of *September* 1711, wherein the Preliminary Demands for *Great Britain* more particularly were intended to be adjusted with *France*, the Demands for *Great Britain*, in Point of Commerce, should not only be made in loose, general, and insufficient Terms, but that the Liberty of Fishing, and Drying of Fish on *Newfoundland*, should be expressly given up to *France*, tho' the Restitution of that small Part of the Island, which *France* had taken during the War, was therein referr'd to be discuss'd to General Conferences. And having by his wicked Artifices engag'd Her Majesty in the said Private Treaty with *France*, without any Security for the Commerce of *Great Britain*, he did artfully and cunningly contrive with the Ministers of *France*, to keep in suspense all Matters that concern'd the Commerce of *Great Britain*, until by means of his wicked and pernicious Counsels aforemention'd, *France* was become Master of the Negotiations, and the chief Advantages for the Commerce of *Great Britain* by that means remaining unsettled: And the Ministers of *France* afterwards disputing the most essential Articles which had been in agitation, and in particular that fundamental Principle of treating and being treated as *Gens Amicissima*, and endeavouring to elude what had been agreed on in the said private and separate Negotiation, for the supposed Advantage of *Great Britain*; he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, under pretence of removing a Difficulty then depending, by an Expedient advantageous to *Great Britain*, did treacherously advise the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, a Bill for the rendering whereof effectual, was afterwards rejected by the House of Commons, as highly prejudicial and destructive to the Commerce of these Kingdoms: But yet for the sake of gaining that destructive Article for *Great Britain*, as if the same had been advantageous, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in defiance of the express Provision of an Act of Parliament,

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as well as in contempt of the frequent and earneſt Repreſentations of the Merchants of *Great Britain*, and of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, did adviſe Her Majeſty finally to agree with *France*, That the Subjects of *France* ſhould have Liberty of Fiſhing and Drying Fiſh on *Newfoundland*; and did alſo adviſe Her Majeſty to make a Ceſſion to *France* of the Iſle of *Cape Breton*, with liberty to fortify the ſame, altho' the Iſle of *Cape Breton* was Part of the ancient Teritories of the Crown of *Great Britain*; and Her Majeſty had declared from the Throne, that *France* had conſented to make an abſolute Ceſſion of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, whereof *Cape Breton* is Part, to Her Majeſty. And the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, intending in all Events to ſecure to *France* the Advantages relating to the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland* and to *Cape Breton*, did, in Conjunction with the Miniſters of *France*, adviſe Her Majeſty to conſent, that the ſame ſhould be made an Article in the Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*: Whereas the only Advantages in Trade, pretended to be ſtipulated for *Great Britain*, being inſerted in the Treaty of Commerce, were to depend on certain Conditions, to be made good by Act of Parliament; and purſuant to, and by the Influence of the ſaid evil Counſel of him the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Her Sacred Majeſty was adviſ'd to ratify the ſaid Article in the ſaid Treaty of Peace, and the ſaid Treaty of Commerce. By means of which pernicious Counſels, the good Intentions of Her Sacred Majeſty, to have obtain'd for her People advantageous Terms of Commerce, were entirely fruſtrated, the Trade and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, as far as in him lay, render'd Precarious, and at the Mercy of the Enemy, and that beneficial Branch of Trade, always eſteem'd the great Support of the Naval Power, and the chief Nurſery of the Seamen of *Great Britain*, yielded up to the Subjects of *France*: and the only Pretence for the avow'd and notorious Violation of Treaties, and the carrying on the Meaſures of *France*, *viz.* the adjuſting firſt the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, thro' the whole Courſe of the ſaid Private and Separate Negotiations, terminated at laſt in the Sacrifice of the Commerce of *Great Britain* to *France*, without the leaſt Shadow of Advantage in Trade procur'd for theſe Kingdoms.

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ARTICLE XIV.

That he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did, in concert with other evil and falſe Counſellors, even without any Application from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, and after the *French* King had in the Courſe of the ſaid Private and Separate Negotiations, conſented that the Kingdom of *Sicily* ſhould remain to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, from a Project and Deſign to diſpoſe of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy* from the Houſe of *Auſtria*: And to effect that his unjuſt, diſhonourable, and pernicious Project, he did adviſe Her Majeſty to give Inſtructions, among other Things, to *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, then appointed her Ambaſſador to *France*, to demand in Her Majeſty's Name, of the *French* King, the Kingdom of *Scicily* for his ſaid Royal Highneſs. And a Treaty of Peace being afterwards made between the *French* King, his Royal Highneſs, and the Duke of *Anjou*, wherein a Ceſſion is made to his Royal Highneſs of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, without any Concurrence or Participation of his Imperial Majeſty; he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did baſely and ſcandalouſly adviſe Her Sacred Majeſty to conſent to the ſame, by an Article inſerted in the Treaty of Peace between Her Majeſty and the *French* King. And afterwards, by his Privity and Advice, Her Majeſty was prevail'd on to aſſiſt his Royal Highneſs againſt the Emperor then in Alliance with Her Majeſty, with a Part of her Royal Fleet at her own Expence, in order to put him in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sicily*. Whereby the greateſt Injuſtice was done to His Imperial Majeſty, in direct Violation of the Grand Alliance, and contrary to Her Majeſty's frequent Declarations from the Throne, and her plain and full Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, for obtaining his juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction; and whereby National Faith, and the Honour of the Crown, was vilely betray'd, and the Naval Power of theſe Kingdoms, and the Supplies granted by Parliament for reducing the Common Enemy, were perfidiouſly employ'd againſt the Great and Faithful Ally of this Kingdom.

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ARTICLE XV.

That whereas the Dignity and Support of the Imperial Crown of these Realms has in all Ages greatly depended on the Wisdom and Truth of the Communications made from the Throne, especially in Parliament, as the sure and only means whereby the Kings and Queens of this Realm can receive the sincere and faithful Advice of their People in matters of the highest Importance, and which by the Fundamental Laws and Constitution of this Government ought to be inviolably observ'd as the Sacred Band of the Duty and Affection of Subjects to their Sovereign. And whereas by the most antient known Laws of this Kingdom, it is indispensably incumbent on the Great Officers of State that surround the Throne, to maintain as far as in them lies the Sacredness of the Royal Word on all occasions; it being most apparent, that the greatest Dishonour to the Throne, and the greatest Danger to these Kingdoms, must inevitably ensue, whenever that Fountain of Truth by wicked Counsels shall be in any degree corrupted, and thereby lose its just Influence and necessary Authority. And whereas the Power of making Peace and War, one of the antient, undoubted, and most important Prerogatives of the Crown, has been always exercis'd by the Sovereigns of these Realms, with the strictest Regard to the Honour of the Crown and the Welfare of the People, and for that end they have in great Wisdom in all Ages taken the Advice of Parliament on such weighty Occasions. And whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne* declar'd from the Throne her gracious Intentions to communicate the Terms of Peace to her Parliament for their deliberate and serious Advice therein, wisely foreseeing that the Safety of her Person and Government, of the *Protestant* Succession to the Crown, which she had nearest her Heart, and of the *Protestant* Religion, and of the Liberties of *Europe*, did inevitably depend on the happy Conclusion of the said Negotiations; He the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, having taken on himself throughout the said Negotiations a most Arbitrary and Unwarrantable Authority, and the chief Direction and Influence in her Majesty's Councils; and most wickedly designing to prostitute the Honour of the Crown, and the Dignity of Parliaments, and not only to-

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fally to deprive her Majesty of the wholsome and necessary Advice of her Parliament in so great a Conjuncture, but by misrepresenting the most essential Parts of the Negotiations of Peace, to obtain the Sanction of Parliament to his traiterous Proceedings, and thereby fatally to deceive her Majesty, her Allies, her Parliament, and her People; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was not only wanting in the Discharge of that Duty to his Sovereign which became his high Station, by not advising against, and as far as in him lay in all Events, by not preventing even any Intimation from the Throne to the Parliament, which was not conformable to the exactest Truth and Impartiality; but taking advantage of his ready Access to her Majesty, and his exorbitant Influence in her Councils, did prepare, form, and concert, together with other false and evil Counsellors, several Speeches and Declarations to be made by her Majesty from the Throne to her Parliament, on the Subject of the said Negotiations of Peace, and did advise her Majesty to make the same to her Parliament. And particularly, by means of his false and evil Counsels, her Majesty did, amongst other things, on the seventh of *December*, 1711, declare from the Throne in these Words, or to the effect following: *That notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, especially the States General, whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence express'd their Confidence in me.* Whereas it was then notorious to all *Europe*, and the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others his Accomplices, well, knew that the principal Allies of her Majesty, and particularly the States General, then had in the strongest and most pressing manner represented not only to her Majesty's Ministers in *Holland*, but afterwards by a Minister of their own directly to her Majesty, the Insecurity and Danger to the Common Cause, by entring into General Negotiations with *France* on the Propositions sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*, and also their firm Opinion of the fatal Consequences that might ensue thereon: and altho' they had still great Apprehensions concerning the Method of opening the Conferences, and the Consequences that might happen thereupon

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upon; yet being wrought on by the Menaces and other extraordinary Methods us'd with them by Her Majesty's Ministers, and relying on the solemn Assurances and Declarations of Her Majesty to support the Interest and Concern of their State, and to act in perfect Confidence and Harmony with them; they did at last, with the greatest Reluctance, consent to enter upon a General Negotiation of Peace with *France*. And in the same Speech Her Majesty was prevail'd upon by the evil Counsels of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, to declare in the Words, or to the Effect following: *That the Princes and States which have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their several Interests secur'd at a Peace; I will not only do my utmost to procure every one of them all reasonable Satisfaction, but I shall also unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure and lasting.* And in her Message of the Seventeenth of *January* following, Her Majesty again expresses the Care she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she propos'd to join with them. Whereas by the evil Influence of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Her Majesty was not only induced to enter into a Private Negotiation with *France*, exclusive of her Allies; but the same was in like manner carry'd on by him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others. And the several Interests which the Allies were intitled to by their Treaties, were not only not secured to them by the Peace, nor any reasonable Satisfaction given to them; but the Main Interests of her principal Allies, especially of His Imperial Majesty, were, by the wicked Practices of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, given up to *France*; and no Engagements were obtained for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure and lasting. And Her Majesty having on many former Occasions expressed her Resolutions never to make Peace with *France* and *Spain*, so long as *Spain* and the *West-Indies* remained in the House of *Bourbon*; she was prevail'd upon by the Advice of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and E. *Mortimer*, and others, to declare her self, in Answer to an Address of the House of Peers, the Eleventh of *December*, 1711, to the Effect following: viz. *I should be sorry any one could think I*

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would not do my utmoſt to recover Spain *and the* Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. Whereas it is moſt manifeſt, that the leaving the Kingdom of *Spain and the* Indies in *the Houſe of* Bourbon was the Foundation of the Private and Separate Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, which had been before that Time ſigned even with Her Majeſty's Conſent; and the ſame fundamental Reſolution was immutably obſerved between them, to the Concluſion of the Peace. And Her Majeſty having frequently declared from the Throne, that her Reſolutions in entring into the ſaid Negotiations were to obtain a General, Good, and Laſting Peace; and the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* being inſtructed to treat with *France* conformably to that End, he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in order to remove the juſt Suſpicions which had been conceived of his Private and Separate Negotiations with *France*, did adviſe Her Majeſty to make this further Declaration in her ſaid Meſſage, the Seventeenth of *January*, That *the World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread abroad by Men of Evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns; as if a Separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given:* Whereas a Private and Separate Negotiation had been carried on for Five Months together between *Great Britain* and *France*; and during that Time Private Propoſitions had been ſent from *England*, and a Private Treaty with a Miniſter of *France* ſigned, even by Her Majeſty's Privity, excluſive of all the Allies, before the ſaid Declaration made by Her Majeſty. And Private and Separate Meaſures were thenceforth carried on by the ſaid *Rob.* E. of *Ox-d* and E. *M-mer*, and his Accomplices, on Behalf of Her Maj. with the Miniſters of *Fran.* even to the Concluſion of the Peace with *France*. Her Maj. was further prevail'd on by the wicked Advice of him the ſaid *Rob.* E. of *Oxf-d* and E. *Mo-mer*, in her Speech of *June* 6, 1712, to declare, That to prevent the Union of the Two Crowns, ſhe would not be content with what was ſpeculative, but inſiſted upon ſomething ſolid: And in the ſame Speech to the Effect following, *viz. The Nature of the Propoſal for a Renunciation is ſuch, that it executes it ſelf, and* France *and* Spain *are thereby more effectually divided than ever:* Whereas the Miniſters of *France* had before that Time aſſured the Miniſters of Her Majeſty, That to accept of the Expedient propoſed on Her Majeſty's Behalf, would be to build on a Sandy

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Sandy Foundation; and that the Renunciation would be null and void by the Fundamental Laws of *France*; and that they would deceive themſelves, who accepted it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the Two Crowns. And not only in the Particulars before-mentioned, but in many others contained in the ſaid ſeveral Speeches and Meſſages made and ſent to her Parliament, even while the ſaid Negotiations of Peace with *France* were depending, the moſt eſſential Points relating to Peace and Commerce, and which concerned the Intereſt as well of the Allies as of *Great Britain*, were groſly miſrepreſented. By all which wicked, treacherous, and unexampled evil Counc he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* d moſt baſely, ungratefully, and ſcandalouſly abuſe the Favour of his Royal Miſtreſs, and by means of her Authority did miſlead her Parliament into groundleſs and fatal Reſolutions; and thereby not only prevented the juſt Advice of the Parliament to Her Majeſty in that critical Juncture, but obtained the Approbation of Parliament to his myſterious and dangerous Practices; and did not only deprive Her Majeſty of the Confidence and Affection of her Allies, but expoſed Her Majeſty and her People to the Contempt of the Common Enemy.

ARTICLE XVI.

That whereas the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having on all Occaſions uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to ſubvert the ancient eſtabliſhed Conſtitution of Parliaments, the great and only Security of the Prerogative of the Crown, and of the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the People, and being moſt wickedly Determined at one fatal Blow, as far as in him lay, to deſtroy the Freedom and Independency of the Houſe of Lords, the great Ornament and neareſt Support of the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, and falſly intending to diſguiſe his miſchievous Purpoſes under a pretended Zeal for the Prerogative of the Crown; he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, on or about the Months of *December* or *January*, 1711, whilſt the Houſe of Lords were under an Adjournment, and had Reaſon to expect that on their next Meeting Matters of the higheſt Importance would be communicated to them from the Throne, they having ſome few Days be-

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fore given their humble Opinion and Advice to Her Majesty, That no Peace could be Safe or Honourable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* were to be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and assuming to himself an arbitrary Direction and Controul in Her Majesty's Councils, contrary to his Duty and his Oath, and in Violation of the great Trust reposed in him, and with an immediate Purpose to render ineffectual the many earnest Representations of Her Majesty's Allies against the said Negotiations of Peace, as well as to prevent the good Effects of the said Advice of the House of Lords; and in order to obtain such further Resolutions of that House of Parliament on the important Subject of the Negotiations of Peace, as might shelter and promote his secret and unwarantable Proceedings, together with other false and evil Counsellors, did advise Her Majesty to make and create Twelve Peers of this Realm, and Lords of Parliament; and pursuant to his destructive Counsels, Letters Patents did forthwith pass, and Writs issued, whereby Twelve Peers were made and created: And did likewise advise Her Majesty immediately to call and summon them to Parliament; which being done accordingly, they took their Seats in the House of Lords on or about the Second of *January*, 1711, to which Day the House then stood adjourned. Whereby the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did most highly abuse the Influence he then had with Her Majesty, and prevailed on her to exercise, in the most unprecedented and dangerous Manner, that valuable and undoubted Prerogative, which the Wisdom of the Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom hath entrusted with the Crown for the rewarding signal Virtue and distinguished Merit. By which desperate Advice he did not only, as far as in him lay, deprive Her Majesty of the Countenance of those seasonable and wholesom Counsels in that critical Juncture, but wickedly perverted the true and only End of that great and useful Prerogative, to the Dishonour of the Crown, and the irreparable Mischief to the Constitution of Parliaments. All which Crimes and Misdemeanors, committed and done by him the said Earl against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen,

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Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the ſeveral Truſts repoſed in him the ſaid Earl, and he the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majeſty's Privy Council during the Time that all and every the Crimes before ſet forth were done and committed. For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do, in the Name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors in the ſaid Articles contained. And the ſaid Commons by Proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the Liberty of Exhibiting, at any Time hereafter, any other Accuſations or Impeachments againſt the ſaid Earl, and alſo of replying to the Anſwers which the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* ſhall make to the Premiſes, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accuſation that ſhall be by them exhibited, according to the Courſe and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray that the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* be put to anſwer all and every the Premiſes; and that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to Law and Juſtice. And they do further pray and demand, That the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

AS SOON as the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Commoners that accompanied him, were withdrawn, a *Tory* Lord moved, that the Conſideration of the *Articles* of *Impeachment* be adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, and was back'd by ſeveral Peers of the ſame Side; particularly by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who urged, 'That this Accuſation 'was of ſo extraordinary a Nature, and ſo very impor-'tant, both in it ſelf and its Conſequences, that the Houſe 'ought to proceed on it with the utmoſt Caution and 'Deliberation." But he was ſmartly anſwer'd, by a *Scotch* Duke of bright Parts, who, among other Things, ſaid, 'It was well known, the Prelate who ſpoke laſt, had, of 'late, ſtudy'd more *Politicks* than *Divinity*; and was

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'thoroughly acquainted with the Subject Mat-
'ter of the Articles, that lay before them;
'And therefore his Grace did not doubt, but
'his Lordship was now as ready to speak to
'them, as he could ever be, if he had more
'Time to consider of them." After a Debate of about an Hour and a Half, the Question for *Adjourning* was put, and carried in the *Negative*, by a *Majority* of 86 Voices against 54; And thereupon the *Articles of Impeachment* were read, which took up till about Eight in the Evening. Then a Motion was made, (by the same Side that was for adjourning) *That the Judges* be consulted; that the House might be satisfied, whether the Charge contain'd in the said Articles amounted to *Treason?* The Lords *Trevor*, and *Harcourt*, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Poulet*, the Ld. *North and Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, and some other Peers of that Side, were for the *Affirmative*; But the Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor; the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Montross*, the Earls of *Nottingham*, *Sunderland*, *Dorset*, and *Isla*; the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and some other *Lords* of the *Court-Party*, spoke for the *Negative*. The Lord *Trevor* having gone so far as to declare his Opinion, That none of the *Articles* amounted to *High-Treason*; he was answer'd by the Lord *Cowper*, who shew'd the Contrary; and challenged all the Lawyers in *England* to disprove his Arguments. Nevertheless, the *Tory* Lords still insisting on the Consulting of the *Judges*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, represented to them, 'That instead of favouring,
'thereby, the Noble Person who had the
'Misfortune to be impeach'd, as, undoubtedly,
'they meant it, they might, on the Contrary,
'do him a great Prejudice; For if upon Con-
'sulting the Judges, they declared the Charge
'to amount to *Treason*, the said Lord would
'stand prejudged, before he was brought to his
'Tryal,

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'Tryal.' After some other Speeches, the *Question* was put upon the Motion beforemention'd, and carried in the *Negative* by 84 Voices against 52. And then it was moved by the Court Party, That the Earl of *Oxford* be committed to safe Custody: Which occasion'd a fresh Debate. Several Members of Both Sides, having declared their Opinion upon that Motion, the E. of *Oxford* thought it high Time for him to speak for himself, which he did to this Effect:

The E. of Oxford's Speech in the Lords House, July 9th.

'*My Lord*,

'IT is a very great Misfortune for any Man 'to fall under the Displeasure of so great 'and so powerful a Body as the Commons of 'Great Britain: And this Misfortune is the heavier upon me, because I had the Honour to be 'placed at the Head of the Late Ministry, and 'must now, it seems, be made accountable for all 'the Measures that were then pursued. But, on 'the other hand, 'tis a very great Comfort to me 'under this Misfortune, that I have the Honour 'to be a Member of this august Assembly: An 'Assembly which always squares their Proceedings and Judgments by the Rules of Honour, 'Justice, and Equity; and is not to be byass'd by 'a Spirit of Party.

'*My Lord*,

'I could say a great deal to clear my self of 'the Charge which is brought against me: But as 'I now labour under an Indisposition of Body, 'besides the Fatigue of this long Sitting, I shall 'contract what I have to say within a very Narrow Compass. This whole Accusation may, it 'seems, be reduced to the Negotiation and Conclusion of the Peace: That the Nation wanted 'a Peace, no Body will deny; and, I hope, it 'will be as easily made out, that the Conditions 'of this Peace are as good as could be expected, 'considering the Circumstances wherein it was 'made, and the Backwardness and Reluctancy 'which some of the Allies shew'd to come into the

'the Queen's Measures. This is certain, that 'this Peace, as bad as it is now represented, was 'approved by Two successive Parliaments. It is, 'indeed, suggested against this Peace, that it was 'a Separate One: But I hope, My Lord, it will 'be made appear, that it was General; and that 'twas *France*, and not *Great Britain*, that 'made the first steps towards a Negotiation. 'And, My Lord, I will be bold to say, that du-'ring my whole Administration, the Sovereign 'upon the Throne was loved at Home, and feared 'Abroad.

'As to the Business of *Tournay*, which is made 'a Capital Charge, I can safely aver, that I had 'no manner of Share in it; and that the same 'was wholly transacted by that unfortunate No-'bleman who thought fit to step aside: But I dare 'say in his behalf, that if this Charge could be 'proved, it would not amount to *Treason*. For 'my own part, as I always acted by the imme-'diate Directions and Commands of the late 'Queen, and never offended against any Known 'Law, I am justify'd in my own Conscience, and 'unconcern'd for the Life of an insignificant Old 'Man. But I cannot, without the highest Ingra-'titude, be unconcern'd for the Best of Queens: 'A Queen who heap'd upon me Honours and Pre-'ferments, tho' I never ask'd for them; and 'therefore I think my self under an Obligation 'to vindicate her Memory, and the Measures she 'pursued, to my Dying Breath.

'*My Lord*,

'If Ministers of State, acting by the imme-'diate Commands of their Sovereign, are after-'wards to be made accountable for their Pro-'ceedings; it may, one Day or other, be the 'Case of all the Members of this august Assem-'bly: I don't doubt, therefore, that out of Re-'gard to your selves, Your Lordships will give 'me an equitable Hearing; and I hope that, in 'the Prosecution of this Inquiry, it will appear,

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'that I have merited not only the *Indulgence*, but 'likewise the Favour of the Government.

'*My Lord*,

'I am now to take my leave of Your Lord-'ship, and of this Honourable House, perhaps 'for ever! I shall lay down my Life with Plea-'sure, in a Cause favour'd by my late dear Roy-'al Mistress. And when I consider that I am to 'be judged by the Justice, Honour, and Virtue 'of my Peers, I shall acquiesce, and retire with 'great Content: And, My Lords, *God's Will 'be done.*

Before the Question for committing the Earl of *Oxford* to safe Custody was put, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* acquainted the House, That the said Earl was, at present, very much indispos'd with the Gravel; and therefore he hoped the House would not immediately send him to the *Tower*, but suffer him to be, for Two or Three Days, under the Custody of the *Black Rod* at his own House, where he might have the Attendance and 'Assistance of his Relations and Servants: That, 'however, he (the Duke of *Shrewsbury*) did not 'propose this as a Motion, because he was against 'committing him at all; but only left it to the 'Consideration of the House.' His Grace was 'seconded by the Earl of *Poulet*; and no Oppo-'sition being made by the other Party, the Earl of *Oxford* withdrew, leaving Word, with the Usher of the *Black-Rod*, that he would be at Home. After this the Question was put, *That the said Earl be committed to safe Custody*, which was carried in the Affirmative, by 82 Voices, against 50; and so the House rose about a Quarter past One in the Morning; when the Usher of the *Black-Rod* went to the Earl of *Oxford*'s House; communicated to him the Order of the House of Peers, for taking him into Custody; and left some of his Officers for that Purpose in His Lordship's House. It was observ'd that when the Earl of *Oxford* went home, he was attend-

The E. of Oxford *under the Custody of the* Black Rod.

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ed by a Mob that cry'd out *High Church, ORMOND, and OXFORD for ever*, &c. It was likewise obſerv'd, that of Twenty Biſhops who were that Day in the Houſe, Six only were for the Earl of *Oxford*, *viz.* The Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Biſhops of *London*, *Rocheſter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, and *Durham*.

On *Monday* the 11th of *July*, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the Commons, 'That he 'did, the *Saturday* before, at the Bar of the 'Houſe of Lords, impeach *Robert*, Earl of '*Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of *High Treaſon*, 'and other High Crimes, and Miſdemeanors, 'and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment 'againſt him; and did pray and demand that the 'ſaid Earl might be ſequeſter'd from Parlia-'ment, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſto-*July 11. 'dy.' The ſame Day * the Lords *order'd*, That the Earl of *Oxford* be brought to the Bar of their Houſe the next Morning, in order to be ſent to the *Tower*; and then Their Lordſhips ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint that Honourable Houſe, 'That the Lords had or-'der'd the *Black-Rod* to attach and take into 'ſafe Cuſtody *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and 'Earl *Mortimer*; and that the *Black-Rod* 'had returned to the Lords, that he had ac-'cordingly attach'd the ſaid Earl, and had 'him now in ſafe Cuſtody.

The E. of Oxford brought to the Bar of the Lords Houſe.

On *Tueſday* the Twelfth of *July*, the Earl of *Oxford* was, according to Order, brought to the Bar of the Lords Houſe, where having receiv'd a Copy of the *Articles of Impeachment* againſt him, he repreſented to Their Lordſhips, 'That the Ableſt Men in 'the Nation had been many Weeks in draw-'ing up thoſe long Articles againſt him; and 'therefore he hoped the Houſe would allow 'him a proportionable Time to anſwer 'them.' His Lordſhip took that Occaſion

to

to return their Lordships his hearty Thanks for their great Humanity in not sending him to the Tower *the* Saturday *before; and as he still laboured under the same Indisposition of Body, he humbly desired their Lordships to permit him to continue some few Days more at his own House under the Custody of the* Black Rod. The Earl of *Oxford* being withdrawn to the *Black-Rod-Room*, the Lords resolv'd to allow him a Month to answer the *Articles* of *Impeachment*; and as to his last Request, Dr. *Mead*, one of his Lordship's Physicians, being consulted, and having made a kind of *Affidavit, That if the Earl were sent to the* Tower, *his Life would be in Danger:* A Motion was made, *that he might continue in his House till the* Monday *following:* But this was opposed, and after a warm Debate, it was carried, by Eighty One Voices against Fifty Five, that he should be carried into the *Tower*, on *Saturday* the 16th of *July*. The most remarkable Passage in this Day's Debate, was as follows: The Earl of *Angleſea*, having said, *Remarkable Passage in the Lords House* July 12th. 'That it was to be feared, these *Violent Measures would make the Scepter shake in the King's Hands:*" Most of the Members were offended at this Suggestion, and some cry'd *the Tower*, and others only *to Order*. The Earl of *Sutherland*, One of the Sixteen Peers of *North Britain*, who, in the Worst of Times, had given signal Proofs of his Affection to the *Hanover* Succession, standing up, said, 'He trembled with Indignation to hear such Words pronounc'd in 'that Noble Assembly; that if they had been 'spoke any where else, he would call the Person that spoke them to an Account: But all 'he could do there was to move that he might 'explain himself." The Earl of *Sutherland* was Seconded by the Duke of *Roxburgh*, another *Scotch* Peer of Eminent Zeal and Affection for the present happy Settlement, who, among other

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Things, said, That the SCEPTER WAS SO WELL RIVETTED IN THE KING's HAND, THAT INSTEAD OF SHAKING, IT WOULD CRUSH ALL HIS MAJESTY's ENEMIES. The Earl of *Berkley*, and some other Lords back'd also the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Motion: Whereupon the Earl of *Anglesea* stood up, and said, 'That it was but too manifest, by 'the Riots that were daily committed in several 'Parts of the Kingdom, That the Nation, in 'general, was against these Impeachments; That 'for his own Part, he was so far from approv-'ing those Tumultuous Assemblies and Disor-'ders, that he rather wish'd a stop might spee-'dily be put to them, by exemplary Punish-'ments; That he had on several Occasions, 'given sufficient Proofs of his Zeal and Affe-'ction for the *Revolution* and the *Protestant* 'Succession; That what he had now advanc'd, 'was the Result of the same Zeal for the Peace 'and Prosperity of His Majesty's Reign: How-'ever, if he had been so unhappy as, by any '*unguarded* or *passionate* Expression, to give Of-'fence to that August Assembly, he was very 'Sorry for it." Notwithstanding this Apolo-gy, some Members we enclin'd to have his Lordship sent to the Tower, but the *very Words* he had spoken not having been taken down in Writing, the House admitted his Lordship's Ex-planation; and so that Matter went no further. It is observable that on this Occasion, besides the Six Bishops before-mention'd, those of *Bath and Wells*, and *St. David's* voted for the Earl of *Oxford*; and that the latter was by many blamed for putting off his going to the *Tower*; which, they said, did not consist with the Firm-ness and Resolution he had hitherto shewn. This is certain, That as he came on the *Tuesday* in his own Coach to the H. of Peers, he might, with as much Ease, have been carried to the *Tower*, either by Water, or in a *Sedan*; and have had there

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there the same Attendance of his Friends and Physicians. Be that as it will, the House of Peers having met on *Friday*, the 15th of *July*, they adjourn'd to the *Monday* next; to avoid, as 'twas generally surmised, any fresh Motion which the Earl of *Oxford*'s Friends might make, for deferring his being sent to the *Tower*, whither according to Order, he was carried by the Usher of the *Black-Rod* on *Saturday* (*July* 16th) about Eight a-clock in the Evening, in his Lordship's Chariot; attended by Two Hackney Coaches, in which were the Earl's Lady, his Son the Lord *Harley*, and some other of the Earl's Relations and Servants. Although these Three Coaches went from his Lordship's House near St. *James*'s Palace, up St. *James*'s *Street*, and then through *Picadilly*, *Gerrard-Street*, *Monmouth-Street*, *Holbourn*, and other less frequented Streets, with Design, as 'twas thought, to avoid a Crowd, yet were they attended by a great many of the Common People, whose Numbers being much increased in their Return from the *Tower*, they raised an Uproar in the Streets, with their Cry of *High-Church*, *Ormond*, and *Oxford for ever*; and when they came to St. *Martin's Lane*, *Westminster*, some of them grew so outragious as to throw Stones at, and break the Windows of several Houses: Upon which Three or Four of the Mutineers were by the Constables and Beadles carried to the Round-House. *The E. of Oxford carried to the Tower, July 16th.*

On the Twenty Fourth of *June*, Mr. *Carter* communicated to the Commons the Informations he had receiv'd from several Hands, of a great Riot at *Manchester*, in which the *Pretender* had been proclaim'd; and then moved the House, 'That the Act of the 13th and 14th Years of 'His late Majesty King *William* the Third, intitled, *An Act for the further Security of His 'Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown 'in the* Protestant *Line, and for extinguishing the Hopes*

Bill for the further Security of the King's Person, Government, and Succession.

'*Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other* Pretenders, *and their open and secret Abettors*, might be read;' which being done accordingly, it was *order'd, Nemine contradicente*, That *a Bill be brought in for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess* Sophia, *being* Protestants; *and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and secret Abettors*: And that Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Comptroller*, Lord *Coningsby*, and Mr. *Heysham*, do prepare and bring in the same.

On *Friday*, *July* 1, the Commons order'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that a *Bill* be brought in, *for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters*: After which a Complaint being made to the House, by the Right Hon. *Robert Walpole*, Esq; of a printed Pamphlet, intitled, *The Evening Post*, *from* Tuesday, June 28, *to* Thursday, June 30, 1715, wherein is printed a Copy of a Letter subscribed *R. W.* to the Lord *S*---- at the *Bath* (which printed Letter had been cried about the Streets, as if wrote by the said Mr. *Walpole* to the Lord *Sunderland*, and had also been maliciously and industriously sent all over the Kingdom) the said *Evening Post*, and another printed Copy of the said Letter, were delivered in at the Table, and the printed Copy in the said *Evening Post* was read, as follows:

Complaint against a Paper call'd the Evening Post.

My LORD,

Scandalous Letter contain'd in it.

I *Have receiv'd Your Lordship's Letter, the Contents of which are rather a Concern to me than a Surprize; in the General Corruption, I had little Reason to believe the Neighbourhood where Your Lordship is, should escape untainted.*

By this Post you will have an Account from Lord T---- *of what has been done in these Parts, with some Particulars of the* Oxford *Riot; the Inclos'd (My Lord) is a Copy of a Letter sent to Dr.* Charlette;

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Charlette; *but it is not Writing that will ever be able to reduce that Univerſity to a State of Diſcipline or Order; other Means are neceſſary.*

I am now to tell Your Lordſhip, the Committee has finiſh'd their Report, and will lay it before the Houſe in a few Days; what the Reſult will be I am doubtful, but we have now nothing for it but a bold Puſh, and accordingly have determin'd to allow no Time to the Enemy to examine or conſider the Report.

The Impeachments will be for High Treaſon, and other Crimes; and I wiſh we have not in this Reſolution ſtrain'd the Matter too far. Not that I believe we are in any Danger of not ſeeing Your Lordſhip confirm whatever Accuſation we ſhall bring before you; the People, who think they have a Right to look into our Actions, know their Strength, know how far they have gone, and that they can ſecure themſelves only by going further.

If on any drunken Holiday the Government is over-run with Rioters and Seditious Aſſemblies, what Oppoſition may we not reaſonably expect, when we are leading the Favourites of the Faction to the Scaffold?

If we fail in our Attempt, we muſt be content to bear the Yoke we have been preparing for our Enemies: If we ſhould ſucceed, we ſhall never more be troubled with that Spirit that has been ſo long grievous to us.

The Guards are ſent for to be in a Readineſs, but I am very doubtful how far they will come into what is neceſſary, ſhould there be Occaſion for them; and muſt therefore go along with thoſe who hold a Neceſſity of raiſing Aſſiſtance from Foreign Troops.

My Lord, I ſhall ſay no more; Jacta eſt Alea; and Fortune in a few Weeks will diſpoſe of us one Way or other.

Lord *S*--- at the *Bath*, I am, *&c. R. W.*

Upon the Reading of this Letter it was *reſolved, Nemine contradicente*, That the ſaid Letter inſerted in the ſaid *Evening Poſt*, is a falſe, ſcandalous,

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ſcandalous, and traiterous Libel, highly reflecting on His Maj. and both Houſes of Parl. And *ordered*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſaid falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous Libel. And a Committee was accordingly appointed. Then a Complaint being alſo made to the Houſe of a Paragraph in the ſaid Pamphlet call'd *The Evening Poſt*, relating to *John Bournois*, a *French* Schoolmaſter, who was whipp'd for ſpeaking ſeditious Words againſt His Majeſty; the ſaid Paragraph was read, as follows:

Another Complaint againſt the ſaid Paper.

John Bournois, *the* French *Schoolmaſter, who was whipp'd from* Stocks-market *to* Aldgate, *for ſpeaking ſeditious Words againſt His Majeſty, was laſt Week, upon giving Sureties for his good Behaviour, diſcharged out of* Newgate, *but died the next Day of the* King's Evil.

After which it was *order'd, Firſt*, That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, That they do enquire into the Author of the ſaid Pamphlet called *The Evening-Poſt*; *Secondly*, That *E. Berrington*, Printer of the ſaid Pamphlet called *The Evening-Poſt*, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe. And *Thirdly*, That *J. Morphew*, Publiſher of the ſaid Pamphlet be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe.

E. Berrington and J. Morphew order'd into Cuſtody.

On the 15th of *July*, the Commons, in a Committee of the Whole Houſe, went through *the Bill for preventing Tumults*, &c. and the next † Day Mr. Attorney General having reported the Amendments they had made to the ſame; the firſt them was agreed to; but the further Conſideration of the ſaid Amendments was adjourn'd. After this the Houſe being inform'd of great Diſorders in the County of *Stafford*, by ſeveral evil-diſpos'd Perſons going from Place to Place in a tumultious and Riotous Manner, and that they had aſſaulted and wounded ſeveral of His Majeſty's

Bill againſt Tumults.

† July 16th.

Account of the Tumults and Riots in Staffordſhire.

ſty's good Subjects without any Provocation; and that One Mr. *Bayly* was able to give the Houſe an Account thereof, and that he was at the Door; he was *order'd* to be called in. Mr. *Bayly* being call'd in accordingly, gave the Houſe an Account of what had happen'd in that County, as follows, *viz.*

'THAT there are Three *Preſbyterian* Meeting Houſes, which are not very remote from each other, *viz.* at *Dudley*, *Weſt Bromwitch* and *Oldbury*; That the Proprietors of them, obſerving that ſeveral Meeting Houſes in that County had been pull'd down by the Mob, they adviſ'd with Lawyers about the Lawfulneſs of defending themſelves, and then took a Reſolution of doing it, and to aſſiſt each other: They procured a Warrant from Sir *Henry Gough* to the Conſtable of *Weſt-Bromwitch*, to keep ſuch ſufficient Watch and Ward as might be able to diſperſe tumultuous Rioters. On *Tueſday* laſt, the Mob came to *Bromwitch*, but the brave Men who were ſet to guard the Meeting Houſe beat them off, and with Hand Whips and Cudgels made ſeveral of them ſmart, ſo that on their Knees they ask'd pardon, pray'd for King *George*, and promis'd not to offend any more; but like true *Jacobites* broke their Promiſe, and came next Day in greater Numbers, and with more deſperate Weapons; ſuch as Scythes, Reaping Hooks, ſet in proper Handles about Two Yards long; large Clubs, and ſome Fire-Arms: But as ſoon as they came up to the Guard, their Courage fail'd them, they flung down their Arms, and fled, many of which were pick'd up by Women who came out of their Houſes to that purpoſe. It was thought proper to take ſome of them Priſoners; accordingly they purſued them, and took 36, and placed them in a publick Inn, with a ſtrong Guard upon them, in order to

'take them before a Juſtice of Peace next Day:
'But that Night about 12 a Clock there came a
'Mob from *Birmingham* of about a Hundred,
'intending to releaſe them. They fired upon the
'Guard without Doors, and at the ſame Time
'attack'd the Houſe and broke it; but the Guard
'beat them off, and took ſeveral Priſoners,
'which were the next Day, with the reſt, had
'before Sir *Henry Gough* and his Son, who com-
'mitted part of them to *Stafford Goal*, and bound
'over others to the Aſſizes. The ſame Day,
'which was *Thurſday* laſt, the Mob came again,
'and now they came on with more than their
'uſual Courage, which caus'd the advanc'd
'Guard to draw back nearer their main Body.
'The Rebels ſtill came on with Fury, and as ſoon
'as they came within reach fired upon the
'Guard, who then called up their Men who had
'Fire-arms to their Aſſiſtance, who came and
'quickly diſpers'd them; a Gentleman had his
'Horſe ſhot dead under him, and another mor-
'tally wounded: Some of the Guards are very
'much wounded, but it's hoped not mortally.
'They took ſeveral Priſoners, amongſt which
'are the Two Captains; One of which is ſaid to
'be the publick Cryer of *Wolverhampton*. Some
'of thoſe taken appear to be known *Roman Ca-*
'*tholicks*. Whilſt the Priſoners were under
'Examination, being ask'd who encourag'd them
'on to this Work? Two of them had the Con-
'fidence to ſay, they were told that Two Gen-
'tlemen of Note, *viz.* Mr. *Vernon*, and Mr.
'*Lane*, would give 60 Guineas a-piece to encou-
'rage the Mob: It is likewiſe reported in the
'Country, that the Mob boaſted the Latter of
'of theſe Gentlemen was to head them.

'When the Mob pull'd down the Meeting-
'Houſe at *Wolverhampton*, One of their Lead-
'ers getting on the Top of the ſame, flouriſh'd
'his Hat round his Head, and cry'd, *G-- d--*
'*K.* G---ge, and the *D.* of *Marlborough*. A

'Fellow

'Fellow at the ſame Place, ſtanding by as an 'idle Spectator, was charg'd by the Rioters 'with being a Spy; and, to attone for his ſuppo-'ſed Offence, they made him go down on his 'Knees, and cry *God bleſs K. James the Third.*

Mr. *Bayly* being withdrawn, Mr. *Bracebridge*, a Member of the Houſe for *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*, acquainted them of a Letter wrote from that Country, relating to thoſe Diſturbances, which he read in his Place; and the ſaid Letter having been *order'd* to be brought up to the Table, and read; it was *reſolv'd*, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That an Humble Addreſs be preſented 'to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly 'pleas'd to give Directions to the ſeveral Magi-'ſtrates throughout the Kingdom, that the Laws 'be put in a ſpeedy, and the moſt vigorous Exe-'cution, againſt all ſuch Perſons who ſhall be 'found any way concerned in the late rebellious 'and tumultuous Riots and Diſorders commit-'ted, and now carrying on, in ſeveral Parts of 'this Kingdom, by Perſons diſaffected to His 'Majeſty and his Government; and that a ſtrict 'Enquiry be made, who are the Promoters and 'Authors of the ſaid Tumults and Riots; and 'that an Account be taken of ſuch Juſtices of 'the Peace as have failed in the Diſcharge of 'their Duty on theſe Occaſions; and that ſuch 'Juſtices, who ſhall appear to His Majeſty to 'have neglected their Duty, be forthwith put 'out of the Commiſſions of the Peace; and 'that ſuch other Magiſtrates who ſhall appear 'likewiſe to have neglected their Duty therein, 'may be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Ri-'gour of the Law; and that His Majeſty will 'likewiſe be pleaſed to direct that an exact Ac-'count may be taken of the Loſſes and Damages 'which His Majeſty's Subjects have ſuſtained, 'by reaſon of theſe tumultuous and rebellious 'Proceedings; and that the Sufferers may have 'full Compenſation made them for their Dama-

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ges; and to assure His Majesty, That all such Expences as His Majesty shall be at on that Account, shall be made good to His Majesty out of the next Aids that shall be afterwards granted by Parliament; and also that the Laws against *Papists* and *Non-jurors* may be effectually put in execution.

Then the Commons resumed the Consideration of the Amendments made to the *Bill for preventing Tumults*, &c. which, with other Amendments made to them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engrossed.

On *Monday* the 18th of *July*, the said Bill was read the third Time (and after several Amendments were made to it) pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. And Mr. *Lechmere*, Solicitor General, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Majesty, having reported the same, it was agreed unto by the House, *Nemine contradicente*, being as follows:

Address of the Commons about Riots and Tumults.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE *Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being highly concerned at the continued Endeavours of the Enemies of your Person and Government, to disturb the Tranquility and Happiness of your Kingdoms, and to deprive your People of the great Blessings they enjoy under your auspicious Reign: And it having appeared to us, that, by the Encouragement and the false and traiterous Insinuations of Persons disaffected to your Title and Government, great Numbers of your poor deluded Subjects have been prevailed upon, in many Parts of the Kingdom, to assemble together, and, in a tumultuous and rebellious manner, to commit great Disorders, and do great Injuries to others of their Fellow-Subjects and* Fellow-Protestants, *we think it our indispensable Duty on this Occasion to express our utmost Abhorrence of all such traiterous Proceedings, and our highest Resentment against the Authors and Promoters of them; and to renew to*

Your

Your Majesty the hearty and vigorous Resolutions of your faithful Commons, to support your Majesty and your Government against all your open and secret Enemies; and to contribute the utmost in our Power to the Honour and Safety of your Sacred Person, and the Quiet and Security of your Government.

And to that End, we crave Leave most humbly to beseech Your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to give Directions to the several Magistrates throughout your Kingdom, that the Laws now in Force may be put in a speedy, and in the most vigorous Execution, against all such Persons as shall be found any way concerned in the rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Disorders which have been committed, and are now carrying on, by Persons disaffected to Your Majesty and your Government; and that a strict Enquiry may be made to discover the Authors and Promoters of them, so as they may be brought to condign Punishment.

And it being apparent, that the Neglect or Misbehaviour of many Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates, hath given great Encouragement to the said Disorders, we crave Leave, in all Humility, to beseech Your Majesty, that an Account may be taken of such Justices of the Peace as have failed in the Discharge of their Duty on these Occasions; and that such of them as shall appear to Your Majesty to have neglected their Duty, may be forthwith put out of the Commissions of the Peace, and that such other Magistrates as shall likewise appear to Your Majesty to have neglected their Duty therein, may be proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

And as your loyal Commons are fully assured, that by the Wisdom and Steddiness of your Administration, the Scepter in your Royal Hand will soon become a Terror to all those who, by open or secret Practices, shall any way abet the Enemies of your Person or Government; so from our most dutiful Regard to Your Majesty, and in Justice to those of your Subjects, who, for their Zeal and firm Adherence

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rence to Your Majesty and your Government, have been Sufferers in the said tumultuous and traiterous Disorders; we do most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that you will be most graciously pleased to give Directions, that an exact Account be taken of the Losses and Damages which any of your Subjects have sustained, by reason of the said tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings, and that the Sufferers may have full Compensation made them for their Damages; your faithful Commons most humbly assuring Your Majesty, that all Expences which shall be incurred on that Account, shall be made good to Your Majesty, out of the next Aids that shall be afterwards granted by Parliament.

And for the Security of your Sacred Person, and the Quieting the Minds of your faithful Subjects, we do further most humbly advise Your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to give Orders; that the Magistrates throughout the Kingdom, in their several Stations, do speedily and effectually put the Laws in execution against Papists *and* Non-jurors.

This Address having, the next * Day, been presented to the King by the whole House, His Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer:

* July 29.

The King's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for your Address, and the many Marks of Zeal and Affection which you express for my Honour and Safety, and the Security of the Kingdom.

I will give immediate Directions for putting in execution the several Matters which you so justly recommend to me; and as I am resolv'd, on all Occasions, to follow the Advice of my Parliament, so I have no doubt but that, by the Blessing of Almighty God, and your seasonable and vigorous Assistance, I shall soon be enabled effectually to suppress that Spirit of Rebellion which is so industriously fomented among us, and to establish the Peace and Prosperity of my People.

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The same Day the Commons order'd, 'That 'such Members of the Committee of Secrecy, 'who are Justices of the Peace for the 'County of *Middlesex*, do examine such Per'sons as they think fit, at the said Committee, 'touching Matters contain'd in the several Books 'and Papers before them.

The next * Day, the Speaker of the House of Commons having reported His Majesty's most Gracious Answer to their Address, it was *resolv'd, Nemine contradicente*, that the humble Thanks of this House be return'd to His Majesty. * June 20.

The same Day, the King went to the House of Peers with the Usual State, and having given the Royal Assent to Four *Publick* and Nine *Private* Bills, and, amongst the first, the *Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies*, &c. His Majesty was graciously pleased to declare from the Throne, That he had given direction to the Lord Chancellor to declare to Both Houses a matter of the greatest Importance in his Majesty's Name and Words; and accordingly the Lord Chancellor read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty from the Throne, as follows:

The King's speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal you have shewn for preserving the Peace of my Kingdoms, and your Wisdom in providing so good a Law to prevent all Riotous and Tumultuous Proceedings, give me great Satisfaction; but I am sorry to find that such a Spirit of Rebellion has discover'd it self as leaves no Room to doubt but these Disorders are set on Foot and encouraged by Persons disaffected to my Government, in Expectation of being supported from Abroad.

The Preservation of our Excellent Constitution, and the Security of our Holy Religion, has been, and always shall be, my chief care; and I cannot question but your Concern for these invaluable Blessings is so great, as not to let them be exposed to such

such Attempts as I have certain Advices are preparing by the Pretender from abroad, and carrying on at home by a restless Party in his Favour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

In these Circumstances, I think it proper to ask your Assistance, and make no Doubt but you will so far consult your own Security, as not to leave the Nation, under a Rebellion actually begun at home, and threatned with an Invasion from abroad, in a Defenceless Condition: And I shall look upon the Provision you shall make for the Safety of my People, as the best mark of your Affection to me.

Resolution of the Commons to stand by, and Support his Majesty.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was, 'Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That 'an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the most humble and dutiful 'Thanks of this House, to his Majesty, for 'communicating to his Parliament the Advices 'he has received of an Attempt preparing to be 'made upon the Nation from abroad, abetted 'and encouraged by treasonable Practices at 'home, in favour of a Popish Pretender; and 'to assure his Majesty, that this House will, 'with their Lives and Fortunes, stand by and 'support his Majesty against all his open and 'secret Enemies; and to desire his Majesty, 'that he will immediately give Directions for 'fitting out such a Number of Ships as may effectually guard the Coasts, and to issue out 'Commissions for augmenting his Forces by 'Land; assuring his Majesty this House will, 'without Loss of Time, effectually enable him 'to raise and maintain such a Number of Forces, 'both by Sea and Land, as shall be necessary for 'the Defence of his Sacred Person, and for the 'Security of his Kingdoms.' After this Mr. *Freeman* stood up, and represented, that in so 'important a Juncture, they ought to lose no 'Time, in drawing up an Address, and there'fore moved, "That the said Resolution be forthwith

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forthwith laid before his Majesty by the whole House. He was seconded by the Lord *Guernsey*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Ailesford*, who said, 'it 'was well known, he had, on several Occasi- 'ons, differ'd from some Members in that 'House; but being now convinc'd that our 'Liberty, *Religion*, and all that's dear to *English* 'Men, were aim'd at, he would (*laying his Hand* 'on his Sword) rather die with his Sword in his 'Hand, than survive the *Pretender's* coming in; 'tho' he were to enjoy the greatest Honours and 'Preferments under Him." Mr. *Hampden* did, likewise, back Mr. *Freeman's* Motion, which pass'd into a Resolution, *Nemine Contradicente*; and Mr. *Comptroller* who was order'd to wait on the King, to know his Majesty's Pleasure, when he would be attended by the House, having, about Six a-clock in the Evening, reported that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint immediately at his Palace at St. *James's*; The House went thither with their Speaker, and laid before his Majesty the said Resolution, to which the King was pleased to return the following Answer:

Memorable Speech of the Lord Guernsey, on this Occasion.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for this Address. The Zeal and Vigour which you shew upon this Occasion, will, I trust in God, enable Me to defeat the Evil Designs of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for such an Increase of our Forces by Sea and Land, as I shall judge necessary for your Security; and will order Estimates of the Charge thereof to be laid before you.

The next Day, the House being moved, That the Act of the Thirty First Year of King *Charles* the Second, intitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*: And also an Act of Parliament of *Scotland* of the Thirty First of *January* 1701, intitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue*

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Delays in Tryals, be read; the ſame were read accordingly: After which it was *Ordered*, That leave be given to bring in a *Bill to impower His Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as His Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt His Perſon or Government.* Hereupon Mr. *Sollicitor-General* immediately preſented to the Houſe *A Bill to impower His Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as His Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt His Perſon and Government*; and the ſame was received and read the Firſt time, and ordered to be read a Second time. The Bill was accordingly immediately read a Second Time; and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the next day. It was obſerv'd that Mr. *Shippen* only, made a Slight Objection againſt the bringing in of the ſaid Bill; which on the 22d. of *July*, went through the Grand Committee, and was order'd to be ingroſſed.

Bill to Suſpend the Habeas Corpus *Act.*

On the 20th of *July*, the Lords reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to His Majeſty, which was, the ſame Day, drawn up, and agreed to, as follows:

The Lords Addreſs to the K.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Maj. the moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe, for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Aſſurances, that the Preſervation of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Security of our holy Religion, has been, and always ſhall be your chief Care; and for communicating to your Parliament the Advices from Abroad of an intended Invaſion of theſe Kingdoms, countenanced and entouraged by Inſurrections here at Home, fomented and ſtirred up by the Abettors and Supporters of the* Pretender's *Intereſt. And we do moſt humbly aſſure Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will ſtand by and aſſiſt Your Majeſty, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, in Support and Defence*

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Defence of your Sacred Perſon, and your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, in Defiance of all your open and ſecret Enemies.

This Addreſs being the next Day preſented to the King, His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

The King's Anſwer.

My LORDS,

I *Thank you for the zealous Affection you expreſs towards me, and the Aſſurances which you give me in this Addreſs; and you may depend on my punctually making good all thoſe which I have given to my People, either on this or any former Occaſion.*

The next † Day, both Houſes of Convocation waited alſo on His Majeſty, with the following Addreſs: * July 22d.

Addreſs of the Convocation to the King.

To the K's Moſt Excellent Majeſty. The Humble Addreſs of the Abp. Bps, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convoc. aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Archbiſhop, and Biſhops, 'Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Con- 'vocation aſſembled, do think our ſelves obliged 'in Duty and Gratitude to Your Majeſty, to 'make our moſt humble Acknowledgments for 'that gracious Meſſage you were pleaſed to ſend 'to the Houſe of Commons, recommending the 'Proviſion of a Maintenance for the Miniſters 'who are to attend the Service of the Fifty New 'Churches, begun to be built in and about the 'Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, under the 'pious Encouragement of Your Majeſty's moſt 'excellent Predeceſſor of ever Bleſſed Memory.

'A Meſſage ſo piouſly intended, and ſo well 'received, we truſt, cannot fail of its deſired 'Effect, to the Honour of the Church of *England*, 'and the Advancement of our holy Religion.

'After all the Declarations Your Majeſty has 'been pleaſed to make in Favour of our Eſta-

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'blished Church, and the real Proofs you have 'given for the Concern of its Interest; we hope 'that none will be found so unjust as to 'doubt of your Affection to it. And we 'do most humbly assure Your Majesty, that 'we will take all Opportunities to instil in-'to those who are under our Care, the 'same grateful Sense that we our selves have 'of Your Majesty's Goodness, and that at 'this Time, more especially, when the Quiet 'of your Realms is disturbed by Insur-'rections at Home, and the Nation threat-'en'd with an Invasion from Abroad, we will 'put them in mind of those strict Obliga-'tions of Conscience, whereby they are en-'gaged to defend and support Your Maje-'sty's Government, and will earnestly exhort 'them to exemplify, by a suitable Practice, 'those Principles of Obedience and Loyalty 'which the Church of *England* has always 'thought it her Duty to profess.

'May the Divine Providence defeat all wicked 'Designs that shall be formed against our holy 'Faith, and Your Majesty, the Defender of it: 'And may that God, Who has put it into Your 'Majesty's Heart to do such great things for us, 'unite the Hearts of all your Subjects in praising 'His Mercy for the many Blessings we enjoy un-'der Your Majesty's most auspicious Govern-'ment; and in making all the Returns of Ho-'nour and Obedience that are due to so good 'and gracious a Sovereign.

To this Address the King was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

The King's Answer. My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy, *I Take this dutiful Address very kindly, and thank you for the Concern you express for the Peace of my Government. I depend upon the Loyalty of the Church of* England, *and you may be assured*

sured of my constant Protection and Encouragement.

On *Saturday*, the 23d of *July*, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords by Mr. *Hampden* the ingrossed *Bill to empower His Majesty to secure and detain suspected Persons, &c.* After which Mr. *Pulteney* by His Majesty's Command, presented to the House, an Estimate of the Charge of Four Companies *per Annum*, to compleat the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot Guards to Two Battalions, and for *Levy-money* for the same: Which Estimate was read, and referr'd to the Grand Committee on the Supply. Then the House resolv'd it self into the said Committee, and came to these Two Resolutions, *viz. 1.* That a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Sixty Five Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Four Pounds, Seven Shillings, Six Pence, be granted to His Majesty for the Pay of Three Thousand Dragoons and Four Thousand Foot, Commission Officers and Non-Commission Officers included for One Year, and for the Charge of Levy-Money for the same. *2dly*, That a Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds, Ten Shillings, be granted to His Majesty for the Charge of Four Companies, to compleat the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot-Guards to Two Battalions, for One Year, and for Levy-Money for the same. After this it was *order'd*, That the Grand Committee, appointed to consider of the *Bill for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, &c.* have Power to receive *a Clause to enable His Majesty to grant a Commission to administer the Oaths of Allegiance, and Supremacy, and Abjuration to all Officers, Common Seamen, and Soldiers.* Then the House resolv'd it self into that Committee, and made some Progress in the said Bill: But were interrupted by Two Messages: One was from the Lords, to acquaint them that their Lordships had agreed to *the Bill, entitled, An Act to empower*

Estimate for Four additional Companies of Foot Guards.

Resolutions on the Supply.

Clause to administer the Oaths to all Officers, Sea men and Soldiers.

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power His Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as His Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against His Person and Government: The other Message was from His Majesty, who being come to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the said Bill.

Bill order'd to be brought in to encourage Loyalty in Scotland.

The Commons being return'd to their House, upon a Motion made by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in *for Encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been or shall be guilty of Rebellious Practices against his said Majesty: And for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or shall be incurred there on any such Account: As also for calling any suspected Person or Persons in* Scotland *to appear at* Edinburgh, *or where it shall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour.* And that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, the Ld. *William Powlet*, and Sir *David Dalrymple* do prepare and bring in the same.

Clause order'd for giving the Reward of 100,000 l. *to such as shall apprehend the* Pretender *dead or alive.*

On *Monday* the 25th of *July*, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions taken the *Saturday* before in the Grand Committee on the Supply, which were agreed to; after which, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Comptroller*, it was 'Ordered, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it be 'an Instruction to the Committee of the Whole 'House, to whom the Bill for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown, in 'the Heirs of the late Princess *Sophia*, being 'Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes 'of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and his 'Open and Secret Abettors, is committed, 'That they have Power to receive a Clause for 'rendering more Effectual the Provision made in

'in an Act of the First Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for the better Support of His Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, for fixing and securing the Person of the *Pretender*, by providing that the Sum of 100,000 *l.* shall be paid to any Person or Persons, being Natives or Foreigners, who shall seize or secure, alive or dead, the Person of the *Pretender*, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land, in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or any other his Majesty's Dominions.

The next † Day, Mr. *Carter* reported the Amendments made to the *Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government*, &c. which with Amendments to some of them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engrossed. After this, Mr. *Walpole* made a Speech, wherein he took notice 'of the Measures the 'King had taken, pursuant to the Desire and 'Advice of that House, to secure his Dominions; but represented that in case of an Invasion the Standing Troops and the new Levies 'would hardly be sufficient; and as he thought 'it necessary, so he moved, that the Officers in 'Half-pay should be put in a Capacity to serve 'the Nation, by allowing them *Full Pay*. Gen. *Stanhope* seconded Mr. *Walpole*'s Motion; and Gen. *Ross* only having made a Slight Objection to it; suggesting that, to save Expences, the Standing Regiments might be augmented, it was *resolv'd*, 'That an humble Address be pre- *Address for giving Full Pay to the Half pay Officers.* July 26th.
'sented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to allow Full Pay to such Half 'pay Officers as were not otherwise provided 'for: and that his Majesty would give Orders 'to the said Officers to hold themselves in a 'Readiness to be employed in such manner as 'his Majesty should think fit: And to assure his 'Majesty that this House would supply such extraordinary Expence as his Majesty should be

'at on this Account, out of the next *Aids* to be 'afterwards granted by Parliament.' This Addreſs being, the ſame Day, preſented to the King, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, *That he look'd upon it as a freſh Inſtance of the Duty and Affection of this Houſe, and of their Zeal for the Security and Preſervation of his People and Government.*

The King's Anſwer.

† July 26th. The ſame † Day likewiſe, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, a *Bill* was *order'd* to be brought in, *for the enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this preſent Parliament, intitled*, An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces and their Quarters, *for the better preventing Mutiny and Deſertion*: Which Bill was, the next † Day, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. *Pulteney*; and read the firſt Time; as was alſo *a Bill to make the Militia of this Kingdom more uſeful.*

Bill order'd for the better preventing Mutiny and Deſertion.

† July 27th.

The *Continued Attention* we have given to the *Impeachments*, has obliged us to overlook ſeveral other Tranſactions in Parliament, of which we ſhall now take a View. On *Monday* the 13th of *June*, Sir *John Cope* preſented to the Houſe a Bill for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a Second Reading. The next * Day, the further Hearing the Merits of the Election and Return for the Borough of *Monmouth*, was order'd to be diſcharged; And the Clerk of the Crown attending with the Return for that Borough, the ſame was read; and it appearing to be made by the Mayor of *Newport*, and ſeveral Burgeſſes of *Monmouth*, *Newport* and *Uſk*, without the Precept of the Sheriff of the County of *Monmouth* being annext thereto, it was order'd, *That the Clerk of the Crown do take the ſaid Return of the File*: Which he did accordingly. Then the Houſe being

Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the H. of Commons

* June 14th.

Return for the Borough of Monmouth *reſtify'd.*

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being acquainted, That the Mayor of *Monmouth* was in Town with the Return for the said Borough, annexed to the Precept to him directed, it was *order'd*, That the Mayor of the Borough of *Monmouth* do forthwith deliver to the Clerk of the Crown the Return (with the Precept annexed) of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough; and that the Clerk of the Crown do annex the same to the Writ returnid by the Sheriff of the County of *Monmouth*.

The next *, Day, the Commons read the Third Time, past'd, and sent up to the Lords, the *Bill* for Relieving *William Paterson*, Esq; *&c.* And, in a Committee of the Whole House on the *Supply resolv'd* to grant to his Majesty, *Firſt*, 128698 *l.* 10 *s.* for half Pay for the Year 1715 upon Account, to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines disbanded, being his Majesty's Natural born Subjects, or Naturalized. *Secondly*, 2591 *l.* 10 *s* for Half Pay for the Year 1715, to the Officers of Lieutenant General *Hamilton's* Regiment of Foot, being His Majesty's Natural born Subjects, or Naturalized. And *Thirdly*, 250,000 *l.* towards Satisfying the Debt due for Subsidies and Arrears upon Account of the Land Forces: Which Resolutions were on *Saturday* the 18th of *June* reported and agreed to by the House.

* June 15th.

Resolutions on the Supply.

The *Thursday* before, after the Reading of several Petitions Mr. *Hampden* reported the Resolutions of the Committee of Priviledges and Elections touching the Election for the Borough of *Horsham* in *Sussex* which were agreed unto, *viz.* That Sir *Henry Goring* Bart. and *Charles Eversfield*, Esq; were not duely Elected and that the Honourable *Arthur Ingram*, Esq; and *Arthur Ingram* Esq; were duely elected Burgesses for the said Borough. After this the Resolutions of the said Committee touching the Election for the Borough of *Aldborough* in

Election for Horsham *determin'd:* June 16th.

Vol. X.

the County of *Suffolk* being reported, were most of them disagreed unto by the House.

† June 17th. The next † Day, the Commons resolv'd to address His Majesty, 'That he would be pleased to 'direct, when his Majesty should think it ne- 'cessary, that more Farthings and Half pence 'should be coined, that they be made of the 'finest *British* Copper, and as near the Intrinsick Value as is possible; and that if any Advantage was to be made thereby, it might be 'apply'd to the Service of the Publick.

Resolution about Farthings & Half Pence.

On the 18th of *June*, the Commons proceeded to hear the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Weobly* in the County of *Hereford*, and having heard the Council, and examin'd Witnesses on both Sides, it was *resolv'd*, That *Paul Foley*, Esq; sitting Member, was not duely elected; and, on the contrary, that *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, Petitioner, was duely elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough. After this, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Walpole*, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.*

Election for Weobly determin'd.

Bill to determine the Debts due to the Army.

On the 22d another *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for raising the Militia for the Year 1715, altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid*: which Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the next † Day, when it was read the first Time, and order'd a Second Reading. Then the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the County of *Bedford*, which was adjourn'd, to another Day, and afterwards took up several other Sittings.

Bill for raising the Militia.

† June 23d.

On the 24th of *June*, after the Reading of the Reports upon the several Petitions of the Merchants, who had suffer'd in the late dreadful Fire in *Thames Street*, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in *for Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine, concerned in Bonds given in part of the Duties on the same.* Then the Commons

Bill for Relief of Tobacco *and* Wine Merchants.

Bill to explain the Act of Succession.

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mons read the first Time an Ingrossed *Bill* from the Lords, intitled, *An Act to explain the Act made in the Twelfth Year of King* William *the Third, intitled*, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; which was order'd to be read a Second Time, the 29th of that Month. After this Mr. *Carter*, a Member of the House, communicated to the Commons the Informations he had receiv'd from several Hands, of a great Riot at *Manchester*, in which the *Pretender* had been proclaim'd; and then moved the House, 'That the Act of the 13th and 14th Years of his late Majesty King *Willi-*'*am* the Third, intitled, *An Act for the further* 'Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succes-'sion of the Crown in the Protestant *Line*, *and* 'for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended 'Prince of Wales, *and all other* Pretenders, *and* 'their open and secret Abettors, might be read; which being done accordingly, it was *order'd*, *Nemine contradicente*, That *a Bill be brought in for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess* Sophia, *being* Protestants; *and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and secret Abettors*: And that Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Comptroller*, Lord *Coningsby*, and Mr. *Heysham*, do prepare and bring in the same. Three Days after (*Monday June* 27) the Call of the House of Commons was further adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight.

Bill for the further Security of the King's Person Government and Succession

Call of the House further adjourn'd.

In our Journal for the Month of *May* last, we † inserted both an Address of the Commissioners for the Building of 50 new Churches, and his Majesty's most Gracious Answer thereto. Pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Promise therein, on *Tuesday* the 28th of *June* Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty, signed by his Majesty;

† *See* Pol. State *for* May 1715. p. 433.

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ly; and he presented the same to the House, which Mr. *Speaker* read, as followeth:

GEORGE, R:

The King's Message about the Ministers of the 50 new Churches.

'HIS Majesty having received an Addres 'from the Commissioners appointed 'for building Fifty new Churches in and about 'the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and 'Suburbs thereof, representing, how difficult 'they find it to proceed in perfecting the Esta'blishment of such Churches, for want of a due 'Maintenance for the Ministers who are to at'tend the Service of the same; and praying him 'to recommend to the Care and Wisdom of the 'Parliament to provide such Maintenance: 'That this good Work may not be render'd in'effectual for want of such a Provision, his Ma'jesty does most heartily recommend it to this 'House, to consider of the best Means of set'tling such a Maintenance, as may bring this pi'ous Design to Perfection, for the Honour of 'the Church of *England*, and the Advancement 'of our holy Religion.'

Hereupon the Commons resolv'd to take His Majesty's Gracious Message into Consideration, on *Monday* the 4th of *July*.

† June 29. The next † Day, the Ingrossed *Bill* from the Lords, to explain a Clause in the *Act of Succession*, relating to the *Naturalized Foreigners*, was read a Second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on *Monday* the 4th of *July*; and order'd, 'That the proper Of'ficers of the Courts of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, '*Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, and the Clerks 'of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, 'and the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, do 'lay before the House Lists of what Persons 'took the Oaths, in order to their Naturaliza'tion, pursuant to *the Act for Naturalizing fo'reign* Protestants, in the said Courts; and at 'the General Quarter Sessions of the said Coun'ty and Cities respectively." On the Last Day

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of *June*, the Commons read the first Time, an Ingrossed *Bill* from the Lords, intitled, *an Act for settling the Precedency of* Robert, *Marquis of* Lindsey, *Great Chamberlain of* England, *when created a Duke of* Great Britain; *and of such as shall succeed to the said Honour*: Which was order'd to be read a Second Time. Then the House read the first Time Two other Bills: One *for Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine*, &c. And another, *for erecting a Court of Judicature to determine Differences touching Houses and Buildings burnt down, demolished, or defaced, in and near* Thames-Street *in the City of* London. After this Mr. *Farrer* from the Committee appointed to inspect the Laws expired or near expiring, reported which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and the House having agreed to the Resolutions of the said Committee, order'd that a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the same. On *Friday* the 1st of *July a Bill* was order'd to be brought in *to restrain Waggoners, Carriers, and all others, from drawing any Carriage with more than Five Horses in Length.*

Bill to settle the Precedency of the M. of Lindsey.

Bill for Relief of Merchants.

And another about Houses demolish'd in Thames-Street.

Bill to revive and continue several Laws.

Bill about Waggoners, &c.

On *Monday*, the 4th of *July*, the Commons agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee of Priviledges and Elections, in relation to the Election for the Town of *Haverford-west, viz.* That Sir *George Barlow*, Bart. sitting Member was not, and, on the contrary, that *John Barlow* of *Lawrenny*, Esq; was duely elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Town. *And* That the Proceedings of the Mayor and Common-Council of the Town of *Haverford-west, in making Burgesses without the Consent of the Commonalty, was illegal, and contrary to the Rights of the said Town; and that the Burgesses so pretended to be made, have not thereby acquired any Right of Voting in any future Elections.* After this the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Seven night; and then the House

The Election of Haverford West *determin'd.*

Call of the House further adjourn'd.

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Vol. XI. House proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Message of the *Tuesday* before, and the same being again read by Mr. Speaker, it was resolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an Address be presented to his Majesty, 'to return the humble Thanks of this House for 'his Majesty's most gracious Message, in which 'he is pleased, out of his great and tender Con- 'cern for the Honour of the Church of *En-* 'gland, and for the Advancement of our most 'Holy Religion, heartily to recommend to this 'House to consider of the best Means of Set- 'tling a Maintenance for the Ministers who are 'to attend the Service of Fifty New Churches 'in and about the Cities of *London* and *West-* 'minster; and to assure his Majesty, that this 'House will effectually enable him to pursue and 'perfect so pious and so glorious a Work." A Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, upon the said Resolution, to be presented to his Majesty and *order'd*, That his Majesty's most gracious Message be referred to the said Committee: After which the House resolv'd it self into a Grand Committee, upon the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act to explain the Act* made in the 12th Year of King *William the Third*, intitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* This Bill was, in effect, to explain the Clause, inserted in the Act of Succession, to exclude Foreigners from Places of Trust Civil and Military, in favour of such *Protestant* Foreigners, as were Naturalized before the said *Act*, *for the further Limitation of the Crown*, took Place; But a Clause having been inserted in the said Bill, whereby a Door seem'd to be left open for the Admission of Foreigners into Places, many of the *Whig* Members, headed by Mr. *Hampden*, look upon that Bill as dangerous to our happy Constitution; And the *Tories* who resolv'd to oppose it, because the Court was for it, think-

Resolution of the Commons about the K's Message relating to 50 new Churches.

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ing this a proper Opportunity to make it drop, mov'd that the Conſideration of it be put off to another Day: But the Queſtion being put thereupon was carried in the Negative by Two Votes only, *viz.* 141, to 139. Then the Committee went through the Bill, and made an Amendment to the Clauſe before-mention'd, the Report of which was put off till the 6th of *July*.

On the 5th, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs His Majeſty, 'That he would be pleaſed to confer ſome Dignity in the Church on Dr. *Barker* 'Chaplain to this Houſe: Which Addreſs being, the ſame Day, preſented to the King by Mr. *Comptroller*, the latter, the next * Day, acquainted the Houſe, That His Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, *That he would confer ſome Dignity in the Church upon the ſaid Doctor as was deſired*. Then Mr. *Lowther* reported from the Committee of the Whole Houſe to whom the engroſſed Bill from the Lords, intitled *An Act to explain the Act made the 12th Year of the Reign of King* William III. *intitled, an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, &c. was committed, the Amendment they had directed him to report to the Houſe; which he read, in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame was twice read: And a *Motion* being made, *that the Bill be recommitted*, there aroſe a Debate that laſted near Three Hours: Mr. *Shippen*, with ſome other *Tories*, ſupported, (as they had been Two Days before) by a great many *Whigs* raiſed ſeveral Objections againſt the Bill, but were anſwer'd by Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, and ſome other Court-Members; and the Queſtion being put upon the ſaid Motion, was carried in the *Negative* by 190 Votes againſt 140. And then the Amendment (with an Amendment made thereunto) was agreed to by the Houſe. The ſaid Bill ſo amended was as follows:

Addreſs in behalf of Dr. Barker.

* July 6th.

Debate about the Bill to explain the Act of Settlement.

The ſaid Act at large.

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An Act to explain the Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William *the Third, intituled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

WHereas by *an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King* William *the Third, intituled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the *Subject, it is amongst other Things enacted,* That from and after the Time that the further Limitation of the Crown by that Act should take Effect, no Person born out of the Kingdoms of *England, Scotland,* or *Ireland,* or the Dominions thereunto belonging, although he be Naturalized or made a Denizen, except such as are born of *English* Parents, should be capable to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Heriditaments from the Crown, to himself or to any others in Trust for him: *And whereas some Doubts have arisen concerning the Construction of the said Law, Be it declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lds Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it was not the Intent and Meaning of the said Act, that the said Clause or any Thing therein contained, should extend, nor shall the said Clause be construed, adjudged, or taken to extend to Disable or Incapacitate any Person, who at or before His Majesty's Accession to the Crown was Naturalized, or be of the Privy Council or Member of either House of Parliament, or to take or enjoy any Office of Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or to take or have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Heredit aments*

Hereditaments from the Crown, to himself, or any other in Trust for him.

And for the better Preserving the said recited Clause, in the said Act of the Twelfth Year of the late King William *the Third, Entire and Inviolable, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall hereafter be Naturalized, unless in the Bill exhibited for that Purpose, there be a Clause or particular Words inserted to declare, that such Person shall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himself, or any other Person in Trust for him; and that no Bill of Naturalization shall hereafter be received in either House of Parliament, unless such Clause or Words be first inserted or contained therein.*

On the 7th of *July*, the Commons being acquainted, That *George Carpenter* Esq; since his Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch*, was appointed His Majesty's Envoy to the Court of *Vienna*, and that he desired to know the Sense of the House, *Whether he was included in the Disability of the Act of the 6th Year of Her Late Majesty?* The Clause in the said Act relating thereto was read; and the Question being put, That *George Carpenter*, Esq; being appointed his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Vienna* since his Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, his Election for the said Borough was thereby become void: It passed in the Negative.

Gen. Carpenter *declared not disabled to sit in the H. of Commons, tho' appointed Envoy at* Vienna

On the 9th a Petition of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Leverpoole* in the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That leave 'may be given to bring in a Bill for Building and 'Endowing a Church upon the Scite of the late 'Castle of *Leverpoole*, held by Lease from the Dutchy

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Dutchy of *Lancaster*: " And Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* having acquainted the House, That he had Directions from his Majesty to signify his Majesty's Consent that such a Bill may be brought in, a Bill was *order'd* to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition.

Bill to build a Church on the Scite of the Castle of Leverpoole.

On *Monday* the 11th of *July*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his gracious Message, relating to the Ministers of the Fifty New Churches; reported the said Address, which was read, and (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House and *order'd* to be presented to his Majesty, by the whole House. The said Address was as follows:

Address of the Commons about the 50 New Churches.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament assembled, having, with the utmost Satisfaction, received Your Majesty's Gracious Message, recommending to us the providing a Maintenance for the Ministers who are to attend the Service of the Fifty New Churches, intended to be Erected in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and the Suburbs thereof; beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That we will with all Chearfulness set about the making such a Provision as shall fully answer Your Majesty's pious Intentions, and the Wants of so many of the Inhabitants of Your Two great and populous Cities.*

It is very grateful to Your Obedient Commons, to be employ'd in a Work that is so much for the Honour of the Church of England, *and the Advancement of our Holy Religion; and that comes Recommended by so Gracious a Sovereign, who ever since his happy Accession to the Throne, has taken all Occasions to express a great and tender Concern for the Support of our Excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and the good Order and Welfare of His Subjects.*

As

As we shall always be ready to do our Parts towards the Attaining these great Ends in every Thing that comes before us; so we trust, That this good Work in particular, which Your Majesty has so much at Heart, will bring down the Blessing of God upon all Your Undertakings, and be a means of promoting the Quiet and Peace, as it cannot but add to the Glory of Your Reign.

May your Majesty live not only to see it Accomplished, but to enjoy the Fruits of Your Piety in a Long and Prosperous Reign, over a Religious and Orderly, an Obedient and Thankful People.

Which Address being on *Tuesday* the 12th of *July* presented to the King by the Whole House, his Majesty was pleased to make this Gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

The King's Answer.

'I Thank you for the just Concern expressed 'in this Address for our excellent Constitution both in Church and State; and for the 'Assurances you give me of promoting so good 'and pious a Design. I could not expect less from 'a House of Commons which hath given so many 'Proofs of their Affection to me, and my Gov-'ernment.

The next * Day, the *Bill for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies*, &c. was read the First and Second Time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House. Then the Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee, appointed to consider the Laws in Being for Preventing the Exportation of Wool; and agreed to the Six first Resolutions of the said Committee, with Amendments to some of them; and a Debate arising upon the Seventh Resolution, the further Consideration of the said Report was adjourn'd untill *Monday* the 18th of *July*. After this the *engrossed Bill* from the Lords, *to explain the Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, &c. was read the Third

* July 13th.

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Third Time, and *order'd*, That the Bill with the Amendments do pass.

On the 15th of *July*, the Commons order'd that the Reverend Doctor *Linford*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, be desired to preach before the House, at St. *Margaret's Westminster*, upon the First Day of *August* next, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown. Then the House proceeded in the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the County of *Bedford*; and resolv'd, That *John Harvey*, Esq; Sitting Member, was not duely elected; and, on the contrary, that *John Cater*, Esq; Petitioner, was duely elected a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament, for the said County. After this, it was order'd, 'That such Members of the Com-'mittee of Secrecy, who are Justices of 'the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, do 'examine such Persons as they think fit, at the 'said Committee, touching Matters contain'd 'in the several Books and Papers before them.

Election of Bedfordshire *determin'd.*

The next † Day, the Governor of the Bank of *England*, being call'd in, laid before the House *a Proposal for the Publick Service*: Which was referr'd to the Grand Committee on Ways and Means; into which the House resolv'd it self immediately, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was order'd to be made the next Day. After this the Commons were acquainted by a Message from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the *Bill for relieving* William Paterson, *Esq*; &c. and to the *Bill*, entitled, *An Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing of the Rioters*, without Amendment. The Latter of these two Acts is as follows:

† July 20.

Proposal of the Bank of England *laid before the Commons.*

Act for preventing Tumults.

WHereas of late many rebellious Riots and Tumults have been in divers Parts of this Kingdom,

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Kingdom, to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, and the Endangering of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the same are yet continued and fomented by Persons disaffected to his Majesty, presuming so to do, for that the Punishments provided by the Laws now in being are not adequate to such heinous Offences; and by such Rioters His Majesty and his Administration have been most maliciously and falsly traduced, with an Intent to raise Divisions, and to alienate the Affections of the People from his Majesty: Therefore for the preventing and suppressing of such Riots and Tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Offenders therein, Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Persons, to the Number of Twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, at any Time after the Last Day of *July*, in the Year of our Lord 1715, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his Under-Sheor by the Mayor, Bailiff or Bailiffs, or other Head Officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City or Town Corporate, where such Assembly shall be by Proclamation to be made in the King's Name, in the Form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Business, shall, to the Number of Twelve or more (notwithstanding such Proclamation made) unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together, by the Space of one Hour after such Command or Request made by Proclamation, that then such continuing together to the Number of 12 or more, after such Command or Request made by Proclamation, shall be adjudged Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the

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the Offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer Death as in Case of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Order and Form of the Proclamations that shall be made by the Authority of this Act, shall be as hereafter followeth (that is to say) The Justice of the Peace, or other Person authorized by this Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said Rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a Loud Voice command, or cause to be commanded Silence to be while Proclamation is making, and after that, shall openly and with Loud Voice make, or cause to be made Proclamation in these Words, or in like Effect:

OUR *Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all Persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Business, upon the Pains contained in the Act made in the First Year of King* George, *for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies.* God save the King.

And every such Justice and Justices of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and other Head-Officer aforesaid, within the Limits of their respective Jurisdictions, are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, on Notice or Knowledge of any such Unlawful, Riotous, and Tumultuous Assembly, to resort to the Place where such unlawful riotous, and tumultuous Assembly shall be, of Persons to the Number of Twelve or more, and there to make or cause to be made Proclamation in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Persons, so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or Twelve or more of them, after Proclamation made in manner aforesaid, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one Hour, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff of the County, where such Assembly shall be, and also to and for every High or Petty Constable, and other Peace Officer within such County, and also to and for every Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Bailiffs, and other Head Officer, High or Petty Constable, and other Peace Officer of any City or Town Corporate where such Assembly shall be, and to and for such other Person and Persons as shall be commanded to be assisting unto any such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under

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der-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Head Officer aforesaid (who are hereby authorized and impowered to command all his Majesty's Subjects of Age and Ability, to be assisting to them therein) to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to seize and apprehend such Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously continuing together after Proclamation made, as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the Persons so apprehended before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County or Place where such Persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their Offences according to Law; and that if the Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the Persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, that then every such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Head Officer, High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer, and all and singular Persons, being aiding and assisting to them, or any of them, shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as against all and every other Person and Persons, of, for, or concerning, the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such Person or Persons, so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be so killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Persons unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously, assembled together, to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace, shall unlawfully, and with force, demolish, or pull down, or begin to demolish, or pull down any Church or Chappel, or any Building for religious Worship (certified and regis-ter'd according to the Statute made in the First Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for exempting Their Majesties* Protestant *Subjects dissenting from the Church of* England, *from the Penalties of certain Laws*) or any Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, or other Out-house, that then every such Demolishing, or Pulling down, or beginning to demolish or pull down, shall be adjudged Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offen-

ders therein ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death as in Caſe of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons do, or ſhall, with Force and Arms, wilfully and knowingly oppoſe, obſtruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the Proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby ſuch Proclamation ſhall not be made, that then every ſuch Oppoſing, Obſtructing, Letting, Hindring, or Hurting ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo beginning or going to make ſuch Proclamation as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death, as in Caſe of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; and that alſo every ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo being Unlawfully, Riotouſly, and Tumultuouſly Aſſembled, to the Number of Twelve, as aforeſaid, or more, to whom Proclamation ſhould or ought to have been made if the ſame had not been hindred, as aforeſaid, ſhall likewiſe, in caſe they or any of them, to the Number of Twelve or more, ſhall continue together, and not diſperſe themſelves within one Hour after ſuch Let or Hindrance ſo made, having Knowledge of ſuch Let or Hindrance ſo made, ſhall be adjudged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death as in caſe of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if after the ſaid laſt Day of *July*, 1715, any ſuch Church or Chappel, or any ſuch Building for Religious Worſhip, or any ſuch Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Stable, or other Out Houſe, ſhall be demoliſhed or pulled down wholly, or in part, by any Perſons ſo unlawfully, riotouſly, and tumultuouſly aſſembled, That then, in caſe ſuch Church, Chappel Building for Religious Worſhip, Dwelling-houſe, Barn, Stable, or Out-houſe, ſhall be out of any City or Town, that is either a County of it ſelf, or is not within any Hundred, That then the Inhabitants of the Hundred in which ſuch Damage ſhall be done, ſhall be liable to yield Damages to the Perſon or Perſons Injured and Damnified by ſuch Demoliſhing or Pulling down wholly, or in part; and ſuch Damages ſhall and may be Recovered by Action to be brought in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*

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minſter (wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or any Imparlance ſhall be allowed) by the Perſon or Perſons Damnified thereby, againſt any Two or more of the Inhabitants of ſuch Hundred ſuch Action for damages to any Church or Chappel to be brought in the Name of the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of ſuch Church or Chappel that ſhall be ſo Damnified, in Truſt for applying the Damages to be Recovered in Rebuilding or Repairing ſuch Church or Chappel; and that Judgment being given for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch Action, the Damages ſo to be Recovered ſhall, at the Requeſt of ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators, be raiſed and levied on the Inhabitants of ſuch Hundred, and paid to ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch manner and form, and by ſuch Ways and Means, as are provided by the Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for Reimburſing the Perſon or Perſons on whom any Money Recovered againſt any Hundred by any Party Robbed, ſhall be Levied: And in caſe any ſuch Church, Chappel, Building for Religious Worſhip, Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Stable or Out Houſe, ſo Damnified, ſhall be in any City or Town that is either a County of it ſelf, or is not within any Hundred, that then ſuch Damages ſhall and may be recovered by Action to be brought in manner aforeſaid (wherein no Eſſoign, Protection or Wager of Law, or any Imparlance ſhall be allowed) againſt Two or more Inhabitants of ſuch City or Town; and Judgment being given for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Action, the Damages ſo to be Recovered ſhall, at the Requeſt of ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators, made to the Juſtices of the Peace of ſuch City or Town at any Quarter-Seſſions to be holden for the ſaid City or Town, and paid to ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch Manner and Form, and paid to ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch Manner and Form, and by ſuch Ways and Means, as are provided by the ſaid Statute made in the 27th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for reimburſing the Perſon or Perſons on whom any Money recovered againſt any Hundred by any Party robbed, ſhall be levied.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be openly read at every Quarter-Seſſions, and at every Leet or Law-Day.

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Provided always, That no Person or Persons shall be Prosecuted by Virtue of this Act for any Offence or Offences committed contrary to the same, unless such Prosecution be commenced within Twelve Months after the Offence committed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sheriffs and their Deputies, Stewarts and their Deputies, Bailies of Regalities and their Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Borroughs, and all other Inferior Judges and Magistrates, and also all High or Petty Constables, or other Peace Officers of any County Stewartry, City or Town, within that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall have the same Powers and Authority for putting this present Act in Execution within *Scotland*, as the Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates aforesaid, respectively have by Virtue of this Act, within and for the other Parts of this Kingdom; and that all and every Person and Persons who shall at any Time be Convicted of any the Offences aforementioned, within that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall for every such Offence incur and suffer the Pain of Death, and Confiscation of Moveables; And also that all Prosecutions for Reparing the Damages of any Church or Chappel, or any Building for Religious Worship, or any Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, or Out House, which shall be demolished or pulled down in Whole, or in Part, within *Scotland*, by any Persons unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled, shall and may be Recovered by Summar Action, at the Instance of the Party Aggrieved, his or her Heirs or Executors, against the County Stewartry, City or Burrough respectively, where such Disorders shall happen, the Magistrates being summoned in the Ordinary Form, and the several Counties and Stewarties called by Edictal Citation at the Market Cross of the Head Burrough of such County or Stewartry respectively, and that in General, without mentioning their Names and Designations.

Provided, and it hereby declared, That this Act shall extend to all Places for Religious Worship, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, which are Tolerated by Law, and where his Majesty King *George*, the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and their Issue, are prayed for in express Words.

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The same † Day, (as was said before) the King went to the House of Peers, and his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Four Publick, and the Nine Private Bills following, *viz.*

† July 20. *Acts pass'd.*

An Act to explain the Act made in the 12*th Year of the Reign of King* William *the Third, intituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*

An Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

An Act for making perpetual an Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of his Late Majesty King William *the Third, intitled, An Act that the Solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called* Quakers *shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form; and for explaining and enforcing the said Act in relation to the Payment of Tythes and Church Rates; and for appointing the Form of an Affirmation to be taken by the said People called* Quakers, *instead of the Oath of Abjuration.*

An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackburn, *and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King* William *the Third.*

An Act for settling the Precedency of Robert *Marquis of* Lindsey, *Great Chamberlain of* England, *when created a Duke of* Great Britain, *and of such as shall succeed to the said Honour.*

An Act for appointing Persons to take care of the Person and Estate of John Digby, Esq; *Eldest Son and Heir Apparent of* William *Lord* Digby, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland.

An Act for vesting in the Warden and College of All-Souls *in* Oxford, *and their Successors, certain Houses and Ground belonging to the Parish of St.* Mary *in* Oxford.

An Act to impower the Barons of the Court of Exchequer *in* Ireland, *to grant a Commission to some Persons in* Great Britain, *to administer to* Henry

Vol. X. Henry Temple, Esq; *the usual Oaths for the due Execution of the Office of Chief Remembrancer of the Court of* Exchequer *in* Ireland.

An Act to enable Trustees to grant Leases of part of the Lands demised by the last Will and Testament of Thomas Trenchard Esq; *deceased.*

An Act for Sale of part of the Estate late of William Betts, *Gent. deceased, for discharging Incumbrances thereupon, and for making good a Settlement by him made of other part of his Estate.*

An Act for Relieving William Paterson, Esq; *out of the Equivalent-money for what is due to him.*

An Act to Naturalize Florian Gobell, *Merchant.*

An Act for Naturalizing Herman Meyer.

* July 20. The same * Day, before the Commons waited on the King with the Address beforementioned, they *resolv'd*, immediately to take into Consideration his Majesty's Gracious Speech, that day made to both Houses, and the same being again read by Mr. *Speaker*, upon a Motion made, *That a Supply be granted to his Majesty*; it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That the House would the next Morning, resolve it self into a Grand Committee to consider of that Motion. Accordingly on the 21st of *July*, it was *resolv'd to grant his Majesty a Supply*; which Resolution was, on the 22d reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to by the House.

Resolution to grant the K. a Supply.

† July 21st. *Resolutions on Ways and Means relating to the Bank of* England.

The Day † before, Mr. *Farrer* reported also from the Grand Committee on *Ways and Means*, the Resolutions they had came to, *viz. First*, That the Proposition presented by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, and referred by the House to this Committee, for supplying out of such a Fund as is therein mention'd the additional yearly Sum of 120000 *l.* during his Majesty's Life, (which God long preserve) for the Service of his Houshold and Family, and other his necessary Expences and Occasions; and a further Yearly Sum of 54600 *l.*

to

to be a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding 910000 *l.* as part of the Supply granted for Publick Services, upon such Terms and Conditions, and in such manner, as in the said Proposition are expressed, be accepted. 2*dly*, That for answering the Sum of 28000 *l. per Annum*, or thereabouts, mentioned in the said Proposition, the Duties on Hops, which have Continuance until the first of *August* 1715 be further continued and made payable to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, subject nevertheless to Redemption by Parliament. 3*dly*, That such of the Duties and Revenues for raising the general Fund to be established pursuant to the said Proposition, as are now temporary, be made perpetual, subject also to Redemption by Parliament. 4*thly*, That if the Revenues settled by the Act of the First Year of his Majesty's Reign, (intitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain) together with the said additional Revenue of 120000 *l. per Annum*, shall produce more in clear Money than the yearly Sum of 700000 *l.* to be reckoned from *Michaelmas* 1715. Then the Overplus of such Produce be made part of the general Fund to be establish'd as aforesaid, and be appropriated, issued, and applied accordingly, untill all the Exchequer-Bills shall be paid off, or the said general Fund shall be redeemed by Parliament: And that afterwards such Overplus exceeding 700000 *l. per Annum* be not issued granted, disposed or applied to any Use or Purpose, or upon any Pretext whatsoever, without Authority of Parliament. 5*thly*, That any Sum not exceeding 77694 *l.* 11*s.* 7 *d.* of Publick unappropiated Monies, which came into the Exchequer before the 12th of *June* 1714, be applied towards defraying his Majesty's extraordinary Expences relating to the Civil Government between the time of his Accession to the Throne and *Michaelmas* 1715. 6*thly*, That the said Sum of 910,000 *l.* for

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for publick Uſes, be raiſed by ſettling a perpetual Annuity after the Rate of Six *per Cent per Annum*, to be redeemable by Parliament. *7thly*, That ſo much of the Sum of 180000 *l.* which was borrowed on the former Act for laying the Duty upon Hops, and the Intereſt thereof, as is deficient and remaining unpaid, be ſatisfied out of the Sum of 910000 *l.* to be raiſed as aforeſaid. Theſe Reſolutions having been read, and agreed to by the Houſe, it was *order'd*, That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the ſame.

On the 22d of *July*, the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *to make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful*, and read the ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c. The ſame Day alſo Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, by his Majeſty's Command, preſented to the Houſe, an Eſtimate of the Charge of 3000 Dragoons and 4000 Foot, *per Annum*, and of Levy Money for the ſame; which Troops the King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, thought fit to raiſe, at the preſent Juncture: And the ſaid Eſtimate being read, was referr'd to a the Grand Committeee on the Supply. Then the Houſe proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for Burghs of *Aberdeen*, *Monroſe*, &c. and reſolv'd, That *James Erskine*, Eſq; Sitting Member, was not duely elected; and, on the contrary, that *John Middleton*, Eſq; was duely elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Burghs.

Eſtimate of the Charge of 3000 Dragoons, and 4000 Foot.

Election of the Burghs of Aberdeen, &c. determin'd.

The Act to which his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent on the 23d of *July* was as follows:

An Act to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government.

WHereas there has been a traiterous and deteſtable Conſpiracy formed and contrived, and is ſtill carrying on by Papiſts and other wicked Perſons,

ſons, for Invading this Realm, and to raiſe Inſurrections and Rebellions within this Kingdom, to the utter Ruin and Subverſion of the Proteſtant *Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; For the better Preſervation of his Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and for Securing the Peace of this Kingdom in this Time of imminent Danger, againſt all Attempts and Conſpiracies whatſoever, Be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall be in Priſon within the Kingdom of* Great Britain, *at or upon the* 23d *of* July, 1715, *or after, by Warrant of his ſaid Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, for Suſpicion of High-Treaſon, or Treaſonable Practices, or by Warrant Signed by any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, for ſuch Cauſes aforeſaid, may be detained in ſafe Cuſtody without Bail or Mainprize until the* 24th *Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715. *And that no Judge or Juſtice of Peace ſhall Bail or Try any ſuch Perſon or Perſons without Order from his ſaid Majeſty's Privy Council, Signed by Six of the ſaid Privy Council, till the ſaid* 24th *Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715; *Any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithſtanding.*

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Act made in Scotland *in the Year of our Lord* 1701, *intituled,* Act for Preventing Wrongous Impriſonment, and againſt undue Delays in Tryals, *until the ſaid* 24th *Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715; *be Suſpended as to all Caſes of Treaſon and Suſpicion of Treaſon.*

Provided always, That from and after the ſaid 24th *of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715, *the ſaid Perſons ſo committed ſhall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Laws and Statutes any way relating to or providing for the Liberty of the Subjects of this Realm; And that this preſent Act ſhall continue until the ſaid* 24th *Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715, *and no longer.*

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to Invalidate the ancient Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, or to the Impriſonment, or Detaining of any Member of either Houſe of Parliament, during the Sitting of ſuch Parliament, until the matter of which he ſtands Suſpected be firſt Communicated to the Houſe of which

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he is a Member, and the Consent of the said House obtained for his Commitment or Detaining.

And forasmuch as it may be very Expedient, That Persons that may be suspected to be Disaffected to his Majesty's Government, should be disabled from Effecting any of their wicked Purposes and Designs in this Time of common Danger, Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Lieutenants, or Two or more of their Deputies, of all the Counties of this Kingdom of Great Britain, *or Two or more such Magistrates, who shall be by his Majesty authorized thereunto, shall and are hereby Enabled and Authorized, from time to time, until the said* 24th *Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord* 1715, *by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, to imploy such Person or Persons as they shall think fit, of which a Commission-Officer of the* Militia, *and the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tything-men, or some other Person bearing Office in the Parish, or Town, or Precinct, where the Search shall be, shall be Two, to search for, and seize all Horses of the Value of Five Pounds, or upwards, in the Custody or Possession, or belonging to any Person or Persons, whom any Lieutenant, or Two or more of the said Deputy Lieutenants, or other Magistrates, to be Authorized thereunto by His Majesty, shall judge to be Dangerous to the Peace of the Kingdom, and thereof give an Account to such Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, or other Magistrates, which shall be so appointed, as aforesaid; which said Horses may be kept and detained for any time not exceeding Six Weeks, unless by Direction under the Hand of Six of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, they are required to be kept longer; And if any such Horses, so Seized, be put into the Possession of any Person or Persons, the Owner thereof shall be liable to pay such Person or Persons, for the Meat or Keeping of such Horse or Horses, not exceeding Five Shillings a Week for each Horse, for which such Person or Persons as shall have the keeping of such Horse or Horses, may detain*

and

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and keep the said Horse or Horses, and Sell the same, rendering the Overplus to the Owner thereof, or otherwise have his Action against the Owner thereof.

Provided, That no such Search be made, but between Sun rising and Sun-setting, other than in Cities and their Suburbs, and Towns Corporate, and Market Towns, and Houses within the Bills of Mortality, where it shall be Lawful to search in the Night time, by Warrant as aforesaid, if the Warrant shall so direct, and in all Cases of Resistance in any Search to enter by Force; and all Horses so Seized, during the Time they may be Detained by Virtue of this Act, may, in case of Invasion or Insurrection, and not otherwise, be Imployed by his Majesty within this Kingdom against his Enemies.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend to give any Power to take or seize any Breeding Mare in Fole, or having a Colt at her Feet, or Colts under Three Years old.

And whereas it may so happen, That Sales may be pretended to be made of Horses seized by Virtue of this Act, on purpose to colour the keeping the same from being Detained, as by this Act is directed; Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Sale and Sales pretended to be made of any Horse or Horses, to any Servant or Servants of any Person or Persons whose Horses, are liable to be Seized by the Purview of this Act, or to any other Person whatsoever, in Trust for any Papist *or Reputed* Papist, *shall be and is hereby declared to be Null and Void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.*

On *Thursday* the 28th of *July*, the Commons read the third Time the Ingrossed *Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government*, &c. Which, with several Amendments made to it, was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The next † Day, upon the Reading of † July 9.

of a Petition of the Truſtees for ſettling the Poor *Palatines* in *Ireland*, praying, *That a Time might be allow'd them wherein they might take the Oaths, in Order to intitle them* (mentioned in a Liſt annexed to the Petition, being 213 Families who are ſettled in *Ireland*) *to all the Benefits intended by the Act of the 7th Year of her late Majeſty's Reign*, for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants *they having elapſed the Time for taking the ſaid Oaths*: A *Bill* was *order'd* to be brought in, purſuant to the Prayer of the Petition. Then the *Bill for enlarging the Fund for the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England *relating to* Exchequer Bills, &c. was read the firſt Time: After which Sir *Ja. Bateman*, Sub. Gov. of the *S. Sea* Comp. preſented to the Houſe *a Propoſal from the General Court of the* South Sea *Company, for raiſing the Sum of* 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. for the Service of the Publick; which was read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of the Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raiſe a Supply. Then the Houſe having reſolved it ſelf into the ſaid Committee, *reſolv'd to accept of the ſaid Propoſition*: Which *Reſolution*, and ſome others for the Relief of ſeveral Merchants, were, the next * Day, reported by Mr. *Farrer*; and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Bill in Favour of the poor Palatines *order'd to be brought in.*

Propoſal of the South Sea *Company laid before the Commons.*

And accepted.

* July 30.

Having thus far related what was done by both Houſes of Parliament at this critical and dangerous Juncture, we ſhall, in the next Place, take notice of the Meaſures taken by the Government, to put theſe Nations in a State of Defence and Security; and how readily the City of *London*, and other of his Majeſty's good Subjects concurr'd in thoſe wiſe and neceſſary Meaſures.

FINIS.

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THE POLITICAL STATE FOR

The Month of AUGUST 1715.

London, August 31. 1715.

SIR,

WE could not, for want of Room in our last, give you a full Account of all the Measures taken by the Government for the Security of these Kingdoms: And therefore 'tis not improper we should now cast our View upon them. Vol. X.

On *Friday*, the 22d of *July*, Sir *George Byng* set out for the *Downs*, to take upon him the Command of His Majesty's Fleet, which was order'd to be forthwith reinforc'd with several Men of War. The same Day, General *Erle* went Post to his Government of *Portsmouth*, in order to put that important Place in a Posture of Defence; The Trained-Bands of *London* and *Sir.* G. Byng *takes upon him the Command of the Fleet.* *Gen.* Erle *goes down to* Portsmouth.

N *Westminster*

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Vol. X.

Westminster were under Arms; the next * Day Gen. *Cadogan*, by His Majesty's Command, mark'd out a Camp in *Hyde Park*, for His Majesty's *Horse* and *Foot* Guards, where the latter encamp'd the same Day; and the former on *Monday*; And the Lord Viscount *Irwin* was appointed Governor of *Hull*, in the Room of Brigadier *Sutton*, who, together with General *Ross*, General *Webb*, General *Stewart*, the Lord *Windsor*, Colonel *Desmaray*, and some other Generals and Colonels, were either dismiss'd the Service, or order'd to sell their respective Regiments.

* July 23d. *The Guards encamp in* Hyde-Park.

Several General Officers and Colonels dismiss'd.

The King in Council having, on the 20th of *July* resolved to raise Thirteen New Regiments of *Dragoons*, and Eight of Foot; and left the Nomination of the Officers of the same to the Dukes of Marlborough and *Argyle*, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*, they sat, on *Friday* the 22d of *July*, for that Purpose at the Office of Mr. *Pulteney* Secretary at War: And, some Days † after, publick Notice was given in the *Gazette*, That Commissions were given out for Raising the said Regiments; the *Field Officers* of which were these following:

† July 26th. *Field Officers of* 13 *Regiments of* Dragoons, *and* 8 *of* Foot.

DRAGOONS.

Colonels.	Lieuten. Colonels.	Majors.
Owen Wynn, Esq;	*Hugh Pearson*, Esq;	*John Dunbar*, Esq;
Tho. Pepper, Esq;	*Thomas Erle*, Esq;	--- *Bellamy*, Esq;
Humphry Gore, Esq;	*Peter Hawker*, Esq;	*Poston Knyvett*, Esq;
Phil. Honywood, Esq;	*Arch. Hamilton*, Esq;	--- *Bland*, Esq;
Phineas Bowles, Esq;	*Th. Strickland*, Esq;	--- *Ridley*, Esq;
Rich. Munden, Esq;	*Clement Nevil*, Esq;	*Sam. Freeman*, Esq;
James Dormer, Esq;	*Har. Killigrew*, Esq;	*Solomon Rapin*, Esq;
---- *Newton*, Esq;	*John Moyle*, Esq;	*Geo. Keighley*, Esq;
Cha. Churchill, Esq;	*George Bates*, Esq;	*Hugh Dalyell*, Esq;
James Tyrrel, Esq;	*John Stewart*, Esq;	--- *Povey*, Esq;
Sir *Rob. Rich*, Bart.	*John Farmer*, Esq;	--- *Goddard*, Esq;
Rich. Molesworth, E.	--- *Dansey*, Esq;	*John Orfeur*, Esq;
Wm. Stanhope, Esq;	--- *Nanfan*, Esq;	*Rich. Manning*, Esq;

FOOT

FOOT

Colonels.	Lieuten. Colonels.	Majors.
Tho. Stanwix, Esq;	*Thomas Weld*, Esq;	—— *Maclean*, Esq;
Sir *Ch. Hotham*, Bar.	—— *Nortcliffe*, Esq;	*George Green.*
Alex. Grant, Esq;	—— *Hibbart*, Esq;	—— *Cecill*, Esq;
Ch. Dubourgay, Esq;	E. of *Dumbarton.*	
John Pocock, Esq;	—— *Whitmore*, Esq;	*W. Maidman*, Esq;
Rich. Lucas, Esq;		*Richardson Pack.*
Tho. Chudleigh, Esq;	*Tho. Whitney*, Esq;	—— *Douglas*, Esq;
Reg. Handasyd, Esq;		*Ja. Howard*, Esq;

We must here take Notice that in the *London Gazette* of *July*, 5th and *July* 12th, there was publish'd the following *LETTER* from his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, by His Majesty's Command, to the Secretary at War.

SIR,

HIS Majesty being determined to provide as soon as possible for the broken Officers; and those who are upon Half-pay, as well with intent to ease the Nation in time of the Burthen thereof, as to reward the particular Merit of those Officers who have distinguished themselves by their Service during the Course of the late War.

I am commanded to signifie to you his Pleasure, That as any Commission shall happen hereafter to become vacant in the Army, of what Degree soever it be, the same shall always be filled up with a Half-pay Officer; and that for the future no Person through Favour, Interest, or other Practices may injustly obtain a Commission to which he has no Right, in Prejudice of another Officer elder than himself, It is His Majesty's further Pleasure, that the first Regard shall always be had to the Seniority of the Commission, provided His Majesty shall have good reason to be satisfied of the Character and Merit of the Person, and of his Zeal and Fidelity for his Service; still observing that a reduced Officer of the same Rank in the Regiments where such Vacancy happen, is to be preferred before all others. This His Majesty's Pleasure you are to cause to be enter'd in the Books of your Office as a standing Rule and Direction in this behalf: I am,

SIR,

June the 30th, 1715. Your most Obedient
To the Secretary at War. Humble Servant,
Marlborough.

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It is His Majesty's Pleasure that all the Colonels now and late in the Army, do certify to me the Date of each Officer's Commission, reduced out of their respective Regiments, to the intent that all Officers so reduced may be provided for according to His Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd to me as above, by His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the said Colonels are hereby required to send such Certificates as soon as possible.

William Pulteney.

The Generals appointed by His Majesty to name the Officers of the New Regiments, having pitch'd upon such Gentlemen as they thought either to be most depended upon, or most proper to serve the King and the Nation at this critical Juncture, without a strict Regard to the *Seniority* of the Commissions; the same occasion'd great Murmurings amongst the Postponed Half-pay Officers. Some of them bore the *Injustice* (as they call'd it) that was done them, so impatiently, that they presented Petitions to His Majesty, to which they annex'd the D. of *Marlborough*'s *Letter*, and Mr. *Pulteney*'s Order thereupon, before-mention'd: And though, to allay their *Clamours*, *Full Pay* was procured to all the *Half-pay* Officers, yet many of them did not think the same sufficient Amends for their remaining unprovided, while *Junior Officers* were preferr'd in the new Levies. Hereupon the Court thought fit to make some Alterations in the LISTS of the Officers of the said *Regiments*, which in the *Gazette* of the Ninth of *August*, were publish'd as follows:

Half-pay Officers discontented.

New Lists of the 13 Regiments of Dragoons and 8 of Foot.

LIST of the Officers of the Thirteen Regiments of DRAGOONS.

	Field Offic. & Capts.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.
Major Gen. Wynn's	Owen Wynn, *Colonel and Captain.*	Crawford, *Cap Lt.* Wm. Witherington.	Owen Wynn. Wm. Carleton.
	H. Pearson, *Lieuten. Col. and Captain.*	Edward Whitney. Wm. Humphreys.	Lewis Folliot. James Hill.
	J. Dunbar, *Maj. & Capt.*	Jacob Warnes.	-- Pemberton.
	Lord Leslie.	Gustavus Hamilton.	Christop. Adams.
	-- Knox.		
	Henry Smith.		

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	Field Offic. & Capts.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.
M. G. *Pepper's.* Brigad. *Gore's.* Br. *Honywood's.* Briga. *Bowles's.* Brig. *Munden's.* Brig. *Dorner's.* Col. *Newton's.*	J. Pepper, *Col.* & *Cap.*	Th. Echlyn, *Cap. Lt.*	Rob. Stevenſon.
	Th. Brle, *Lt. Co.* & *C.*	Chriſtopher Zobell.	Samuel Blount.
	A. Bellamy, *Maj.* & *C.*	John Shinton.	James Johnſon.
	James Pelham.	William Kerr.	George Peppet.
	Edward Wills.	Richard Harwood.	Guy Viſſouſe.
	— Pitt.	Vincent Peyton.	John Withers.
	Hum. Gore, *Co.* & *C.*	—— Preſſely, *C. Lt.*	Francis Boucher.
	P. Hawker, *L. C.* & *C.*	Henry Gore.	William Proſſer.
	Paſton Knevet, *M.* & *C.*	John Jordain.	William Stannus.
	—— Guidet.	Robert Blount.	Peter Chabane.
	George Treby.	Andrew Purcell.	Thomas Hincks.
	—— Wittewrong.	Henry Courtney.	Thomas Crawley.
	P. Honywood, *C.* & *C.*	John Maitland. *C. Lt.*	John Campbell.
	A. Hamilton, *L. C.* & *C.*	William Lemmon.	Wm. Rob. Adaire.
	Hum. Bland, *M.* & *C.*	James Mawle.	Charles Wheeler.
	John Suckling.	—— Malkain.	John Burroughs.
	Benjamin Proſſum.	Charles Steuart.	William Gardner.
	William Robinſon.	John Machell.	—— Watts.
	Phineas Bowles, *Col.* and *Captain.*	Wm. Wills, *Capt. Lt.* William Bourdon.	William Pomfrett. Thomas Johnſon.
	T. Strickland, *L. C.* & *C.*	Chriſtopher Bland.	Richard Hull.
	J. Orfeur, *Maj.* & *Ca.*	James Butler.	William Pierce.
	John Pierſon.	John Johnſon.	Bret Norton.
	Giles Stevens.	Hugh Hilton.	—— Forſar.
	John Prideaux.		
	Ric. Munden, *C.* & *C.*	M. de Orangues, *C. L.*	Gerald Fitzgerald.
	Cl. Nevill, *L. C.* & *C.*	Philip Bridgeman.	Char. Greenwood.
	Sa. Freeman, *M.* & *C.*	Thomas Maſon.	William Freeman.
	Francis Howard.	Francis Hull.	Wm. Williamſon.
	Lutton Liſter.	Henry Dawſon.	John Watſon.
	— Heblethwayte.	John Molyneux.	Martin O Bryan.
	Ja. Dorner, *Co.* & *C.*	James Stevens. *C. Lt.*	Edward Stroude.
	H. Killigrew, *L. C.* & *C.*	Henry Laſalle.	Thomas Ellis.
	Soſ. Rapin, *Maj.* & *C.*	Peter Davenport.	Thomas Delahaye.
	Henry Pelham.	Jonathan Pirke.	Wm. Hamilton.
	William Boyle.	Cuthbert Smith.	Rigby Molyneux.
	Beverly Newcomin.	James Fleming.	Andrew Forreſter.
	W. Newton, *C.* & *C.*	Rob. Maxwell, *C. Lt.*	James Halden.
	J. Moyle, *Lt. C.* & *C.*	Thomas Carfrae.	Hugh Mac Mullan.
	G. Knightly, *M.* & *C.*	William Higgenſon.	Edward Rich.
	Samuel Speed.	John Kynaſton.	John Engliſh.
	—— Preſton.	Samuel Oakley.	John Penny.
	Hamilton Belhaven.	Charles Keightley.	Stephen Segula.

Col.

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Field Officers and Capts.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.
Col. Churchill's: C. Churchill, *Col.* & *C.*	Th. Dryſdale, *Capt. Lt.*	John Girling.
G. Bates, *Lt. C.* & C.	Tho. Brudenell.	Rich. Robinſon.
H. Dryſdale, *Maj.* & C.	John Ball.	Tho. Merridan.
Richard Thomas.	Andrew Roſs.	..... Olfield.
Richard Roberts.	Paul George.	Robert Kerr.
James Bellandine.	Stephen Otway.	Francis Rainsford.
Col. Tyrrell's: J. Tyrrell, *Col.* & *C.*	.... Hebburn, C. *Lt.*	Lewis Downes.
J. Steuart, *Lt. C.* & C.	Charles Walker.	John Horſepoole.
C. Povey, *Maj.* & C.	Wm. Browne.	Francis Horton.
Ebenezer Leeds.	Peter Garrick.	Henry Tomkins.
Wm. Brereton.	John Ruſhton.	Peter Temple.
Thomas Lumley.	Andrew Corner.	Thomas Barton.
Sir R. Rich's: *Sir* R. Rich, *Col.* & C.	.... Morton, *Capt. Lt.*	—— Dubleday.
J. Farmer, *Lt. C.* & C.	.... Caulfield.	—— Stoakes.
.... Goddard, *M.* & C.	Chomley Rich.	—— Clenahan.
Anthony Lowther.	.... Diſton	Nicholas Durrell
Humphry Watſon.	Thomas Mitchell.	—— Warburton
John Hampden.	.... Male.	John Parcell.
Col. Moleſworth's: R. Moleſworth, *Col.* & *Capt.*	—— Hardaman, *Cap. Lieutenant.*	Benja. Harris.
R. Danſey, *Lt. C.* & C.	Richard Thompſon.	—— Vernon.
Ed. Ridley, *M.* & C.	George Malcolm.	James Creſſet.
William Bellandine.	John Arrowſmith.	Bar. Fitzpatrick.
Ant. La Melloniere.	Alexander Knapton.	*Sir* Talh. Clarke.
Ld. Harry Pawlet.	John Sarabridge.	George Abell.
Col. Stanhope's: W. Stanhope, C. & C.	Marcellus la Roone, *Captain Lieutn.*	Henry Durrell.
R. Nanſan, *Lieut. Col.* & *Capt.*	Richard Gregſon.	Paul Ste. Hewſon
R. Munning, *M.* & C.	Matthew Sydney.	George Bernard.
David Martell.	John Leighton.	Triſtram Stafford.
James Deleuzer.	Alexander la Grande	—— Robinſon.
James Gardner.	Robert Bransby.	—— Wheats.

LIST of the Officers of Eight Regiments of FOOT.

Field Officers and Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.
Col. Handaſyd's: R. Handaſyd, C. & C.	T. Handaſyd, *Cap. Lt.*	John Hill.
—— *Lieut. Col.* & *Cap.*	William Hays.	Robert Maynard.
Ja. Howard, *M.* & C.	Jaſpar Handaſyd.	James Colyn.
Robert Hume.	George Medd.	George Hume.
William Wanleſs.	William Potts.	Thomas Liſle.
Robert Gardner.	Mark Thurſton.	Thomas Wood.
Robert Lambton.	Dugall Campbell.	Peter Schaak.
George Liſle.	Jeremiah Schaak.	Ri. Steph. Franks.
William Hoſier.	Jacob Preſton	John Lyon.
Francis Meheur.	Edward Thornicraft.	D. Jones, *Chapl.*
	Clifford Handaſyd.	T. Maynard, *Adj.*
		A. Campbell *Chir.*

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Field Officers and Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.
Brigadier Stanwix's.		
T. Stanwix. C. & C.	Ja. Holmes, Cap. Lt.	John Rooſe.
T. Weld, Lt. C. & C.	Francis Jenniſon.	Jerome Tully.
... Mac Lean M. & C.	Robert Eaglesfield.	John Hanning.
... Griffith	John Boteler.	——— Peachy.
John Hays	John Jidoin.	John Parker.
Allen Browne	Richard Thomas.	Edward Sture.
Francis Boghert.	Robert Charge.	Francis Martin.
——— Carney.	Gerald Elringtun.	——— Pudſey.
George Lawſon.	Patrick Wood.	Thomas Gale.
Lord Oliphant.	William Knapier.	
	Donald Mac-Neal.	
Sir Charles Hotham's.		
Sir Cha. Hotham *Col.* and *Cap.*	R. Strangeways *C. L.*	John Moyſon
	John Mackelland	John Gilby
F. Norcliff *L. C. & C.*	William Wains	James Blair
George Green, *Maj.* and *Cap.*	William Cook	Richard Povey
	Jonathan Smith	Beaumont Hotham
Charles Hotham	Thomas Conſtable	Thomas Sibboe.
James Geo...	James Bertet	James Mac-Donnel
Thomas Webb	William Daws	John Weſtbrook
John Dalmas	James Swiney	Anthony Barrel
——— Burroughs	Thomas Hesketh	
——— Littleton	Bryan Mahou	
Wandesford		
Brigadier Grant's.		
Alex. Grant *C. & C.*	Ja. Dalrymple *C. L.*	Alexander Bruce
... Hibbert *L. C. & C.*	Alexander Corbet	George Brady
——— Cecil *M. & C.*	Alexander Comming	James Grant
Charles Elphinſton	Lewis Grant	Ant. Robinſon
Lewis Grant	John Rutherford	Alexander Biſſet
Peregrine Laſſels	James Steuart	Charles Jeffreys
William Douglaſs	James Douglaſs	Alexander Graham
——— Macquart	Alexander Leſlie	Martin Skipp
Lord Semple	——— Moffyn	Abraham Elliot
——— Kennedy	——— Belaſh	
	——— Halſhide	
Colonel Dubourgay's.		
C. Dubourgay, *Col.* and *Cap.*	Hugh Jones *Cap. Lt.*	Maynard de Guerin
	John Dalbos	Charles Maidman
Lord Dunbarton, *Lt. Col.* and *Cap.*	Isaac Sailly	Benjamin Harris
	Abraham Pinchinat	William Jameſon
Ed. Wolfe, *M. & C.*	Thomas Parkinſon	Mark. Ant. Beſſiere
Rupert Eaſtland	——— Sheppard	John Rouvier
William Taylor	Samuel Du Royer	Cha. Rambouillet
James Steuart, Sen.	John Prince	John Boitoux
Iſaac Gignoux	Charles Hutchinſon	John Nappier
Humphry Browne	James Steuart	
Daniel Tanner	Ezekiel Jeffery's	
Andrew Corbet		

Colonel

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Field Officers and Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.
Jo. Pocock *C.* and *C.*	John Harris *Cap. Lt.*	Chriſtopher Wade
G. Whitmore *Lt. Col.* and *Cap.*	Thomas Adams	William Adams
	Edward Strahan	Chriſtopher Adams
...Maidman *M.* & *C.*	Thomas Newlands	John Watkins
Andrew Agnew	James Hayes	Thomas Bowes
Charles Cunningham	——Ramſay	James Maidman
Edward Moleſworth	John Bruce	George Roſſington
Francis Appleyard	Andrew Crew	William Churchil
George Maſſay	Peter Sadler	Matthews Sewell
Alexander Jacob	Samuel Antrim	
George Jackſon	James Durnford	

Colonel *Pocock's.*

——Lucas *C.* and *C.*	John Churchill, *C. L.*	——Griffith
G. S. George, *L. C.* & *C.*	Delavalle Harriſon	William Caſtles
Rich. Pack, *Maj.* & *C.*	Solomon Tovey	James Birmingham
Anthony Hinton	George Robinſon	Jerome Bellingham
William Hale	——Boſwell	Daniel Hering
Richard Henly	——Peterſon	Bury Irwyn
John Maſſay	Caleb Green	——Graham
Walter Blount	——Comyns	Francis Vans
Walter Manning	John Palmer	Thomas Michaell
George Howard	James Iſaacſon	
	Lewis Defour.	

Colonel *Lunt's*

Tho. Chudleigh *Col.* and *Cap.*	——Saubergues *C. L.*	Henry Stirck
	William Hamilton	John Spaddy
Tho. Whitney *L. C.* and *Cap.*	Timothy White	Thomas Price
	Walter Yard	Roger Sterne
Cha. Douglas *M.* & *C.*	John Tremaigne	Thomas Kitſon
Robert Hays	William Hays	John Bruſhfield
Michael More	Edward Cookſey	John Sutton
Henry Skelton	Thomas Batten	Thomas Parker
Samuel Daniels	Thomas Ford	William Wickham
Francis Mutys	——Brereton	
Richard Pyott	Chriſtopher Philips	
Richard Doige		

Colonel *Chudleig's*

Officers order'd to their reſpective Poſts.

On the 22d of *July*, *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Secretary at War, by His Majeſty's Command, ſignified his Majeſty's Pleaſure, 'That all Officers 'now in the Army do immediately repair to 'their reſpective Poſts, upon Pain of His Ma'jeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure;" and at the ſame Time, all ſuch Out-Penſioners of *Chelſea Hoſpital*

pital as had paſs'd their Examination before the Lords Commiſſioners, were order'd to appear on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, the 26th and 27th of the ſame Month, in that Part of the ſaid Hoſpital commonly call'd *Burton's Court*, upon Failure whereof they were to loſe the Benefit of their Penſion. All this while the Juſtices of Peace, and other inferior Magiſtrates of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were very active in ſearching for Horſes and Arms, in the Houſes of *Papiſts* and other Suſpected Perſons. *Houſes of Suſpected Perſons ſearch'd.*

On the 25th of *July*, His Majeſty in Council ſigned the following PROCLAMATION *for ſuppreſſing Rebellions and rebellious Tumults.*

GEORGE, *R.*

Proclamation for ſuppreſſing Rebellions and rebellious Tumults.

WHereas of late ſome of the Meaneſt of our People have been, in divers Parts of this Kingdom, ſeduced and ſtirred up to Riots and Tumults, to the Diſturbance of the Publick Peace, and the ſame are now carry'd into open Rebellion, and a Levying of War againſt us, and our Royal Authority, by the ſaid Rebels, having not only declared the End of their Riſing in Arms to be to a General Purpoſe, and that againſt Law, but even proceeded with an Armed Force, in many and diſtant Places, to pull down, burn, and deſtroy the Houſes and Buildings of our good and peaceable Subjects; and by their having declared for the Pretender, and actually reſiſted, and engaged with Force of Arms, ſuch as by lawful Authority were endeavouring to diſperſe them; and there is no room to doubt but theſe traiterous Proceedings are promoted and encouraged by Papiſts, Non jurors, and other Perſons diſaffected to our Government, in Expectation of being ſupported from Abroad: We have therefore thought fit, for the ſuppreſſing and putting a ſpeedy End to the ſaid Rebellion, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, That all our Officers, Civil and Military, are, by the Duty of their ſeveral Offices and Commands, obliged to

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use their utmost Endeavours, by Force of Arms, if necessary, to suppress all such traiterous Rebellions; and that in like manner, all the Subjects of this Realm are bound by Law to be aiding and assisting in the Suppression of such Rebellion, or may act against such Rebels without the Presence of such Officer, if the Presence of such Officer cannot be had, or if such Officer refuses or neglects to execute his Duty; and that all our dutiful and loyal Subjects may, without any express Warrant or Authority, act in Defence of their Houses, Persons, or Possessions, if attacked or assaulted by such Rebels or riotous Persons: And if any of the said Rebels shall happen to be slain, either by the Civil or Military Officers, or our Troops, or other our loyal Subjects, acting, as aforesaid, in Defence of the Laws, of our Royal Authority, and the Preservation of the Publick Peace, such Killing is justifiable, and they who do it are indemnified by Law. And we therefore strictly charge and command all our Officers, as well Civil as Military, and all other our Obedient and Loyal Subjects, That whersoever they shall meet with the said Rebels and Traitors, so, as aforesaid, in Arms and Open Rebellion against us, they do endeavour, without Delay, to suppress them with their utmost Force, and to treat them with that Severity with which Rebels and Traitors, found in actual War and Rebellion against the Crown, may be treated. Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the Twenty Fifth Day of *July*, in the First Year of our Reign.

* July 25. At the same *Time, His Maj. signed Two other *Proclamations*, one *for putting the Laws in execution against* Papists *and* Nonjurors; the other *commanding all* Papists *and reputed* Papists, *to depart from the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *on or before the 8th Day of* August *next ensuing, and from within Ten Miles of the same, and confining them to their Habitations:* Both which were grounded on *the many Riots that had been in divers Parts of this Kingdom*; and on the *certain Advice His Majesty had received, that the* Pretender

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Pretender was preparing to invade these Kingdoms. Vol. X.

The next * Day, the following *Advertisement* was printed in the *London Gazette*, viz. * July 26.

Whitehall, July 25. 1715. *Advertisement about a treasonable Pamphlet call'd* A Letter to *Richard Steele*, Esq.

WHereas Edmund Powell *of* Black-friars, *Printer, stands charged by Information upon Oath, with having printed a treasonable Pamphlet intitled,* A Letter to *Richard Steele*, Esq; *Whereas also* Thomas Atkins, *of the Parish of St.* Clement Danes, *who was formerly a Shoemaker, and has lately taken up the Trade of vending Stitch'd Books and other Printed Papers, stands charged by like Information with having published the said treasonable Pamphlet: And whereas both the said* Edmund Powell *and* Thomas Atkins *have for several Days past absconded from their Dwelling-Houses, and cannot yet be found, in order to their being brought to Justice for their said Crimes: This is to give Notice, that whoever shall discover or cause to be apprehended the said* Edmund Powell *or* Thomas Atkins, *so that they or either of them be brought before one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall immediately receive as a Reward the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for each of them.*

TOWNSHEND.

In Imitation of both Houses of Parliament, most *Corporations*, and other *Bodies of Men* in his Majesty's Dominions, thought it their Duty, at this critical and dangerous Juncture, to express their *Loyalty* and *Affection* to His Majesty's Person and Government. The Address of the *Common Council* of the City of *London*, which on the 28th of *July* was presented to His Majesty, by the Lord Mayor, and a few of the Aldermen, being drawn up by the *Tory* Party, was lukewarm, and therefore not very acceptable, being as follows:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common Council assembled.*

Most Gracious Sovereign.

Address of the Common-council of the City of London.

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-council assembled, do with all Humility approach your Royal Presence, craving Leave to shew our utmost Concern at the Danger that seems now to threaten Your Majesty and your Kingdoms, from the intended Invasion thereof by the *Pretender*, as Your Maj. hath been graciously pleased to inform your People from the Throne; which intended Attempt, we fear, hath been too much encouraged by *Papists*, *Non-jurors*, and Persons of Antimonarchical and Rebellious Principles, who have ever been declared Enemies to our most excellent Constitution both in Church and State.

It is with great Satisfaction that we have observed Your Majesty's repeated Assurances (on which we entirely rely) for the Protection and Support of the Church of *England* as by Law established (so much favoured and encouraged by Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of Glorious and Immortal Memory; whereby she endeared her self to her Subjects) which Church, as it retains the greatest Purity in its Worship, so it teaches such Doctrines, and professes such Principles as are most consistent with Your Majesty's Safety, the Peace of all Government, and the Preservation of our happy Constitution.

We therefore, taught by the Doctrines of this our holy Church, do most humbly assure Your Majesty, that we have the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of all seditious Rioters and tumultuous Persons, and their open and secret Abettors, who do in the least encourage the Hopes of the *Pretender*; and will continue our Endeavours to suppress and discountenance the same: And do further assure Your Majesty of our

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our ſteddy Adherence to your Royal Perſon and Government, againſt the *Pretender* and all other Your Majeſty's Enemies, at Home and Abroad. Vol. X.

However, His Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer.

I Thank you for the ſeaſonable Aſſurances you give me in this Juncture, of your ſteddy Adherence to my Perſon and Government.

I am firmly reſolved to protect and encourage the Church of England *as by Law eſtabliſhed; and to do every thing that may promote the Good of my People.*

The next * Day, the Lord Mayor of *London*, with a Train of above Fifty Coaches, went to *St. James's*, and preſented to His Majeſty an Addreſs of a *different Strain* and *Spirit*, being as follows: * July 29.

Addreſs of the Lieutenancy *of the* City *of* London.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for your City of London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty is ſo ill treated by thoſe who are unworthy of you, that we, Your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal Subjects, cannot but think it our Duty at this Juncture, to diſtinguiſh our Zeal and Affection for your ſacred Perſon and Government, and give Your Majeſty freſh Aſſurances, that we will ſtand by you, and ſtrengthen your Hands againſt your Enemies.

We are not ſurpriz'd to hear that the *Pretender* is forming a Deſign to invade Your Majeſty's Dominions; it was eaſy to preſage, that the wicked Bargain which was lately made by the Betrayers of their Country, was intended to pave the Way for him, and to inſpire him with new Hopes and Encouragements; and it was natural to expect, that thoſe who had bought us, would lay hold of the firſt Opportunity to ſend over that Impoſtor, to take poſſeſſion of us for their

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their Use, and to govern us by *Popish* Maxims and Arbitrary Principles.

As the Mask of Faction is taken off, we see that which was before even too gross to be believed; we see Non-resisting Rebels, Passive-Obedience Rioters, Abjuring *Jacobites*, and *Frenchify'd Englishmen*: Monsters which no Age or Country produced till now!

But we are not at all discouraged at these things, we are persuaded that they who could trifle with solemn Oaths, and dissemble with God and Man, can never prosper; we trust, under Providence, to the Righteousness of our Cause, and to the Wisdom and Virtue of Your Majesty and your Council. And as the wicked Design of ruining the best Church, and the best Constitution in the World, by bringing in *Popery* and Slavery, are now laid open, we do not doubt but that the Authors will be forsaken by their deluded Adherents, and freely given up to the Justice of an injur'd Nation.

It is Matter of Shame as well as Grief, to see a Prince who left Peaceful Dominions and Faithful Subjects, that he might make us happy and flourishing, so ill requited by an ungrateful Faction; but we do assure Your Majesty, that the Considerate and Honest amongst Your Subjects (which are a great Majority) know how to value the Blessing of a Good King. And we do, for our own parts, promise to support (as far as in us lies) Your Majesty's Crown and Dignity, and the Succession of your Royal Line, with our Lives and Fortunes, which Your Majesty came most seasonably to rescue, when they were in the most imminent Danger.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer was to this effect:

The King's Answer.

THE seasonable Zeal you express in this dutiful Address, is most grateful to me; and you may depend upon my constant Endeavours to secure to you,

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you, and to all my People, the Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberty and Property.

Upon this Occasion, His Majesty was pleased, as a Mark of his Favour, to bestow the Honour of Knighthood on *William Thompson*, Recorder of the City of *London*; *Peter Eaton*, and —— *Houblon*, Esqrs.

The † same Day, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Clare*, presented to His Majesty the following *Address of the Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the County of* Middlesex, *and City and Liberty of* Westminster *in the said County.*

† July 29th. *Address of the Lieutenancy of* Westminster

May it please Your Majesty,

WE having a just Resentment and Abhorrence of the late Seditious and Rebellious Tumults, raised and fomented in several Parts of this Kingdom by the Enemies to Your Majesty's Person and Government, encouraged by the Hopes of an Invasion from Abroad in favour of a *Popish Pretender*, do with the most unanimous Zeal take this Occasion of declaring our firm and unshaken Adherence to Your Majesty and your Royal Family, whom God long preserve, and of our Resolution to maintain your undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, as the only Security of our Holy Religion and happy Constitution in Church and State, against all the Attempts of *Popery* and Arbitrary Power, which we do not doubt, but by the Blessing of God on the Wisdom and Steadiness of your well chosen Ministry (whose Vigilance and Care in this Critical Juncture can never be sufficiently admired) will be effectually disappointed.

We cannot forbear expressing our Satisfaction, that Your Majesty has a Parliament who have no other Views but the Support of the Dignity of the Crown, the Security of Your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Preservation

ſervation of their own Rights and Liberties, which they and all true Subjects muſt ever reckon inſeparable.

It is with the utmoſt Abhorrence we obſerve ſome of Your Majeſty's Subjects flying for Protection to foreign Powers, to avoid the Puniſhment due to their paſt Crimes, and to have an Opportunity of putting in Execution, by an open Rebellion, what they have been long contriving by private Treachery.

We beg leave, as the firſt Mark of our Loyalty on this Occaſion, to aſſure Your Majeſty, that the Orders we have received from Your Majeſty and Council relating to *Papiſts*, *Non-Jurors*, and other diſaffected Perſons, ſhall be effectually put in Execution by us, who have the Honour to have Your Majeſty's Commiſſion; and that we will do all that lies in our Power to preſerve the Publick Peace, and ſuppreſs that Spirit of Rebellion which we look upon as the laſt Efforts of the Enemies of our Conſtitution.

The King's Anſwer. His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, was as follows:

I Thank you for the kind Aſſurances you give me in this moſt dutiful and moſt affectionate Addreſs.

You may depend upon my making the Safety and Proſperity of my People my conſtant Care.

On the 8th of *Auguſt*, the Lord Biſhop of *London*, with ſome of his Clergy, preſented the following Addreſs to His Majeſty:

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Addreſs of the London Clergy to the King The humble Addreſs of the Biſhop and Clergy of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Biſhop and Clergy of the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *moſt humbly crave leave to renew the Aſſurances we have lately given of the true and faithful Allegiance, which by the*

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the Principles and Doctrines of the Church of England, we are in Duty bound to bear to Your Majesty, and to return our most hearty Thanks for your gracious and effectual Care of those Interests of our Holy Religion, in which Her Late Majesty Queen Anne, of ever blessed Memory, proceeded so far, and which we humbly presum'd to lay before Your Majesty at your Accession to the Throne. We think our selves more especially obliged to repeat those Assurances at this Time, when an Invasion apprehended from Abroad, and Tumults fomented at Home, seem combin'd together to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of your Government, to expose your Kingdoms to the Danger of an Intestine War, your People to mutual Slaughter and Destruction, and to sully the Beginning of Your Majesty's Reign.

We consider in these Circumstances with the greatest Affliction of Mind, the visible Hazard of our Constitution both in Church and State, as also of Your Majesty's Sacred Person, and your Royal Family, of all your good Subjects, and especially of so many Christian Souls that there is too much reason to fear may be lost on this Occasion, unless the Hand of Heaven interpose in your and our Defence, and enable you with the faithful and vigorous Services of your Subjects to prevent the ruinous Effects of such Attempts.

It is therefore and shall be our dayly Prayer to Almighty God to direct Your Majesty's Counsels in this Exigence, to prosper your Endeavours, and grant you a happy and unbloody Issue out of all these Difficulties. We shall also labour with all our Power to root out of the Minds of Your Majesty's Subjects, under our Care, all the Seeds and Principles of Sedition, and to confirm them in those Duties of unfeigned Loyalty, and Submission to Your Majesty's lawful Authority, and a hearty Affection to Monarchy, which, notwithstanding all the Contradiction and Contagion of

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others, have been, and we truſt will continue to be a ſhining Part of the Character of a true Church of England-man; *and thereby we hope that by the Divine Aſſiſtance we ſhall be able to poſſeſs them with a lively Senſe of their Duty and Intereſt in adhering ſteadfaſtly to Your Majeſty and your Royal Family, and oppoſing with Heart and Hand the* Pretender, *his Abettors, and all others whatever that ſhall go about to diſturb Your Majeſty's Government over us, (which God long continue) and to deprive us of the Happineſs of living under it in Peace, Godlineſs, and Honeſty.*

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you heartily for the Aſſurances you give me of your Loyalty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, and for the ſeaſonable and juſt Reſentment you expreſs againſt thoſe who, by fomenting Rebellious Tumults at Home, give the greateſt Encouragement to our Enemies Abroad. The Church of England *as by Law Eſtabliſhed, may depend upon having my Countenance and Protection.*

Addreſs of the University of Cambridge.

* Aug. 16th, Eight Days * after the following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, attended by the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor, and ſeveral Maſters of Colleges, with divers other Members of that Univerſity.

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE preſume to appear in your Royal Preſence to teſtifie our Zeal and Affection to your Perſon and Government, called to it by the juſt Concern we are under from the Danger which threatens Your Majeſty and your People; a Danger in which not only the preſent Age, but even the lateſt Poſterity is deeply concerned: For the Liberty and eſtabliſh'd Religion of *Britain*, as they have in Your Majeſty

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sty and your Family the best, so have they also, in all human Views, the last Support. Vol. IX.

In these Circumstances we shou'd forget not only our Oaths and Obligations, but even our selves and those who are dearest to us, shou'd we not be forward to pay all due Allegiance to Your Majesty; and those must break thro' all the Ties of natural Affection, who can now be guilty of the Crime of Treason. While we enjoyed the Blessing of our late excellent Princess (whose Memory will be ever dear and sacred to us) your Title to this Crown was always our second Care, as your peaceable Enjoyment of it is now become our first; and we chearfully embrace this Opportunity to declare to Your Majesty what we have constantly profest, That we do acknowledge Your Majesty for the only lawful and rightful King of these Realms; and that we will, by all means suitable to our Station, maintain and support the Title and Interest of Your Majesty and your Family against all Opposers whatever.

As Your Majesty has been so gracious as to promise that the Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of your Government, an Assurance which has made a lasting Impression on our Minds; so we heartily wish that all your Subjects, led to a Sense of their Duty by your Royal Example, may make the same Constitution the Rule of their Obedience. Such Consent is the natural Strength of Kingdoms, and wou'd defeat the Attempts and Hopes of all our Enemies: And for our selves (whatever Representations have been made to our Prejudice) we do assure Your Majesty, that we have and will so instruct the Youth committed to our Care, that in their dutiful Behaviour towards Your Majesty they may shew forth an Example of those Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, which this University, pursuing the

Doctrines of our Church, has ever ſteadily maintained.

To which the King return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer.

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The Univerſity may always depend upon my Favour and Encouragement.

† Aug. 16th. The ſame † Day the following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty, by Mr. *Nathaniel Hodges*, accompanied by divers Miniſters of the ſeveral Denominations of *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Middleſex*.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Addreſs of the Diſſenting Miniſters.

The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant *Diſſenting Miniſters, of the ſeveral Denominations in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects, think our ſelves oblig'd in Duty and Gratitude humbly to acknowledge that ſeaſonable Protection which Your Majeſty has been pleas'd to give to thoſe of our Perſuaſion from the late Rebellious Tumults, and for your gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of your faithful Commons, wherein they deſire that a full Compenſation be made to thoſe whoſe Sufferings they ſo juſtly impute to their Zeal and firm Adherence to Your Majeſty and your Government.

We can aſſure Your Majeſty, that no juſt Occaſion has been given by us to our Fellow-Subjects for any ſuch Treatment; nor can the Principles which oblige us to diſſent from the Church of *England*, be a reaſonable Provocation to any who have the leaſt regard to the Common Rights of Mankind, or the Rules of the *Chriſtian* Religion.

We deſire nothing more than to enjoy our Civil Rights, with a juſt Liberty to profeſs our own Religious Sentiments, which we take to be

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a Privilege due to all Men. We have been al- Vol. X.
ways ready to assist the Church of *England* in defence of the *Protestant* Religion, when in real and imminent Danger; being agreed with them, and all *Protestant* Churches, in those Principles that began the Reformation; and which alone can justifie and support it.

When there has been a Design to introduce *Popery* and Arbitary Power, the *Protestant Dissenters* have generally been first attack'd; nor know we any other Reason why we have now suffer'd the Outrage of *Papists*, *Nonjurors*, and other disaffected Persons, but that they were sure we were a Body of Men fix'd in our Duty to Your Majesty, and lay most expos'd to popular Insults, against which Your Majesty and your Two Houses of Parliament, in your great Wisdom and Goodness, have given us a seasonable and we hope effectual Security for time to come.

Whilst Your Majesty's Government is disturb'd at Home, and threatned with an Invasion from Abroad, we can answer for those of our Persuasion, that there are not any of them whose Principles and Inclinations will not influence them to assist and support Your Majesty and the *Protestant* Religion to the utmost of their Power; we look upon our selves bound by the strongest Ties of Duty, Gratitude and Interest, to acckowledge and maintain Your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and to declare our utmost Abhorrence of all Attempts either at Home or Abroad in favour of a *Popish Pretender*.

May that gracious Providence that has so signally appear'd in bringing Your Majesty to the Throne of these Kingdoms, continue to protect and defend your Royal Person and Family, against all Attempts of your open and secret Enemies.

His

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His Majesty's most Gracious Answer was as follows:

The King's Answer.

I Am very much concern'd at the unchristian and barbarous Treatment, which those of your Persuasion have met with in several Parts of my Kingdom, and Care shall be taken that a full Compensation be made to them for their Sufferings.

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and you may be assured of my Protection.

The following Address from the Commission of the late General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, having been transmitted to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was on the 18th of *August*, presented by his Lordship, and very graciously received by His Majesty.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

Address of the Church of Scotland.

The humble Address of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland.*

May it please Your Majesty,

YOur Majesty having had the Goodness to communicate to your People the certain Information you have had of mischievous Designs against our present Happiness, as to our dearest Concerns.

We should be guilty of an unaccountable Neglect of our Duty, if we did not, upon such an Occasion, express our deep Sense that our Religion, our Laws, and our Liberties are, under the good Providence of the Almighty and infinitely Wise God, owing to Your Majesty's seasonable and happy Accession to the Throne of these Nations, to which you alone, Great Sir, had the just Title; and the signal Advantages we have been already Partakers of, and still enjoy under Your Majesty's wise and just Administration, give us such a comfortable Prospect of our own and our Posterity's future Happiness under the auspicious Settlement of the Crown upon your Sacred Person, and the Protestant *Line in your Royal Family, that there is*

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is nothing that ought to be so dear to us as not to hazard for preserving such an excellent Establishment as makes all that is dear to us our own, and is, under God, our strongest Bulwark against Popery *and Slavery.*

When we reflect upon the lamentable Circumstances these Nations would be in, both as to Religion and civil Liberties, if a Pretender, *educated in the Abominations of* Popery *and Maxims of Tyranny, supported from Abroad by such as are Enemies to the Liberties of* Europe, *and by a deluded* Jacobite *dissaffected Party at Home, should succeed in his Designs, we cannot but be sensible that the having a Sovereign who hath the Happiness of his People for his great Aim, is so valuable a Blessing as must make us have the utmost Detestation of whatever may have the least Tendency to deprive us of it.*

We therefore, Great Sir, beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we shall always endeavour in our Stations to testify our constant Fidelity and Affection to your Sacred Person and Government, and our Readiness unanimously and heartily to concur in whatever Method shall be suitable to our Character with all your other Subjects, who are true Protestants *and sincere Lovers of Your Majesty's Royal Person and the Settlement of the* Protestant *Succession, for the Stability of the Crown upon your sacred Head, for the* Protestant *Religion, and all the valuable Blessings that in the Goodness of God we are now possessed of under your happy Administration, against the* Pretender *and all other Enemies to the true Interest of these Nations.*

May Your Majesty under Divine Protection and Conduct long sway the Scepter over your People for the publick Good at Home and Abroad; may you be a Terror to all your Enemies, and for ever dash the Hopes of all that are Oppesers of your just Title; and may you, after fulness of happy Days upon Earth, be crowned with Glory, Honour and Immortality

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Immortality, in Heaven, transmitting the Scepter of these Nations to your Royal Progeny, through all future Generations. These are the sincere and fervent Prayers of, may it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by,

Sic subscribitur, W. Carstares, *Moderator.*

* Aug. 19. The next * Day, the following Address was presented to His Majesty, by Lieutenant General *Hatton Compton*, Lord Lieutenant of the *Tower-Hamlets.*

Address of the Tower-Hamlets.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The *Humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenants of the* Tower-Hamlets.

May it please Your Most Gracious Majesty,

WITH the utmost Resentment we observe the fatal Consequences of that Peace, which, after a long and uninterrupted Course of Victories, brings us again thus soon into the Danger of an Invasion from the Pretender.

We come with Faithful Hearts to assure Your Majesty, that we abhor and detest the Treachery of those that have so scandalously *and* unnaturally betray'd their Country; *and all the wicked Arts of such, as are still contriving, by false and malicious Insinuations against Your Majesty's Person and Government, to alienate the Affections of your People, to foment Riots, and raise Rebellions.*

We adore that Providence, Which, with inexpressible Goodness to this Nation, has brought Your Sacred Majesty to the Possession of your Dominions at so critical a Juncture. We promise on our parts to be always ready to give the utmost Proofs of our Zeal and Loyalty, to stand by and support your just and undoubted Title to the Crown, and the Succession of it, as it is by Law establish'd, in your Royal Family.

And

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And we beg Leave humbly to assure Your Majesty, that we will, with the highest Sense of Gratitude, make use of that Trust which you have been pleased to repose in us, in the most effectual manner, for Your Majesty's Service, and the Security of your most sacred Person and Government, both in Church and State, against all Invasions from Abroad, and Insurrections at Home. May the Good God, Who hath, with so particular a Providence, placed you on the Throne, grant you a very Long and Happy Reign over us, and perpetuate the Succession to the same in your Royal Line.

His Majesty's Most Gracious Answer. *The King's Answer.*

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, in which you express so much Zeal and Affection for my Person and Government.

Many other Addresses were, during this Month, presented to His Majesty, which, by reason of the narrow Bounds of this Journal, cannot find a Place in it: We shall only take notice, that the University of *Oxford* had also prepared an Address to be presented to His Majesty; but the Deputies they had sent up to *London* for that Purpose, were given to understand, 'That 'as they had shewn a manifest Disrespect to His 'Majesty's Person and Government in all their 'late Proceedings, so His Majesty expected they 'should convince him of their Loyalty by their '*Actions*, and not by *Words*.' Nor was this sharp Rebuke altogether undeserved; for besides the former undutiful Behaviour of some Members of that learned Body, it is to be observ'd, that, at this very Juncture, some Officers who raised Men for the new Regiments of Dragoons, were + insulted by some Scholars, and hardly escaped with their Lives. *The Address from* Oxford *refused.* *New Disturbance there.* + Aug. 27.

On the 4th of *August*, Their Excellencies, Messieurs *Van Duvenvoirde* and *Van Borsele*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States-General of the United Provinces, had Audience of His Majesty, and in the Name of their Masters,

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The States General declare their Readiness to perform their Engagements with the Cr. of Gr. Brit.

sters declared, 'That upon what had been communicated to them on the Part of His Majesty, 'touching the Invasion with which his Dominions were threaten'd by the *Pretender*, Their 'High Mightinesses had pass'd a Resolution, 'pursuant to which they had sent Orders to 'the said Ambassadors, to give His Majesty positive Assurances, in the most expres Terms, of 'their constant Readiness fully to perform their 'Engagements with the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Count Coningseck offers the King some Imperial Troops.

Two Regiments in Newport *sent for over.*

Some Days before, Count *Coningseck*, the Emperor's Minister, who was lately come over from the *Netherlands*, to settle some Points relating to the *Barrier*, offer'd to assist His Majesty with some Imperial Troops: But the King and his Council did not think the Danger so pressing as to have need of Foreign Forces; and therefore contented themselves with sending for the Two *English* Regiments of Foot that were in Garrison in *Newport*, whose Room was supply'd by *Imperialists*.

Proceedings of the Commons.

The Parliament having readily concurr'd in all the necessary Measures to secure His Majesty's Dominions, the Commons thought fit vigorously to prosecute the *late Offenders*. Accordingly, on *Saturday*, the 30th of *July*, Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee of *Secrecy*, 'That 'they had directed him to exhibit *further Arti*'*cles of Impeachment of* High Crimes *and* Misde'meanors, *against* Robert, *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, which he read in his Place; and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were read. And a Motion being made and the Question put, that the further Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd till the *Tuesday* following, it pass'd in the Negative. After this it was *order'd*, That the said Articles be read Article by Article; which was done accordingly, and, with Amendments to one of them, upon the Question severally put thereupon,

Further Articles against the Earl of Oxford *read and order'd to be ingrossed.*

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thereupon, they were agreed to by the House; and *order'd*, *First*, That the said Articles be engrossed; *Secondly*, That a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*. Then the Commons, by reason of the Anniversary of His Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, which fell on *Monday* the 1st of *August*, adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 2d; when the ingrossed *further Articles of Impeachment against* Robert, *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *for* High Crimes *and* Misdemeanors, were read; after which it was order'd, That the Lord *Cowingsby* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; which His Lordship did immediately. The said *Further Artitles* are as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

That whereas in or about the Month of *January*, in the Year 1710-11, a dangerous and destructive Expedition had been projected and set on foot, under Pretence of making a Conquest on the Possessions of the *French* King in *North America*, but with a real Design to promote his Interests, by weak'ning the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, and dissipating the Naval Force of this Kingdom, as well as for the sake of the private Interests and corrupt Gain of the Promoters of the said Expedition; he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then one of Her late Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, was not only wanting in his Duty to Her late Majesty, by wilfully and industriously absenting from the Meetings of other Persons, then in High Trust under Her Majesty, wherein the said Expedition was concerted, and by not advising Her Majesty against, and doing what in him lay, to have prevented the putting the same in execution, but did, contrary to his Oath, and the high Trust then reposed in him, advise Her

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Majesty to consent to the making an Expedition for the conquering *Canada*, and the City of *Quebeck*, on the River of St. *Lawrence*, in *North America*; and in Execution of his said evil Counsels, he did further advise Her Majesty to give Orders for detaching several Batallions of the Forces then in the Service of Her Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies in *Flanders*, and to send the same with a large Squadron of Men of War, on the said Enterprize; altho' the said *Robert*, E. of *Ox-d* and E. *Mort-r*, well knew, that the said Project or Expedition having been frequently deliberated on and maturely consider'd, a short Time before, in a Committee of Council, was then laid aside as dangerous and impracticable. And a Demand being made at the *Treasury*, on or about the Months of *May* or *June*, 1711, for the Sum of 28000 *l.* or thereabouts, on Pretence of Arms and Merchandise said to be sent in the said Expedition to *Canada*, He the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, tho' he well knew, or had Reason to suspect, that the same was an Unjust and Exorbitant Demand, and a great Abuse on Her Majesty and the Publick, and such as ought not to have been comply'd with, was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majesty, in not giving his humble Advice against the said Demand, or at least in not representing to Her Majesty the Grounds of such his Suspicion, but did, contrary to his Oath and his Duty, advise Her Majesty that the said Sums should be issued and paid, and did accordingly countersign a Warrant to the Paymaster of Her Majesty's Forces, for the Payment of the same, pursuant to which the same was afterwards issued and received. And in further Violation of his Oath, his Duty and Trust, and with the most corrupt Design to prevent the Justice due to Her Majesty and the Nation, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and exercising a most Unexampled Arbitrary Power, not only in Her Majesty's Private Councils, but extending his Evil Influences to the Great Council of the Nation: After the said Expedition had prov'd unsuccessful, and it had been discover'd to him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that the Nation had been cheated of above Twenty Thousand Pounds on that Account, did

most

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most ungratefully and corruptly employ his wicked Arts, and the Credit which he had gain'd, by his false and crafty Insinuations and Practices, to keep the House of Commons from examining that Affair. And in or about the Month of *A.* 1714, in a Letter or Memorial, under his own Hand, to Her late Majesty, he did presume, not only to insinuate the ill Opinion he therein pretended always to have had of the said Expedition, but did declare the Suspicions he had of the great Injury and Abuse done to Her Majesty and the Publick, in the Demand of the said 28000 *l.* even at that Time, when the same was made, and that the Publick had been cheated of above 20000 *l.* on that Account; and in the said Memorial did presume further to declare to Her Majesty, 'That he was 'forc'd to use all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of 'Commons from examining that Affair the Last Parliament, thereby vainly, but most wickedly, recommending himself to the Continuance of Her Majesty's Favour, by the Success of his most profligate Measures. By all which unparallel'd Corruptions, and most dangerous Counsels and Practices of him the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, the good and faithful Allies of Her Majesty were deprived of the Aid of Her Majesty's Troops, to which they were intitled by their Conventions, and the Confederate Army in *Flanders* was greatly diminish'd, to the apparent Advantage of the common Enemy. The publick Money, granted by Parliament for reducing the Power of *France*, and which was expressly appropriated for other special Services, was arbitrarily and illegally misapplied and embezel'd, and an heavy Debt incurr'd on the Nation, not only sitting the Parliament, but even in Contempt and Defiance of a Representation made by the H. of Commons to the Throne, even whilst the said Expedition was concerting, and whereby the highest Injustice was done, in suppressing an Enquiry, so just to Her Majesty and her People, and a lasting Reproach and Scandal brought on that House of Commons of which he boasted, as having been wrought on by his corrupt Influence, not to examine into so high and so scandalous an Abuse.

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE XVIII.

That the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not contented with the high Employments and Places of Honour and Profit beſtow'd on him by her late Majeſty, nor with the large and exceſſive Gains by him made by the Incomes and Profits of the ſaid Employments, on or about the Month of *October*, 1711, whilſt the Nation was engaged in a moſt expenſive War againſt *France* and *Spain*, for preſerving the Ballance and Liberties of *Europe*, and greatly exhauſted with the Supplies and Taxes for carrying on the ſame, and was under ſuch heavy Debts as were impoſſible to be ſatisfy'd, without the utmoſt Frugality or laying grievous Taxes upon the Commons of *Great-Britain*: Contrary to his Oath and his high Truſt, and making a moſt diſhonourable and ungrateful uſe of the ready Acceſs he had to her late Majeſty, did prevail on and adviſe Her Majeſty to ſign a Warrant to himſelf, being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, for the Iſſuing and Payment of the Sum of Thirteen Thouſand Pounds to *John Drummond*, Eſq; or his Aſſigns for ſuch ſpecial Services relating to the War as Her Majeſty had directed; And the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, on or about the Twenty Fourth of *November* following in purſuance of the ſaid Warrant under Her Majeſty's Sign Manual, did ſign a Warrant for the Payment of the ſaid Thirteen Thouſand Pounds for ſuch ſpecial Services of the War, as Her Majeſty had directed, altho' no ſpecial Services had been, or were at any time afterwards directed by Her Majeſty, to which the ſaid Moneys were to be applied. And the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having privately deſir'd leave of the ſaid *Drummond* to ſtrike ſome Tin Tallies in his the ſaid *Drummond*'s Name, he did purſuant thereto, direct that Orders amounting to the Sum of Thirteen Thouſand Pounds ſhould be charg'd in the Regiſter of the *Exchequer* on the Moneys ariſing by the Sale of Tin in the Name of the ſaid *John Drummond*; And tho' the ſame were accordingly ſtruck in the Name of the ſaid *Drummond*, in or about the Month of *November* Seventeen Hundred and Eleven, they were not deliver'd out to the ſaid *Drummond*, but were kept in the Treaſury-Chamber, or elſewhere in the Power or Cuſtody of the ſaid Earl, till the End of *January* following; when,

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when the said *Drummond* having occasion, as the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* well knew, to go into *Holland*, at the desire and request of the said Earl, he indors'd his Name on the said Orders, and by the Direction of the said Earl the same were left in the Hands of Mr. *John Taylour* a Clerk of the Treasury; And the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did in or about the Month of *June*, Seventeen Hundred and Twelve, send an Order in Writing to the said Mr. *Taylour* to deliver the said Tallies, (he having before that Time got Possession of the Orders) to a Servant of the said Earl, which was done accordingly, the said Indorsements not being at that Time fill'd up: And the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having by these corrupt and scandalous Methods got the said Tallies and Orders into his own Hands, did afterwards fill up the Order of Twelve Thousand Pounds, part of the said Thirteen Thousand Pounds to himself, and the remaining Part to such other Persons as he thought fit; And did afterwards on or about the Months of *August*, *October* and *November* Seventeen Hundred and Thirteen, at several Times dispose of the said Orders and Tallies to his own private Use and Advantage. And to cover the said scandalous Embezelments, he the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did afterwards, as he pretends, advise and prevail on Her Majesty, on or about the Fourteenth of *December*, Seventeen Hundred and Thirteen, being near Two Years after the Indorsement by the said *Drummond*, and some Time after the Earl had disposed of the said Orders and Tallies to his own use, to Sign a Warrant prepar'd by himself wherein after the Recital of ' (His own good and ' faithful Services, which had tended to the Quiet, Safety ' and Prosperity of Her Majesty and her Realms, tho' ac- ' companied with great hazard to himself, and his ' Family; and that Her Majesty was resolv'd to bestow ' upon him a Sum of ready Money: But the said Earl re- ' presenting to Her Majesty, that the Arrears then due to ' her Servants and Tradesmen were very great and pressing, ' Her Majesty did therefore agree and determine that he ' should have to his own use the said several Sums amounting ' to Thirteen Thousand Pounds compris'd in the Orders ' aforesaid, which were then not due in course of Payment,)

It

It was directed that the said *Drummond* should assign the said Orders, and the whole Right and Benefit thereof to the said Earl and his Assigns; Altho' the said Earl had privately and clandestinely procur'd from the said *Drummond* an assignment of the said Warrant and Orders near two Years before, and had fraudulently and corruptly dispos'd and converted them to his own use without her Majesty's privity or consent, some time before her Majesty was prevail'd on to sign the said Warrant. And tho' the last mentioned Warrant, if any such there be, was not communicated to the said *Drummond* by the said E. during her Majesties Life, nor was the same counterſign'd nor entred in the Treasury, yet he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Mortimer, even after his said Corruption had been discover'd in Parliament, did presume, even without the Knowledge of the said *Drummond*, to send the said Warrant to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, desiring that the same might then have been entred in the Treasury; but the same was with great Honour and Justice refus'd to be so entred. By which most vile and scandalous Corruption, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer* was guilty of the most notorious Breach of his Oath and Trust as Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, of the highest Abuse of her Majesties Goodness, and Embezelment of her Treasure, and of the greatest Injustice and Oppression of other her Majesties Subjects.

ARTICLE XIX.

That whereas by the establish'd and known Laws of this Kingdom, the Allowances or Appointments for the Maintenance and Support of Embassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, and other Publick Ministers of the Crown in Foreign Courts, ought to be ascertain'd in due Form of Law, as well in Honour as in Justice to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and whereas the said *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in or about the Month of *July* or *August*, 1712, sent *Matthew Prior*, Esq; an Instrument and Creature of his own, into *France*, for the carrying on his Separate and dangerous Negotiations; and did afterwards, in the Month of *November*, 1712, by his evil Councils prevail on Her late Majesty, without the Privity of, or any Communication with her Allies, to send the said *Matthew Prior* as Her Majesty's

jeſty's Plenipotentiary to the *French* King, with Inſtructions to treat and conclude Matters of the higheſt Importance, relating to the general Negotiations of Peace; but the ſame was a treacherous and wicked Contrivance of him the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, for the more effectual carrying on and promoting his private, ſeparate, and dangerous Practices, with the Miniſters of *France*, and the Enemies of Her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not regaading his Oath, or his high Truſt, or the Laws of the Kingdom, did moſt corruptly and ſcandalouſly combine with the ſaid *Matthew Prior* for the defrauding Her Majeſty of very great Sums, under the Colour of his ſaid Employments in *France*; and to that End, the ſaid Earl did contrive that the ſaid *Prior* ſhould be ſent into *France*, with the Character aforeſaid, but without any Settled Appointments and Allowances; but in the ſtead and lieu thereof, he the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did give the ſaid *Matthew Prior* an Unlimited Credit, and did promiſe to anſwer and pay ſuch Bills as the ſaid *Prior* ſhould draw on him during his Reſidence in *France*; Purſuant to which Contrivance and corrupt Agreement, he the ſaid *Matthew Prior* did between the 27th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1712, N. S. or thereabouts, and the Tenth of *July* 1714. at ſeveral times draw Bills of Exchange, to the amount of Twelve thouſand three hundred and ſixty Pounds, or thereabouts, on him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, which he being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, did adviſe and prevail on Her Majeſty to ſign Warrants for the Payment of, and did counterſign the ſame, altho' the ſaid *Prior* was no way intituled to any ſuch Allowances by reaſon of his ſaid Employment, and the ſame greatly exceeded the Allowance even of an Ambaſſador of the Crown of *Great Britain*. And the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, did in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, without any Colour of Authority, but for the further promoting his corrupt and wicked Purpoſes, prevail on and adviſe Her Majeſty to ſign Warrants, which were counterſign'd by himſelf for the Payment of the Sum of Five thouſand five hundred and ſixty Pounds, or thereabouts, to the uſe of *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; a near Relation and Emiſſary of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*.

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and Earl *Mortimer*, out of the Moneys appropriated to the uſe of Her Majeſty's Civil Liſt, and did, in like manner, at ſeveral times in the Years aforeſaid, moſt illegally, fraudulently and corruptly Iſſue or Direct, or adviſe the Direction and Payment of ſeveral other large Sums of Money, to other Perſons out of Her Majeſty's Treaſury: By which moſt illegal and ſcandalous Management the ſaid *Robert* E. of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* has introduc'd a Practice highly prejudicial to, and utterly inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and of the moſt pernicious Conſequence, by opening a way for the moſt dangerous Corruptions; and was not only guilty of a notorious Breach of his Oath, but enter'd into the moſt baſe and ſcandalous Combination with the Perſons above mention'd, and others, under Pretence and Colour of promoting Her Majeſty's Service, to defraud Her Majeſty of the Publick Money, which he was intruſted with the Management of, for the Support of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

ARTICLE XX.

That whereas the Revenues ariſing to the Crown from the hereditary Exciſe and Poſt Office, or ſome parts thereof, were by virtue of Letters Patents of the late King *James* II. charged with and made liable to certain Annuities or Yearly Sums, in Truſt for, or to the Uſe of, *Mary* the Conſort of the ſaid King *James* II. But the ſaid Revenues were afterwards by ſeveral Acts of Parliament granted and ſettled for the Support of the Royal Houſehold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; or for other publick Uſes, without any ſaving or exception of the ſaid Letters Patents. And whereas by an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, the Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pound was granted to her late Majeſty for the diſcharge of divers Arrears of Salaries, Diet Monies, and other Allowances, and ſundry Debts for Preemptions, Proviſions, and other Cauſes, which had then incur'd and grown due to her late Majeſty's Servants, Tradeſmen, and others, and were occaſioned by ſeveral extraordinary Expences ſince the Act for the better ſupport of Her Majeſty's Houſehold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the ſaid Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pound was expreſly appropriated to the Uſes aforemen-

mention'd

mention'd, in Aid of the ſaid Revenues or Branches which were appointed for the Support of Her Majeſty's Houſehold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And whereas by an Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of his late Majeſty King *William* III. It was Enacted, for preventing Traiterous Correſpondence between his Majeſty's Subjects and the pretended Prince of *Wales* or his Adherents; 'That if any of the Subjects of the 'Crown of *England* from and after the firſt Day of *March* '1701. ſhould within this Realm or without, hold, entertain, or keep any Intelligence or Correſpondence in Perſon, or by Letters, Meſſages or otherwiſe, with the ſaid 'pretended Prince of *Wales*, or with any Perſon or Perſons 'employ'd by him, knowing ſuch Perſon to be ſo employ'd, 'or ſhould by Bill of Exchage or otherwiſe, Remit or Pay 'any Sum or Sums of Money for the Uſe or Service of the 'ſaid pretended Prince of *Wales*, knowing ſuch Money to be 'for ſuch Uſe or Service, ſuch Perſon ſo offending being 'lawfully convicted, ſhould be taken, deemed and adjudged 'to be guilty of High Treaſon, and ſhall ſuffer and for-'feit as in Caſes of High Treaſon. He the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having by the means of the ſaid *Matthew Prior*, held a private and unlawful Correſpondence with the ſaid Conſort of the late King *James* II. then reſiding in *France*, and being determin'd ſecretly to promote as far as in him lay, the Intereſt of the Pretender, but yet contriving to avoid the ſaid Penalty of High Treaſon; And the ſaid Conſort of his late Majeſty King *James* II. having empower'd *Abbot Gaultier* (a Popiſh Prieſt, and buſy Emiſſary between *Great Britain* and *France*, during the ſaid private and ſeparate Negotiations of Peace, and who was particularly entruſted as the Common Agent between the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, in tranſacting the moſt ſecret Affairs relating to the Pretender,) to concert with the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* the ſettling the Payment and Remittance of a very great Yearly Sum out of Her Majeſty's Treaſure into *France*, under colour and pretence of the ſaid Letters Patents; And the ſaid *Robet* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, having held frequent clandeſtine Conferences with the ſaid

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Abb. Gaultier on the Subject aforeſaid, and having by his evil Counſels ſacrificed to *France* the Common Intereſts of *Europe*; and being reſolved that the firſt Fruits of the Peace with *France*, ſhould be an offering made, by his immediate Procurement, to the neareſt and moſt avowed Adherent of the Pretender, tho' at the great expence of the honour and ſafety of Her Majeſty and Her People, did ſoon after the Concluſion of the Peace with *France*, agree and undertake to procure the Payment of the Yearly Sum of Forty Seven Thouſand Pounds and upwards to or for the uſe of the ſaid Conſort during her Life. And in Execution of his ſaid purpoſe did afterwards on or about the 23d of *December*, 1713. being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, adviſe Her late Majeſty to ſign a Warrant to himſelf in the Words, or to the effect following, (*viz.*) Ann R. *Whereas our late Royal Father King* James *the Second, by Letters Patents under his Great Seal, bearing date, on or about the* 28*th Day of* Auguſt, 1685. *did Grant unto* Laurence *Earl of* Rocheſter, Henry *Earl of* Peterborough, Sidney *Lord* Godolphin, Robert Worden, *Eſq; and Sir* Edward Herbert *Knight*; *(who are all ſince deceaſed) Divers Annuities, or Yearly Sums amounting to Thirty Seven Thouſand Three Hundred and Twenty Eight Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Seven Pence, to hold to them and their Heirs during the Life of his then Royal Conſort,* Mary *now Queen Dowager in Truſt for her*; *and by other Letters Patents bearing date on or about the* 3*d Day of* December, 1686. *did alſo Grant unto the ſaid Queen, a farther Penſion or Yearly Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds to hold during her natural Life, all which were made payable in ſuch manner as in the ſaid ſeveral Letters Patents is more fully expreſt. Our Will and Pleaſure now is, and we do hereby Direct, Authorize and Command, that you cauſe Payment to be made to the Heirs of ſuch of the ſaid Truſtees as was the longeſt Lover of them, of ſo much as ſince the* 25th *Day of* March *laſt*, 1713. *is incurred or grown due on the ſaid Annuity or Yearly Sums amounting to Thirty ſeven thouſand three hundred twenty eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſeven Pence, and to the ſaid Queen* Dowager *or her Aſſigns of ſo much as ſince the ſaid* 25th *of* March *laſt*, 1713. *is incurred*

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or grown due on the ſaid Annuity, of Ten Thouſand Pounds, according to the purport of the ſeveral Grants, or Letters Patents above recited, as alſo of what ſhall hereafter become due and payable upon the ſaid ſeveral Annuities Quarterly, during the Life of the ſaid Queen Dowager, *and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant given at our Court at* Windſor-Caſtle *the* 23d *Day of* December 1713. *in the Twelfth Year of our Reign.* And he did, afterwards, on or about the 24th of *December* following, ſign a Warrant to the Auditor of the Receipt of her ſaid Majeſty's Exchequer, requiring him to make and paſs Debentures for paying to 'ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as is, are, or ſhall be authorized 'to receive the Sum of Nine thouſand three hundred 'thirty-two pounds three ſhillings and four pence three 'Farthings for one Quarter incur'd upon the ſaid ſeveral 'Yearly Sums therein mentioned from *Lady Day* to *Mid-'ſummer* following, and appointed the ſame to be ſatisfied 'out of the Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds appro-'priated by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 'for or towards payment of ſuch Debts and Arrears as 'were therein mentioned. And another Warrant to the 'ſaid Auditor to make and paſs Debentures for paying to 'ſaid Queen, or to Her Treaſurer, or Receiver, the Sum of 'Two thouſand five hundred Pounds, for one Quarter in-'cur'd on the ſaid Penſion of Ten thouſand Pounds from '*Lady Day* 1713. to *Midſummer* then laſt paſt, and ap-'pointed the ſame to be ſatisfied out of the Sum of Five 'hundred thouſand Pounds appropriated by an Act paſſed the 'then laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for or towards payment 'of ſuch Debts and Arrears as were therein mentioned; Whereby the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did moſt wickedly betray the Honour of her late Majeſty and the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms in adviſing her Majeſty, under Colour of the ſaid Letters Patents, and without the Advice of her Council or her Parliament, to direct the Iſſuing of the Revenue provided by Parliament, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of her Crown, to the uſe and benefit of the open and avowed Adherents of the Pretender. And did moſt Arbitrarily, Illegally and Corruptly adviſe the Imbezelment and Miſapplication of ſo much of the ſaid Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds, in

contempt

contempt and defiance of the Expreſs Appropriation of an Act of Parliament.

ARTICLE XXI.

That whereas by the antient and undoubted Laws of this Kingdom no Perſon being a natural born Subject of this Realm, or within any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and having committed and being under the Guilt of High Treaſon, ought to be receiv'd within this Kingdom, as a publick Miniſter, or with any Character from any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate; And whereas ſometime in the Year 1713. one *Patrick Lilech*, ſtiling himſelf, and commonly call'd, Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, an *Iriſh* Papiſt, (who had ſerv'd with the late King *James* the Second, in the War in *Ireland*, againſt his late Majeſty King *William* the Third of ever glorious Memory; had followed the ſaid King *James* into *France*, and continu'd in the moſt open and avowed manner, in his Intereſts and Service, and in Rebellion againſt his ſaid Majeſty King *William*, had bore high Commiſſions, and been in open Arms againſt Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* in the late War in *Spain*,) did come into this Kingdom, and pretended to have and did take on himſelf the Character of a Miniſter ſent from *Philip* King of *Spain*, to Her late Majeſty, to treat of Matters of the greateſt Importance to the Honour and Safety of Her Majeſty and Her Kingdoms, and having given notice of the ſame to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, and who then aſſumed to himſelf the Supreme Direction in her Majeſty's Counſels, He the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majeſty, in not adviſing Her Majeſty againſt receiving and admitting the ſaid *Lilech*, alias *Lawleſs* in the Quality aforeſaid, but did, together with other falſe and evil Councellors, adviſe Her Majeſty to receive and admit him as a Miniſter from his ſaid Catholick Majeſty. And the ſaid Earl did preſume frequently to Meet, Confer and Negotiate the moſt important Affairs of this Nation with the ſaid *Lilech* alias *Lawleſs*, in the Quality aforeſaid. And the better to conceal his ſaid illegal and dangerous Meaſures from Her ſaid Majeſty, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was privy, conſenting

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conſenting and adviſing that the ſaid *Lilech* alias *Lawleſs* ſhould be introduced to her ſaid Majeſty, and ſhould be received and treated with, by Her Miniſters, under the falſe and diſguiſed Name of *Don Carlo Moro*. And the Houſe of Lords, ſometime in the Month of *April*, 1714. having taken notice of the ſaid dangerous Attempt of the ſaid *Lilech* alias *Lawleſs*, on or about the Ninth of the ſaid Month, made an humble Addreſs to Her Majeſty, 'That She would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue 'Her Royal Proclamation, commanding all proper Offi-'cers and Magiſtrates to make diligent ſearch for, and 'to apprehend all Popiſh Prieſts, and to put the Laws in 'execution againſt them, and likewiſe to enquire after, and 'apprehend all ſuch Perſons as had ſerved in Arms againſt 'Her Majeſty, or their late Majeſties K. *William* and Queen 'Mary, and who were then within this Kingdom, contrary 'to Law, to the end they might be brought to Juſtice; to 'which her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to return an 'Anſwer to the effect following, *viz.* That ſhe would give Orders purſuant thereunto, and a Proclamation did accordingly iſſue; And on the ſaid Ninth Day of *April*, the Houſe of Lords having under their Conſideration what further Security could be provided for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, came to the following Reſolution, *viz. That no Perſon, being a natural born Subject of* Great Britain, *or within any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and who having traiterouſly ſerv'd againſt her Majeſty, ought to be receiv'd as a Publick Miniſter, or with any Character within this Kingdom*; Notwithſtanding which, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having no regard to the Safety of Her Majeſty's Perſon, or to the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and ſetting himſelf in utter Defiance, not only of the Advice and Reſolution of the Houſe of Lords, but of Her Majeſty's Aſſurances to that Houſe of Parliament, and of her Royal Authority and Command by Her Proclamation under the Great Seal; inſtead of doing what in him lay to have apprehended and brought or cauſed the ſaid *Lilech* alias *Lawleſs* to be brought to Juſtice, did afterwards, on or about the 15th of *March*, 1714. moſt wickedly and treacherouſly

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cherouſly adviſe Her Majeſty to ſign a Warrant, directing the Payment of One thouſand Pounds Sterling to *Dan. Arthur*, Eſq; for ſpecial Services, which being accordingly iſſued and received by the ſaid *Arthur*, he the ſaid Earl did privately and corruptly direct the ſaid *Arthur* to pay the ſame, and accordingly the ſaid Thouſand Pounds was paid to the uſe of the ſaid *Lawleſs*; And the ſaid *Robert* E. of *Oxford* and E. *Mortimer* did at other Times, in a fictitious and ſcandalous manner, direct the Payment of other conſiderable Sums of Money out of Her Majeſty's Treaſure, to the ſaid *Lilech*, alias *Lawleſs*, which were accordingly paid to him; altho', it was notorious, that the ſaid *Lilech* alias *Lawleſs* had not only traiterouſly ſerv'd in Arms againſt Her Majeſty, but had been the Miniſter and Agent of the Prentender, at the Court of *Madrid*, and was under ſtrong Suſpicions of being ſent into *England* under the Pretences aforeſaid, ſecretly to promote the Intereſt of the Pretender in theſe Kingdoms. By all which Corrupt and Evil Councils, he the ſaid *Robert* E. of *Oxford* and E. *Mortimer* did moſt baſely and ungratefully expoſe the Perſon of Her Sacred Majeſty, did what in him lay to enervate and render ineffectual the Advice of Parliament, and Her Majeſty's moſt ſolemn Declarations, in a matter of the neareſt Concern to Her Majeſty and Her Kingdoms, and by countenancing, in the moſt Corrupt and ſcandalous Manner, the ſecret Emiſſaries of the Pretender, did, by that means, greatly encourage his open Adherents, to the apparent Danger of the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

ARTICLE XXII.

That whereas Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, after ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts, in Conjunction with Her Allies, to eſtabliſh his preſent Imperial Majeſty on the Throne of *Spain*, being inform'd, that the People of *Catalonia* were inclined to caſt off the Yoke impos'd upon them by the *French*, and to return to the Obedience of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and Her Majeſty being deſirous to maintain and improve that good Diſpoſition in them, and to enduce them to put the ſame ſpeedily in Execution, did ſend *Mitford Crow*, Eſq; to them, with neceſſary Powers and Inſtructions to carry on ſo great a Work, for the Advantage of Her Service,

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Service, and the good of the Common Cauſe; and to that End, to treat with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, about their coming into the Intereſt of King *Charles* the Third, his preſent Imperial Majeſty, and joyning with Her Majeſty and Her Allies againſt the Common Enemy; And Her Majeſty, after Her gracious Aſſurances to aſſiſt them with Men and Money, was pleaſed to authorize Her ſaid Miniſter to give them Her utmoſt Aſſurances to procure the Eſtabliſhment of all ſuch Rights and Immunities, as they had formerly enjoy'd under the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that for their further Satisfaction, ſhe had ſent for Powers from King *Charles* the Third, for confirming the ſame, and was willing to become Guarantee, that it ſhould be done: Nevertheleſs on this expreſs Condition, that they ſhould receive the ſaid King *Charles* as lawful King of *Spain*, and utterly renounce the Houſe of *Bourbon*. And, together with the ſaid Inſtructions, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to Sign and cauſe to be deliver'd to Her ſaid Miniſter, Credential Letters to the Nobility, Magiſtrates, and all other Officers Civil and Military of *Catalonia*, deſiring them to depend on the Promiſes, he ſhould make them in Her Name. And in Her Majeſty's Inſtructions to the Earl of *Peterborough*, and to Sir *Cloud. Shovel*, in or about the Month of *May* 1705. they are order'd to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to induce the *Catalans* to joyn with them in their Undertaking, and to aſſure them of Her Majeſty's Support, and to promiſe them, in the Queen's Name, that ſhe would ſecure them a Confirmation of their Rights and Priviledges, from the King of *Spain*, that they might be ſettled on a laſting Foundation, to them and their Poſterities. And in caſe Perſwaſions ſhould not prevail, and the *Catalans* ſhould not make a ſuitable Return to thoſe kind Offers, they were order'd to annoy their Towns on the Coaſts of *Spain*, and to reduce them by Force. And, in Conformity to theſe Inſtructions, a *Manifeſto* or *Declaration* was prepar'd, by the Privity and Advice of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and deliver'd to the ſaid Earl of *Peterborough*, full, on the one Hand, of the Aſſurances aforementioned, and on the other hand, of Menaces to them, in caſe they declined Her Majeſty's Overtures, which *Manifeſto* was afterwards publiſh'd by him the ſaid

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Earl of *Peterborough* in *Catalonia*; And, whereas the Nobility, Clergy, and the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, and the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Majorca*, relying on the Faith of those Royal assurances, did utterly abandon the House of *Bourbon*, and acknowledged King *Charles* the Third his present Imperial Majesty, for their lawful Sovereign, and did joyn their Arms with those of Her Majesty and Her Allies against the Duke of *Anjou*; And it having pleased Almighty God, so far to Bless Her Majesty's pious and generous Undertaking, as by most signal Successes, in a short time, to deliver the Principality of *Catalonia*, from the heavy Yoke of *French* Bondage; and great Supplies having been granted by Parliament, for the reducing the whole Kingdom of *Spain* to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies were attended with vast Successes, having twice enter'd the Capital City of that Kingdom, and obtain'd many other Signal Conquests, to the great Advantage of the Common Cause. And thro' the whole Progress thereof, the Bravery and Firmness of the *Catalans* being always remarkable, thereby, as well as from the repeated Assurances given to them, from time to time, in Her Majesty's Name, by every General and Minister sent from *Great Britain* to *Spain*, the Hearts of that Brave People were united by the strongest Tyes of Affection and Gratitude to Her Majesty, and were justly held in the strictest Dependance on the Continuance of Her Royal Protection: He the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being an Enemy to the Common Liberty of *Europe*, and having traiterously enter'd into Conspiracies with the Ministers of *France*, for subjecting the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, and designing, most maliciously, the utter Ruin and Destruction of the antient Rights, Liberties and Privileges of the *Catalans*, who had made so glorious a Stand for the Preservation of them, did, together with other false and evil Counsellors, form a most dishonourable, wicked, and cruel Contrivance, not only for abandoning the *Catalans* to the Fury and Revenge of the Duke of *Anjou* and his Adherents, but for the final Extirpation of all their Rights, Liberties, and Priviledges: And in Execution of that his Intention, during the private, separate, and pernicious Negotiation of Peace, which was carry'd on between

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tween him and the Miniſters of *France*, and before any Negotiation of Peace was ſet on Foot, in due form of Law, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, did adviſe Her Majeſty to give Directions to the Lord *Lexington* Her Ambaſſador to the Court of *Spain*, to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*, but was greatly wanting in his Duty to Her Majeſty, in not adviſing Her to give Inſtructions to Her ſaid Miniſter, at the ſame time, peremptorily and abſolutely to inſiſt on the ſecuring the *Catalan* Liberties at the Concluſion of the Peace. And, altho' the private, ſeparate, and treacherous Practices of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, in Combination with the Miniſters of *France*, did afterwards, on or about the 18th of *March* 1712. neceſſitate his preſent Imperial Majeſty to conclude a Treaty for the Evacuating *Catalonia*, (whereof Her Majeſty was Guarantee,) without any expreſs and poſitive Stipulation for the *Catalan* Liberties, (his Imperial Majeſty relying, in that reſpect, on Her Majeſty's Declaration, to interpoſe for them in the moſt effectual manner, and on the Promiſes of the *French* King to joyn his Endeavours for the ſame Purpoſe,) And, altho' Her Sacred Majeſty did, both before and after, frequently declare to Her Miniſters in *Spain*, that ſhe thought her ſelf under the ſtrongeſt Tyes of Honour and Conſcience, not to abandon a People, whom the neceſſity of the War had obliged Her to draw into Her Intereſt. And, tho' the *French* King did not joyn his Endeavours for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: He the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, together with other falſe and wicked Counſellors, having from time to time amuſed and deceived the diſtreſt *Catalans*, with groundleſs Hopes of Her Majeſty's effectual Interpoſitions, in their Favour, and thereby engaging them in a more obſtinate Defence of their Territories againſt the Duke of *Anjou*, was not only highly wanting in his Duty to Her Majeſty, by not doing what in him lay, as a faithful Miniſter, to have prevented the Concluſion of the Treaty of Peace with *Spain*, till juſt and honourable Conditions were ſecured for the *Catalans*, but did falſly, maliciouſly, and treacherouſly, adviſe Her Majeſty, to Conclude a Peace with the King of *Spain*, without any Security for the antient and juſt Rights, Liberties, and Priviledges, of that Brave, but unhappy Nation; And did fur-

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ther adviſe Her Majeſty to ſend Sir *James Wiſhart*, Her Admiral, with a large Squadron of Men of War, at a great Expence, to favour the King of *Spain* in the Siege of *Barcelona*, the Capital City of *Catalonia*, and with expreſs Inſtructions, that, in Caſe the Inhabitants of *Majorca*, ſhould refuſe the Terms that ſhould be offer'd them by the Duke of *Anjou*, to employ his Squadron in Countenancing and Aſſiſting all Attempts, that ſhould be made for reducing them to a due Obedience. By which moſt vile and deteſtable Counſels, Her Sacred Majeſty, contrary to Her Pious Intentions, the Faith of Nations, and the Duties of Religion and Humanity it ſelf, and contrary to her moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, was prevail'd on, to abandon a diſtreſt People, drawn in, and engaged, by Her own Invitation, into an open War with the Duke of *Anjou*, for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Commerce of *Great Britain*, And the Perſons, Eſtates, Dignities, Rights, Liberties, and Priviledges of the *Catalans*, were given up as a Sacrifice, to the implacable Reſentment of their enraged and powerful Enemy; and the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation, always renown'd for the Love of Liberty, and for giving Protection to the diſtreſs'd Aſſertors of it, was moſt baſely proſtituted, and a free and generous People, the faithful and uſeful Allies of this Kingdom, were betray'd, in the moſt unparralell'd manner, into irrecoverable Slavery: And, in Conſequence of which moſt diſhonourable and perfidious Counſels, the moſt execrable Hoſtilities, Burnings and Plunderings were committed upon them, throughout the whole Province, without ſparing the effuſion of Innocent Blood, and without the diſtinction of Age or Sex; and that unfortunate People were afterwards forc'd to undergo the utmoſt Miſeries of a Siege, in their Capital City of *Barcelona*, during which, great Multitudes of them periſhed by Famine and the Sword; many of them have ſince been Executed: And great Numbers of the Nobility of *Catalonia*, who for their Conſtancy, and Bravery, in defence of their Liberties, and for their Services in Conjunction with Her Majeſty and Her Allies, had, in all Honour, Juſtice and Conſcience, the higheſt Claim to Her Majeſty's Protection, are now diſperſed in Dungeons, throughout the *Spaniſh* Dominions; and not only the *Catalan* Liberties Extirpated, but, by thoſe wicked Counſels of him the ſaid *Robert*

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bert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, *Catalonia* it ſelf is almoſt become Deſolate.

All which Crimes and Miſdemeanors were committed, and done by him the ſaid Earl, againſt our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the ſeveral Truſts repoſed in him, the ſaid Earl.

And he the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and one of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, during the time that all and every the Crimes before ſet forth were done and committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do, in the Name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors in the ſaid Articles contained. And the ſaid Commons by Proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the Liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other Accuſations or Impeachments againſt the ſaid Earl, and alſo of replying to the Anſwers, which the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* ſhall make to the Premiſes, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accuſation, that ſhall be by them exhibited, according to the Courſe and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* be put to anſwer all and every the Premiſes; and that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to Law and Juſtice. And they do further pray and demand, That the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

On the 4th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Walpole* from the Committee of Secrecy acquainted the Houſe, That the Committee had in Obedience to the Commands of the Houſe, prepared *Articles of Impeachment of* High Treaſon, *and other High Crimes and Miſdemeaners againſt* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the ſame Time, to acquaint the Houſe, That they ſhall, in a ſhort Time, have further Articles to lay before the Houſe againſt

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The Articles of Impeachment against the Lord Vs. Bolingbroke *read and order'd to be ingross'd.* Aug. 4th.

gainſt the ſaid Viſcount; and that the Committee had directed him to report the Articles, already prepared to the Houſe. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the ſaid Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them at the Table where they were once read, and afterwards a ſecond Time, Article by Article, and upon the Queſtion ſeverally put thereupon, agreed unto by the Houſe; and order'd *Firſt*, That the ſaid Articles be ingroſſed; *2dly*, That a Clauſe be prepared, for ſaving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles againſt the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*; and that he may be ſequeſtred from Parliament and committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

* Aug. 6th. To Days * after the ſaid Ingroſſed Articles, againſt *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, were read, after which it was *order'd*, Firſt, That Mr. *Walpole* do carry the ſaid Articles to the Lords; *2dly*, That Mr. *Walpole* be directed (before he exhibits the ſaid Articles to the Lords) to Impeach *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* to the Effect following *viz.*

My Lords,

The Commons aſſembled in Parliament having receiv'd Information of divers traiterous Practices and Deſigns of a Great Peer of this Houſe, Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *have commanded me to Impeach the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *of High-Treaſon, and other High-Crimes and Miſdemeanors: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of* Great Britain, *impeach the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *of High* Treaſon, *and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours. I am further commanded by the Houſe of Commons to pray and demand of your Lordſhips, That the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.*

† Aug. 6th. Accordingly, the ſame † Day, Mr. *Walpole* accompanied by a great many Members of the Commons

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Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords, Impeached *Henry* Vis. *Bolingbroke*, of *High Treason*, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment against him; and did pray and demand that the said Viscount might be sequestred from Parliament; and forthwith committed to safe Custody. The said Articles are as follows:

Mr. Walpole *impeaches him*

Articles of Impeachment at large.

ARTICLES of Impeachment of High Treason *and other* High Crimes *and* Misdemeanours, *against* Henry, *Viscount* Bolingbroke.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Alliance was made and concluded on or about the 7th Day of *September* 1701, between *Leopold*, then Emperor of *Germany*, His Late Majesty King *William* the Third, of Ever-glorious Memory, and Their High Mightinesses the States General of the *United Provinces*, for repelling the Greatness of the common Danger which threaten'd all *Europe*, from the Duke of *Anjou*'s having taken Possession of the Monarchy of *Spain*; wherein it was, among other things, agreed, *That in case the said Confederates shall be forced to enter into a War, they shall communicate their Designs to one another, as well in relation to the Actions of the War, as all other things wherein the Common Cause is concerned; and that it shall not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly and by a Communication of Councils:* And in, and by a Defensive Treaty and Alliance, made and concluded in or about the Month of *November* 1701, between His said Late Majesty King *William* the Third and the States General, it was, among other things, expressly agreed, *That when the War is begun, the said Confederates shall act in concert, according to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of* March 1677-8, *between* England *and* Holland, *and that no Peace nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the 9th and 10th Articles of that Treaty by which it was agreed, That when the Allies came once to open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him who shall be declared and proclaimed an Enemy, without it be done conjointly and with common Consent, and that no Negotiation of Peace shall be set*

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on foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other, and that each Ally ſhall continually and from Time to Time impart to the other every thing that paſſes in the ſaid Negotiation. And in and by a Treaty enter'd into and concluded, on or about the Month of *June* 1703, between Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* of Ever-bleſſed Memory, and the States General, it was, among other things, agreed, *That all Treaties and Alliances then ſubſiſting between them ſhould be returned and confirmed:* And whereas a long, bloody, and expenſive War, had been carry'd on by Her late Majeſty, in Conjunction with her ſaid Allies, and other Confederate Princes, againſt *France* and *Spain*, as well in Reſentment of the Indignity offered to theſe Kingdoms, by their having acknowledged the *Pretender* King of theſe Realms, as for obtaining a juſt Satisfaction to His Imperial Majeſty, and for the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant Religion* and the Ballance and Liberties of *Europe*; and from the great Succeſſes with which it had pleaſed Almighty GOD to bleſs the Confederate Arms, they had juſt reaſon to hope for an Honourable, Safe, and Laſting Peace; and altho' the *French* King was encouraged, in or about the Month of *April* 1711, to make Propoſitions of Peace to Her late Majeſty, ſigned by Monſieur *de Torcy*, his Secretary of State, which Her ſaid Majeſty having pleaſed to communicate to the Miniſters of the States General, ſhe did, however, graciouſly declare, by *Henry*, Viſc. *Bolingbroke*, then *Henry St. John* Eſq; and One of her Principal Secretaries of State, her Sentiments to them, *That the ſaid Propoſitions were too general*; and, at the ſame Time, the ſaid Viſconnt did, in Her Majeſty's Name, and by her ſpecial Command, give them her utmoſt and moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, *That in making Peace, as in making War, ſhe would act in perfect Concert with them:* In which Sentiments the States concurring with Her Majeſty, reciprocal Aſſurances of Mutual Confidence, ſo neceſſary to prevent the Deſigns of the Enemy, were returned by them to Her Majeſty: Notwithſtanding which,

ARTICLE I.

He the ſaid *Henry*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, then being One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her moſt Honourable Privy Council, but having enter'd into a moſt *treacherous Confederacy* with the Miniſters and Emiſſaries

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ries of *France*, to fruſtrate the juſt Hopes and Expectations of Her Majeſty and her People, by diſuniting the Confederacy, at the moſt critical Juncture, when they were ready to reap the Fruits of ſo many Triumphs over the common Enemy, and moſt wickedly intending, as far as in him lay, to enable the *French* King, ſo exhauſted and vanquiſhed as he had been, on all Occaſions, to carry his Deſigns by a Peace glorious to him, and to the Ruin of the victorious Allies, and the Deſtruction of the Liberties of all *Europe*; and having no regard to the ſolemn Treaties Her Majeſty then ſtood engaged in, nor to the Honour or Safety of theſe Kingdoms, did, in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, maliciouſly and wickedly form a moſt treacherous and pernicious Contrivance and Confederacy with other evil-diſpoſed Perſons, then alſo of Her Majeſty's Privy Council; to ſet on foot a Private, Separate, Diſhonourable, and Deſtructive Negotiation of Peace, between *Great Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to Her Majeſty's Allies, according to their ſaid ſeveral Treaties; and was not only wanting in his Duty and Truſt to Her Majeſty, by not oppoſing, and, as far as was in his Power, by not adviſing Her Majeſty againſt going into any Private, Separate Negotiation with *France*, but in Execution of His Purpoſes aforeſaid, he the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, did adviſe Her late Majeſty to ſend *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; directly to the Court of *France*, to make Propoſitions of Peace, without communicating the ſame to Her Majeſty's Allies; and accordingly the ſaid *Matthew Prior*, by the Advice and with the Privity of him the ſaid *Henry*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and other *falſe* and *evil Counſellors*, in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, was ſent in a *clandeſtine* manner from *England* to *France*, and did communicate the ſaid Propoſitions of Peace to the Miniſters of *France*, in which the particular Intereſts of *Great Britain*, as well as the common Intereſt of *Europe*, were ſhamefully betrayed; and in Manifeſtation of his ſaid Deſign to exclude Her Majeſty's Allies from their juſt Share in the ſaid Negotiation, an expreſs Article was inſerted in the ſaid Propoſitions, by the Privity and Advice of him the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, *That the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept till allowed to be divulged by the mutual Conſent of both Parties*; altho' the

French King had, in the propositions signed by Monsieur *de Torcy*, and transmitted in the Month of *April* preceding, offered to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland* alone, or jointly with those of the Allies at the choice of *England*: By which Treacherous and dangerous Advice, He, the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, did not only contrive and set on Foot a Negotiation of Peace more advantageous to *France* than even *France* it self had asked, but thereby did put it into the Power of the Common Enemy to Create Incurable Jealousies and Discords between her Majesty and her Faithful Allies, and to destroy that Confidence, which had so long and so successfully been cultivated between them, and which was so necessary for their Common Safety.

ARTICLE II.

That the *French* King having in or about the Months of *August* or *September* 1711, with the Privity and by the Contrivance of the said Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and others, sent over Monsieur *Mesnager* into *England* to carry on a *Separate* and *Clandestine* Negotiation of Peace, He the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, did afterwards in the said Month of *September* 1711, or thereabouts, secretly and unlawfully, and without any Colour of Authority; meet, conferr, and Treat with the said Sieur *Mesnager*, on the Negotiations of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, and therein did advise and promote the making a Private and Separate Treaty, or Convention, on the said Subject of Peace between the said Crowns, without any Communication thereof to her Majesties Allies; And the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke* did afterwards, in Violation of his Oath and High Trust, *falsely* and *treacherously* advise her late Majesty to sign Powers to several Persons for concluding on her behalf a *Pernicious and Destructive Treaty* or Convention on the said Subject of Peace with *France*; And on or about the said 27th of *September* 1711 a Dishonourable Destructive and Fatal Treaty, or Convention, was concluded and signed by the said Sieur *Mesnager*, on the part of *France*, and by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and the said Viscount, being then two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, on the part of her Majesty, by virtue only of a Warrant, under her Majesties Sign Manual, under the Signet

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net, directed to themselves, but not countersigned, and without the least Knowledge, or Participation of the Allies; in which Treaty the Immediate Interests of *Great Britain* are given up to *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou* being therein admitted to remain King of *Spain*, the Ballance of Power, and the Liberties of *Europe* were thrown into the Hands of the House of *Bourbon*.

ARTICLE III.

That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, did, on or about the first of *October*, 1711, *O. S.* give Instructions to *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, her Ambassador to the States General of the *United Provinces*, to communicate to them certain Propositions of Peace which had been contrived and concerted between the said Sieur *Mesnager* and the said Viscount, and others, Intituled *Preliminary Articles on the part of* France *to come to a General Peace*, together with her Majesties Sentiments and Resolutions concerning the Prosecution and carrying on the War against *France* and *Spain*, in case the States were desirous to carry on the said War: And whereas for several Years before and till the said Month of *October* 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King, and the said War continuing for all the said time and afterwards the *French* King, and his Subjects were Enemies to her late Majesty, He, the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, being then one of her Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, and one of her Majesties Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the Cordial Love, and true and due Obedience which every true and faithful Subject owed to her said Majesty, and designing to Give Aid, and Succour and to adhere to the said *French* King, against her said Majesty, did, on or about the 2d of *October*: 1711, during the said War, Falsely, Wickedly, Maliciously, and Traiterously Aid, Help, Assist, and Adhere to the said *French* King, and his Subjects Enemies to her said late Majesty, against her said late Majesty, and in Execution and Performance of his said Aiding, Assisting, and Adhering, He did on or about the 2d of *October*, 1711, Falsely, Maliciously, and Traiterously, disclose and Communicate her Majesties said Instructions to her said Ambassador, or was Privy to, and did advise, consent,

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or approve that the ſame ſhould be, and accordingly the ſame were communicated, and diſcloſed to the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, a Subject of the ſaid *French* King, and an Enemy to Her late Majeſty; and in further Execution and Performance of his ſaid aiding, aſſiſting, and adhering, he, the ſaid *Henry*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, did, in and by a Letter or Writing, by him wrote to Monſieur *de Torcy*, on or about the 2d of *Oct.* 1711, diſcloſe, communicate, and notify, or did intend to notify, to Monſieur *de Torcy*, a Subject, Miniſter, and Secretary to the *French* King, and an Enemy to Her late Majeſty, that the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager* was fully informed of Her Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions to the Earl of *Strafford*, thereby falſely, maliciouſly, and traiterouſly informing and adviſing the ſaid Monſieur *de Torcy*, from what Perſon and by what means he might come to the Knowledge of Her Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

ARTICLE IV.

That whereas Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* did, in or about the Month of *December* 1711, in due Form of Law, under the Great Seal, conſtitute the Right Reverend *John*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Powers and Inſtructions to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of her Allies, and thoſe whom the *French* King ſhould, on his Part, depute for that Purpoſe, the Conditions of a *Good and General Peace*; And whereas His Imperial Majeſty, Their High Mightineſſes the States General of the *United Provinces*, and other Her Majeſty's Allies, and the *French* King, having duely conſtituted and appointed their ſeveral and reſpective Plenipotentiaries for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, the Negotiations and Conferences for a General Peace were opened before them at *Utrecht*, about the Months of *January* or *February* 1711, and the ſame continued till the 4th of *March* 1711, and afterwards: And whereas on the ſaid 4th of *March* 1711, there was open War between Her late Majeſty and the *French* King, and the ſame having continued for ſeveral Years before, and at the ſame Time, and afterwards, the ſaid *French* King and his Subjects were, during all the ſaid Time, Enemies to Her ſaid Majeſty and her Subjects, he, the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, then being One of Her Majeſty's

ſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, and a Subject of Her ſaid Majeſty, not conſidering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his Duty and Obedience from Her ſaid Majeſty, and conſpiring and confederating with the Enemies of Her ſaid Majeſty and the Subjects of the ſaid *French* King, to give him Aid and Succour againſt Her ſaid Majeſty, did, on or about the ſaid 4th Day of *March* 1711, falſely, wickedly, and traiterouſly aid, comfort, aſſiſt, and adhere to the ſaid *French* King, againſt Her ſaid Majeſty, and in Execution and Performance of his ſaid aiding, aſſiſting, and adhering, he, the ſaid Viſcount, did, on or about the ſaid 4th of *March* 1711, falſly, maliciouſly, and traiterouſly communicate and diſcloſe Her ſaid Majeſty's Final Inſtructions to her ſaid Plenipotentiaries, relating to the ſaid Negotiations of Peace, or was privy to, and did adviſe and conſent, and approve that the ſame ſhould be, and accordingly the ſame were communicated and diſcloſed to Abbot *Gaultier*, an Agent and Emiſſary of the ſaid *French* King, and an Enemy of Her ſaid Majeſty; and in further Execution and Performance of his ſaid aiding, aſſiſting, and adhering, he, the ſaid *Henry*, Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, did by a Letter or Writing wrote by himſelf, on or about the ſaid 4th of *March*, falſely, maliciouſly, and traiterouſly diſcloſe, communicate, and notify, or did intend thereby to communicate and notify, to Monſieur *de Torcy*, a Miniſter, Secretary of State, and Subject of the ſaid *French* King, and an Enemy of Her ſaid Majeſty, that the ſaid *Gaultier* was informed of Her Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions to her ſaid Plenipotentiaries, thereby falſely and traiterouſly informing and adviſing the ſaid Monſieur *de Torcy*, by what means, and from what Perſons, he might have the Knowledge of Her Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

ARTICLE V.

That whereas the States General of the *United Provinces* were, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, in Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong and important Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*; and whereas the *French* King had, during the Courſe of the ſaid *private*, *ſeparate*, and *traiterous Negotiation*, between him the ſaid, *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and others, and the Miniſters of *France*,

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France, signified his Consent to the Ministers of *Great Britain*, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tourney* should remain to the said States General, as part of their Barrier; And whereas her Majesty, in her Instructions of *December*, the 23d 1711 to her Plenipotentiories at *Utrecht*, had expressly directed them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the General Congress that, towards forming a sufficient *Barrier* to the States General, *Tournay* should remain to their High Mightinesses, and did afterwards declare her self conformably thereunto in her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 6th of *June*, 1712, in which she Communicated to them the Terms, whereon a Peace might be made; And whereas for several Years before and till the said Months of *September* and *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1712, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King, and the said War continuing for all the said Time, and afterwards the said *French* King and his Subjects, were Enemies to her Majesty, He, the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, then being one of her Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Counsel, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the Cordial Love, and true and due Obedience, which every true and faithful Subject owed to her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French* King, against her said Majesty, did in or about the Months of *September* or *October* 1712, during the said War, Falsely, Maliciously, Wickedly and Traiterously, Aid, Help and Assist, and adhere to the *French* King, then an Enemy to her late Majesty, against her said Majesty, and in Execution and Performance, of the said Aiding, Assisting, and Adhering, Maliciously, Falsely and Traiterously, did counsel and advise the said Enemy, in what manner, and by what methods the said Important Town, and Fortress of *Tournay*, then in Possession of the States General, might be gained from them to the *French* King, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

ARTICLE VI.

That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, not only in pursuance of the Treaties she stood engaged in to her good Allies, and in particular to his Imperial Majesty, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*,

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stria, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but also from her just Resentment against the Duke of *Anjou*, who then stiled himself King of *Spain*, and who, in Defiance of her Majesties Title to the Crown, had acknowledg'd the *Pretender*, as King of *Great Britain*, and on these Just Foundations her Majesty had, in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, and in Justice to her People, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and on the Earnest and repeated Advices of her Parliament, prosecuted a vigorous War against the said Duke of *Anjou*; And whereas in the Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, the said Open, Bloody, and Expensive War, was carried on between her said late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and the said Duke of *Anjou*, and during all the time aforesaid, the said War did continue, and for all that time the said Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subjects of *Spain*, adhering to him, were Enemies of her late Majesty, He, the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, then being one of her Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, and of her Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his due Obedience from her said late Majesty, did at several times, in the said Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, Falsely, Maliciously, Wickedly, and Traiterously Aid, Help, Assist, and Adhere to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then an Enemy to her said late Majesty, and against her said Majesty, and in Execution and Performance of his said Aiding, Helping, and Assisting, and Adhering, and in Confederacy and Combination with the then Enemies of her late Majesty, and with divers other wicked and evil disposed Persons, did at several times, in the Years aforesaid, Advise and Counsel the Enemies of her late Majesty, against her said Majesty, and in such Counselling and advising did concert with them and did promote the yielding, and giving up *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, or some part thereof, to to the said D. of *Anjou*, then in Enmity with her Maj. against the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm

All which Crimes and Misdemeanors, were committed and done by him the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke* against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him the said Viscount, and he, the said *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, was one of her Majesties

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ſties Principal Secretaries of State, and one of her Privy Council, during the time that all and every the Crimes before ſet forth, were done and Committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, do in the name of themſelves and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, Impeach the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors in the ſaid Articles contained; and the ſaid Commons, by proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the Liberty of Exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other Accuſations or Impeachments againſt the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and alſo of replying to the Anſwers, which the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* ſhall make to the Premiſſes, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accuſation, that ſhall be by them exhibited, according to the Courſe and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray that the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, be put to anſwer all and every the Premiſſes; and that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals, and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them, had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to Law and Juſtice: And they do further Pray and Demand, that the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, may be Sequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith Committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

† Aug. 6th. The ſame † Day, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to acquaint the Commons, 'That their Lordſhips 'had order'd *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* to be 'forthwith attach'd, by the Gentleman Uſher of 'the *Black-Rod* attending the Houſe of Lords, 'and brought to their Lordſhip's Bar, to an-'ſwer the Articles exhibited againſt him by the 'Houſe of Commons:" But the Lord *Bolingbroke* had long before conſulted for his Safety by retiring into *France*. As to the Duke of *Ormond*, tho' his Grace to keep up the Spirits of his Party, had made a ſhew to ſtand the Proſecution with which he was threaten'd; and had, either through his own Obſtinacy, or rather, through the Siniſter Suggeſtions of a fiery Prelate, rejected the wiſe Counſel of his true Friends, which was, to make his Submiſſion to the King: Yet, aſſoon as his Grace ſaw the Hands

Hands of the Government like to be ſtrengthen'd not only with new Levies, but alſo with an Act for ſuſpending the *Habeas-Corpus-Act*, his Courage began to fail him; and ſo, the Night between the 20th and 21ſt of *July*, he went from his Houſe at *Richmond*, accompany'd only by one *Renauld*, a *French Papiſt*, his Confectioner; and embarking privately on board a *Veſſel*, on the Coaſt of *Kent*, a few Days after landed in *France*: Which caſt a general Damp on the Spirits of His Grace's Party, and loſt him abundance of *Well-wiſhers* among the *Whigs*.

The Duke of Ormond flies to France.

On the 5th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the Houſe, That the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the Houſe, prepared Articles of Impeachment of *High Treaſon*, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, againſt *James* Duke of *Ormond*, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the ſaid Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were once read; and afterwards a ſecond Time, Article by Article. A Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the Houſe agree to the Firſt Article, there aroſe a warm Debate, in which ſeveral remarkable Speeches were made. Among the reſt, a Member of a Conſiderable Eſtate, and who had, all along, voted with the *Tories*, ſaid, 'That the Report of the Committee of '*Secrecy* had begun to open his Eyes; and that 'the D. of *Ormonde*'s Flight had fully convinc'd 'him, that the Heads of the *Tory Party* were a Set 'of *Knaves and Villains*, who deſign'd to have 'ruin'd their Country, and made it a Province 'of *France*.' The Lord *Stanhope*, Eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and a Member of the Houſe, who ſpoke for the firſt Time on this Occaſion, ſaid, 'He never with'd to ſpill the Blood 'of any of his Country-men, much leſs the 'Blood of any Nobleman; but that he was per-

Articles of Impeachment againſt the D. of Ormond read; Aug. 5th.

Debate thereupon.

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'suaded, that the Safety of his Country required 'that Examples should be made of those who had 'betray'd it in so infamous a manner.' The Lord *Finch*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, spoke also on the same Side; and after some other Speeches, the First Article was agreed to by a Majority of 177 Voices against 78; and then the other Articles, upon the Question severally put thereupon, were also agreed unto by the House: After which it was order'd, *1st*, That the said Articles be ingrossed; *2dly*, That a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said *James*, D. of *Ormonde*, and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody.

The Articles order'd to be ingrossed.

On *Monday* the 8th of *August*, the Ingrossed Articles against His Grace were read, upon which it was order'd, *1st*, That Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* do carry the said Articles to the Lds. 2. That Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* be directed, before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords, to impeach *James* D. of *Ormonde* to the same Effect, and in the same Form, as was before recited, in relation to *Henry*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*: Which Mr. Secretary did, the same * Day, accordingly. The Articles against His Grace are as follows:

* Aug. 8th. *The Duke of* Ormond *impeach'd.*

Articles against him.

Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, against James, *Duke of* Ormonde.

I. THAT whereas *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, in or about the Month of *April* 1712, being appointed General of the Forces in the *Netherlands* of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, with Orders to prosecute the War against *France* with all possible Vigour, in Conjunction with Her said Majesty's Allies; and having, by Her said Majesty's Directions, and in her Name, given her said Allies the most solemn Assurances to that Purpose, was thereupon admitted into the Counsels, and made privy to the most secret Designs of the Generals of the Confederate Army against the common Enemy, and of the Measures they thought most proper to carry on the War

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with Success; and whereas, in the said Year 1712, the said War was carry'd on between Her said late Maj. and the said *French* King, and during all the said Year the War did continue, and for all that Time the said *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies of Her late Majesty, he the said *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, then General of Her Majesty's Army, and a Subject of Her Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his true and due Obedience from her said late Majesty, and Affections from his Country, did, during the said War, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said *French* King, against Her said late Majesty; and in execution of his said aiding, helping, and adhering, maliciously, falsly, and traiterously, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, did, on or about the 26th of *May* 1712, send private Intelligence and Information to Mareschal *Villars*, then an Enemy to Her said late Majesty, and General of the *French* King's Army, against Her Majesty and her Allies, of a March the Army of Her said late Majesty and her Allies was then going to make, and of the Designs of the said Army in making the March.

II. That whereas in or about the Month of *May* 1712, a traiterous Design was carry'd on between *Henry St. John*, Esq; One of Her said late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and other evil-disposed Persons, and the Ministers of *France*, to defeat the just Expectations of the great Advantages over the common Enemy, Her Majesty and the Nation had the reason to hope for, from the great Superiority of the Confederate Forces in the *Netherlands*, to obtain which very large Sums of Money had been cheerfully given by the Parliament; and to that End, the said *Henry St. John* had given secret Assurances to the *French* Ministers, that Her Majesty's General in the *Netherlands* (tho' under the most solemn Engagements to act vigorously in concert with the Allies) should not act against *France*; and had also engaged the said *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, to concur in the said wicked Purpose, which evil Practices of the said *Henry St. John* and others, when they were first suspected, giving the greatest Alarm to the Minds of the Allies, to the Parliament, and to the whole Kingdom, and being thereupon openly disavowed by all the Conspirators in the most publick manner; he the said *James*,

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Duke of *Ormonde*, in order to diſguiſe, and conceal from Her ſaid late Majeſty, and the whole Kingdom, the ſaid traiterous Deſigns then carry'd on by the ſaid *Henry St. John*, and other falſe Traitors to Her Majeſty and their Country, in Aid and Comfort of the *French* King, then in open War with, and an Enemy of Her ſaid late Majeſty, did, by his Letter of the 25th of *May* 1712, to the ſaid *Henry St. John*, then Her Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, call'd his *Publick Letter*, becauſe prepared and intented to be read before Her ſaid Majeſty and her Council, wickedly, falſly, and treacherouſly abuſe and impoſe upon Her ſaid Majeſty and her Council, by affirming and declaring therein, that if he found an Opportunity to bring the Enemy to a Battel, he ſhould not decline it, altho' by a private Letter writ by the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, of the ſame Date, and to the ſaid *Henry St. John*, deſigned to be read to the ſaid *Henry St. John* and the Conſpirators only, he the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, did, on the contrary, wickedly promiſe and engage, that he would not attack or moleſt the *French* Army, or engage in any Siege againſt *France*.

III. That he the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, in or about the Month of *June* 1712, being at that Time General of Her Majeſty's Forces againſt *France*, and a Subject of Her Majeſty, not conſidering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love and due Obedience which every faithful Subject owed to Her ſaid Majeſty, and devoting himſelf to the Service of *France*, and deſigning to give Aid and Comfort to the *French* King and his Subjects, then in open War with, and Enemies to Her ſaid late Majeſty, in Violation of the many Treaties of Alliance between *Great Britain* and ſeveral other Princes and States, for carrying on the War againſt *France*, and of the ſaid Inſtructions to him on or about the 7th of *April* 1712, under the Sign Manual, in Purſuance thereof, and of the ſolemn Declaration he had but lately before, by Her ſaid Majeſty's Command, and in her Name, made to the Penſionary of *Holland*, and the Generals of the Confederate Army, to puſh on the War with all poſſible Vigour: And alſo in open and manifeſt Violation of the laſt Order, ſent him by a Letter from the ſaid *Henry St. John*, on or about the 7th of *June* 1712; whereby the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde* was directed to make

make no Ceſſation of Arms with the *French*, unleſs the Articles demanded by Her Majeſty, and expreſly mention'd and ſet down in the ſaid Letter for the ſaid Ceſſation, ſhould be comply'd with by *France*; and whereby he the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, was likewiſe further expreſly directed and told, that in caſe the Conditions therein mentioned were not comply'd with by *France*, that then he was entirely free from Reſtraint, and at liberty to take all reaſonable Meaſures in his Power, for annoying the Enemy, and at full liberty of acting againſt *France*, did, on or about the 25th of *June* aforeſaid, falſly, maliciouſly, wickedly, and traiterouſly aid, help, aſſiſt, and adhere to the *French* King, againſt Her ſaid late Majeſty, and then in open War with Her Majeſty: And in Execution of the ſaid aiding and aſſiſting, helping and adhering to, and in purſuance of a wicked Promiſe he had ſecretly made the ſame Day to Mareſchal *Villars*, General of the *French* Army, to that purpoſe, maliciouſly, falſly, and traiterouſly, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, did adviſe and endeavour to perſuade the Generals of the Confederate Army againſt *France*, and the Deputies of the States-General, to raiſe the Siege of *Queſnoy*, a *French* Town then beſieg'd by them; and did then further traiterouſly and wickedly refuſe to act any longer againſt *France*; and then alſo traiterouſly and wickedly told the ſaid Generals of the ſaid Confederate Army, and the ſaid States Deputies, that he could no longer cover the Siege of *Queſnoy*, but was obliged by his Inſtructions to march off with the Queen's Troops, and thoſe in Her Majeſty's Pay: Whereas in Truth, and the Commons expreſly charge, that he the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, did traiterouſly and wickedly make the ſaid Declaration, and refuſed to act againſt *France*, in manifeſt Contradiction, not only to his Original Orders, but alſo of the ſaid Letter to him of the 7th of *June*, from the ſaid *Henry St. John*, ſince none of the Articles demanded by Her Majeſty for a Ceſſation of Arms, and expreſs'd in the ſaid Letter to be the Condition without which no Ceſſation of Arms was to be made, had been comply'd with by the *French*. And in further Execution of his ſaid traiterous Deſigns, he the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormonde*, by a Letter to the ſaid Mareſchal *Villars*, on the 24th of *June* aforeſaid, did traiterouſly, and wickedly ſend Intelli-

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gence to the ſaid Mareſchal *Villars* of the beforementioned Paſſages, between the ſaid *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, and the Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies, and how his Propoſitions were received by them; and alſo of the Diſpoſition he obſerv'd in the Foreign Troops to adhere to the ſaid Confederates in caſe of a Separation by the Troops of *Great Britain*.

IV. That he the ſaid *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, did not only wickedly, and falſely affirm to the Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies, that his Refuſal to act any longer againſt *France*, and to cover the Siege of *Queſnoy* was in purſuance of the Inſtructions he had received for that purpoſe; but alſo to induce the ſaid Generals of the Confederate Army, and the States Deputies to comply with his Propoſal to them to abandon the ſaid Siege; he the ſaid *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, did wickedly repreſent their Complyance therein as the moſt effectual way to induce her ſaid Majeſty to take care of the ſaid Confederates Intereſts at the Peace, whereby he the ſaid *James* Duke of *Ormonde* did in effect threaten her ſaid Majeſty's good Friends and Allies, that unleſs they would diſhonourably abandon an Enterprize undertaken by common Conſent, and thereby ſave a ſtrong Fortreſs and Numerous Garriſon of the Enemy, they were not to expect that her Majeſty would take Care of their Intereſts at the General Peace.

V. That he the ſaid *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, having received a Letter dated on or about the 14th of *July* 1712 from the ſaid Mareſchal *Villars*, the *French* General, deſiring to be inform'd what Troops remained with the Confederate Army, or what Troops and Generals marcht off from him, the ſaid Duke, and declaring at the ſame Time, that the Reaſon of the Enquiry was in Order to fall upon, and attack the ſaid Confederate Army; He the ſaid *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, on or about the 16th of *July*, 1712, did Traiterouſly and Wickedly, contrary to the duty of a Good and Faithful Subject, and contrary to his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, aid, help, aſſiſt and adhere to the ſaid *French* King and his Subjects, againſt her ſaid late Majeſty, and then in open War with, and Enemies to her ſaid late Majeſty: And in Execution of his

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said aiding, helping, assisting, and adhering, He the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, on or about the said 16th Day of *July* 1712, did traiterously send secret Intelligence to the said Mareschal *Villars* the General of the *French* Army, of the Number of the Troops that had left the said Confederate Army, and also of the March the said Confederate Army had that Morning made.

VI. And whereas he the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde* had received Advice that the States General, on or about the Month of *October*, 1712, had formed a Design to surprize and take the Towns of *Newport* and *Furnes* or one of them then in Possession of the *French* King: That he the said *James* Duke of *Ormond*, intending to strengthen the Hands of the Common Enemy by declaring the said Enterprize; did on or about the 21st Day of *October* 1712 in a Letter to the said *Henry St. John*, then Viscount *Bolingbroke*, wickedly and basely suggest to advise her late Majesty to send secret Intelligence of it to betray the said Counsels and Designs of her good and faithful Allies the States General to the *French* General, then in War with, and an Enemy to her Majesty; and did further wickedly and basely suggest the means of putting the said Treachery in Execution, by giving private Intelligence of the Design to the said Mareschal *Villars*.

All which Crimes and Misdemeanours were committed, and done by him the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him, the said Duke.

And he the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde* was General of her Majesty's Forces in the *Netherlands*, and one of Her Privy Council, during the time that all and every the Crimes before set forth were done and committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, do, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours in the said Articles contained. And the Commons by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty to exhibit at any time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, and also of replying to the Answers, which

which the said Duke shall make to the Premises, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accusation, that shall be by them exhibited, according to the Course and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde* be put to answer all and every of the Premises; and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Tryals and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice. And they do further pray and demand, That the said *James* Duke of *Ormonde* may be sequestred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

[*] Aug. 8th. The same * Day, the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the House of Commons, 'That Their Lordships had order'd *James* Duke of *Ormonde* to be forthwith attach'd by the Gentleman-Usher 'of the *Black Rod* attending the House of 'Lords, and brought to Their Lordships Bar to 'answer the Articles exhibited against him by the 'House of Commons.

On the 9th of *August*, the Lords sent another Message to the Commons, to acquaint them, 'That the Gentleman-Usher of the *Black Rod* 'had that Day return'd to Their Lordships, that 'in Obedience to Their Lordships Order of the 'Sixth of *August* Instant, to attach *Henry* Vis'count *Bolingbroke*, he had made diligent Search 'and Inquiry after the said Viscount, as well at 'the last and usual Places of Abode of the said 'Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, as elsewhere; but 'the said Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* was not to 'be found, so as that he might be attach'd, as 'was commanded by the said Order.' Upon this Message the Commons order'd *a Bill* to be brought in *to summon* Henry *Visc.* Bolingbroke *to render himself to Justice by a Day therein to be limited, or, in Default thereof, to attaint him of High Treason*; and that Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Comptroller*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, and Mr. *Solicitor General*, do prepare and bring in the

Bill to summon and attaint Henry *V.* Bolingbroke.

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the ſame. The next † Day, the Commons having receiv'd the like Meſſage from the Lords, in relation to the Duke of *Ormonde*, *a Bill to ſummon and attaint* His Grace, in like manner, was alſo order'd to be brought in, by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, Mr. *Comptroller*, Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, and Mr. *Sollicitor General*. By the 18th of *Auguſt* thoſe two Bills had paſs'd through both Houſes, and on the 20th receiv'd the Royal Aſſent. The *Act* againſt the Lord *Bolingbroke* is as follows:

† Aug. 10th *Bill to ſummon and attaint* James D. of Ormonde.

An Act for the Attainder *of* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *of* High Treaſon, *unleſs he ſhall render himſelf to Juſtice by a Day certain therein mentioned.*

Bill of Attainder *againſt the Ld.* Bolingbroke.

'WHereas *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* has 'been impeach'd by the Commons in 'Parliament aſſembled, in the Name of themſelves and all the Commons of *Great Britain*, of 'High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and 'Miſdemeanors; to which ſaid Impeachment 'now remaining upon Record in the Houſe of 'Peers, the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* has 'not anſwer'd, but has withdrawn himſelf from 'Juſtice, without abiding his legal Trial: Be it 'enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, 'by and with the Conſent and Advice of the 'Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons 'in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, That if 'the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* ſhall not 'render himſelf to the Uſher of the *Black Rod* 'attending the Houſe of Peers, or the Conſtable or Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, for 'the Time being (who are hereby required to 'receive and keep him in ſafe Cuſtody) in order 'to his Trial in Parliament, at or before the 'Tenth Day of *September* next enſuing, and alſo 'abide his legal Trial for the Treaſons, High 'Crimes, and Miſdemeanors, whereof he 'ſtands impeach'd by the Commons of *Great* 'Britain, then the ſaid *Henry* Viſc. *Bolingbroke*,

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'not rendering himself, or not abiding his legal 'Trial, as aforesaid, shall, from and after the 'said Tenth Day of *September*, stand and be ad- 'judg'd attainted of High Treason, to all Intents 'and Purposes whatsoever, and shall suffer and 'forfeit as a Person attainted of High Trea- 'son by the Laws of the Land, ought to suffer 'and forfeit.

And of the D. of Ormond. The Act for the ATTAINDER of *James* Duke of *Ormonde* was exactly the same, the Name only excepted.

Report of the Committee of Secrecy about Mr. T. Harley On the 19th of *August* Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee of Secrecy, 'That the said 'Committee having, pursuant to the Orders and 'Powers given to them by this House, proceed- 'ed to examine *Thomas Harley*, Esq; (who was 'sworn by such Members of the said Committee, 'as are Justices of Peace for the County of '*Middlesex* and City of *Westminster*.) And the 'Committee conceiving that the said Mr. *Harley* 'had very much prevaricated in his Examination, 'the said Committee had directed, That some 'Extracts of Letters relating to the said Mr. '*Harley* (which gave Occasion to the said Exami- 'nation) and likewise a Copy of the Deposition 'of Mr. *Harley*, should be laid before the 'House; which he read in his Place, and after- 'wards delivered in at the Table, where the same 'were read, as follows:

Extract of a Letter from Mr. St. John *to the Lords Plenipotentiaries at* Utrecht, *the 16th of* February 1711 12.

THOUGH I have a great deal more to say, in order to explain clearly to Your Lordships the present Situation of the Queen's Domestick Affairs, and the Measures which she proposes Your Lordships should pursue towards effecting your great Work, under all the Difficulties which are thrown in the Way, than can be contained in the Compass of a reasonable Letter; yet

yet I ſhould by this Meſſenger have enter'd into all that Detail, had not the Reſolution been taken of finally inſtructing Mr. *Harley* on *Monday*, in the view of diſpatching him on *Tueſday*.

It were to be wiſhed, that this Gentleman could have been ſooner ſent both to *Utrecht* and to *Hanover*; but the Hurry which we have been for ſome time in is inexpreſſible, and he was too uſeful to be ſpared, till the Houſe of Commons was perfectly ſecured to the Queen's Intereſt, and to the Meaſures of Peace. I think I may ſay they are abſolutely ſo now.

Your Lordſhips will have this Matter fully opened to you by Mr. *Harley*.

Extract of a Letter from the Lords Plenipotentiaries to Mr. Secretary St. John, *the 5th of* March 1712, N. S.

YOur Favour of the 16th paſt, under your own Hand, gives us Hopes of ſeeing Mr. *Harley* here very ſoon, and of receiving by him ſuch Orders as may enable us to fix on ſomething more certain than hitherto we could do.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary St. John *to the Lords Plenipotentiaries, the 4th of* March 1711-12.

I Find Your Lordſhips, in the Private Letter of the Fifth of this Month, which you honour'd me with by *Couchman*, under ſome Impatience for the Arrival of Mr. *Harley*. And I am very far from wond'ring at you for it, ſince, in your preſent Situation, you run the riſque of having the Game taken out of your Hands by others, and are in no ſort able to play it on your ſelves.

This evil Circumſtance will now be very ſoon cured. Mr. *Harley* goes away to morrow, and Your Lordſhips will be much better informed of the Queen's Intentions by what he will have the Honour to ſay to you, than you could poſſibly have been by ten Reams of written Inſtructions.

Extract

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. St. John *to Monſieur* de Torcy, *Secretary of State to the* French *King, the Fourth of* March 1711-12, *O. S.*

I Should be aſhamed, Sir, to have ſo long deferred anſwering your Letters, if I did not believe I was able to alledge in my Juſtification a good Reaſon, and which you will not diſapprove. In a Word, I was willing to write to you with Certainty, and for that end I was obliged to ſtay till the Miniſters of the Emperor and of the Republick of *Holland* had more openly ſhewn their Game, till the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made among our People: and in ſhort, till the Queen had taken the only Reſolution which could bring us, in a little Time, to a good and ſolid Peace.

I have now the Satisfaction to tell you, That this Reſolution is taken, and that Mr. *Harley* will ſet out, this Evening, or to-morrow-morning, with the Final Inſtructions of the Queen to her Plenipotentiaries.

You will give me Leave to refer my ſelf to the Sieur *Gaultier* to explain to you more at large the Subject of this Gentleman's Commiſſion, and what the Queen hopes His *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* will do to co-operate with her.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. St. John *to the Lords Plenipotentiaries, the Twenty Sixth of* March 1712.

MR. *Harley* is, I make no Doubt, long before this, with Your Lordſhips, and I hope he has fully explained the Queen's Deſires and Views to you, at leaſt he is amply inſtructed in them as I am able to inform him. The Conduct of this Matter is in ſo good Hands, that I am hopeful an Anſwerable Event may be expected.

Extract

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Extract of a Letter from the Lords Plenipotentiaries to Mr. St. John, *the 6th of* April, 1712.

MR. *Harley* has been here theſe Three Days, and Yeſterday Mr. *G------r* came to ſee us, having arrived the Night before.

Extract of a Letter from the Lords Plenipotentiaries to Mr. St. John, *the 8th of* April 1712.

OUR laſt of the 6th acquainted you, that ſome People had been diſappointed that Day in their Expectations of breaking this Congreſs, which we hope may be carried on, and produce the good Effects intended.

That Evening, after we had receivedample Informations from Mr. *Harley*, and alſo ſpoken with Mr. *Gaultier*, we had a long Conference with the *French* Plenipotentiaries upon the Project that was ſent you the 22d, whereof we again incloſed a Copy. with ſuch Remarks as, after all we could urge, the *French* Miniſters inſiſted on.

The 15 *per Cent*, they will by no means allow to extend to other Goods, than ſuch as come into *Spain* in order to be tranſported into *America*.

Mr. *Harley* thinks it may be requiſite to let fall that whole Pretenſion, and ſettle Commerce on the Foot it ſtood in the Time of King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*; and that the only Uſe we need make of the Fifteen *per Cent.* is to get ſomething for it another way, which we ſhall be glad to hear from you, for in that Caſe our Work with the *Dutch* will become a good deal eaſier.

Copy of the Examination of *Thomas Harley* Eſq; taken before the Right Honourable *Hugo Boſcawen*, Eſq; Comptroller of His Majeſty's Houſhold, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, at the Committee of Secrecy.

THE *Examinant ſaith, That when he firſt was ſent abroad in or about* March 1711-12, he

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he was sent by the Queen's expres's Commands, who was pleased to speak Her self very particularly to him: That her Majesty ordered the Secretary of State to make such Powers as were necessary to be given to him, but would make it easy to him, and without any Formality: That Directions were given for full Powers, which this Examinant left in the Office, where he thought they would be most safe: That he never received any Powers, nor ever saw them, but at his own Choice went abroad without Powers: That the Queen ordered that this Examinant should have an Account of the State of Affairs, to be communicated by him to such Persons as he was to discourse with abroad: That he received from several Offices several Papers relating to the Revenue, and other Matters touching the then Situation of Affairs, from which the Queen was pleased to order him to inform himself as well as he could, that he might be able to explain himself when he went; and, in particular, when he came to the Hague, *he was to give the Pensionary an Account of the State of Affairs, and to use the best Arguments he could to hasten the Peace; but he does not know whether he has any of those Papers now by him, and does not remember that he had any particular Instructions for himself, except from those Papers, but what he received from the Queen's own Mouth, the Particulars whereof he cannot at present charge his Memory with, except as above-mentioned: That he did not produce at the* Hague, *or at* Utrecht, *any Credential Letters from the Queen or any of Her Ministers: That he had no Orders to transact or negociate any thing relating to the Peace with any Foreign Minister; and that he did not transact or negotiate any thing relating to the Peace with any Foreign Minister; That he did not, to his Knowledge, carry over any Plan, Project, or Scheme of a Peace; and that he did not transact any thing at* Utrecht *with Abbot* Gaultier, *nor confer with him either there or before he went from* England: *That he does not remember*

member he had any Orders from the Queen, or any of Her Miniſters, relating to the Fifteen per Cent. *and that he doth not remember that he did ſignify any Orders to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries concerning it; and that he does not remember any thing at all about the Fifteen* per Cent. *That he ſtaid in* Holland *till he had the Queen's Order to go forward, ſignified by the Secretary of State: That he received ſeveral Letters whilſt he was abroad, but from whom in particular he cannot remember; and that he wrote ſeveral Letters, but to whom he cannot remember; and that he doth not know that he has either Copies or Originals of any Letters that he either wrote or received: That he had no ſettled Allowance or Appointment, but at his firſt going over the firſt time he ſpent his own Money, which the Queen was afterwards pleaſed to order ſhould be allowed him: That the firſt time he went abroad he received under Three Thouſand Pounds, and in both Journies together he received in all about Five Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds; and that what he received the Queen ordered for his Expences and the Trouble he had been at: That no Body negociated any Money for him upon the publick Account but Mr.* Decker, *and that he does not remember that he had any publick Money but for his own Expence, which did not in the whole exceed the Sum of Five Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds.*

Jurat 21 Junii 1715.

Coram me *T. Harley.*

Hugh Boſcawen.

Mr. Thomas Harley *committed to the Gate-Houſe.*

After the Reading of this Report, the Commons *order'd*, firſt, 'That *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; 'now in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, having prevaricated when 'he was examined at the Committee of Secrecy, (purſuant to the Order of the 15th of 'June laſt) be committed Priſoner to the Priſon 'of the *Gate-Houſe*, and that Mr. *Speaker* do 'iſſue his Warrants accordingly, 2*dly*, That 'the

'the *Report* from the *Committee of Secrecy* re-'lating to the Examination of *Thomas Harley* 'Esq; be printed.

Let's now attend other Proceedings in Parliament during this Month. On the 2d of *Auguſt* the Commons order'd, the Thanks of their Houſe to be return'd to Doctor *Linford*, for the Sermon by him preach'd, the day before, at St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, before the Houſe. Then the Ingroſſed Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for making more effectual Her late Majeſty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*, was read the third Time; and reſolv'd, That the Bill with the Amendments do paſs.

Thanks return'd to Dr. Linford.

The ſame Day, the King went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up and attending, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following *publick* and *private Acts*.

Acts paſs'd, Aug. 2d.

An Act for the better preventing Mutiny and Deſertion, by enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this preſent Parliament, intitled, *An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in His Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces and their Quarters.*

An Act for making more effectual Her late Majeſty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

An Act to reſtrain all Waggoners, Carriers, and others, from drawing any Carriage with more than Five Horſes in length.

An Act for repairing the Highways through the ſeveral Pariſhes of St. Michael, *St.* Albans, *St.* Peter Shenly, Ridge, *and* South Mims, *in the Counties of* Hertford *and* Middleſex.

An Act for confirming the Sale of the Reverſion of the Mannor of Darrington, *by* George *Earl of* Cardigan, *to* Theophilus Shelton, *Eſq; and his Heirs.*

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An Act for Vesting in Trustees Part of the Estate of Nicholas Fry, *Esq; deceased, for Payment of his Debts.*

On the 3d of *August*, the Commons, before they went into a Committee of the whole House upon *the Bill for enlarging the Fund of Bank of* England, *&c.* order'd, 'That it be an 'Instruction to the said Committee, That they 'have Power to receive a Clause for explaining 'the Act which passed in the Twelfth Year of 'the Reign of Queen *Anne* (of blessed Memo-'ry) for Payment of Debts and Arrears to Her 'Servants, Tradesmen, and others, so far as 'the said Act did relate, or was intended to 'relate, to the Debt which was owing by Her 'Majesty for Works performed and Materials 'delivered for the Building at *Bleinheim*, and was 'incurred within the time during which the said 'Building was carried on at her Majesty's Ex-'pence.' After this the Committee went through 'the said Bill, and made several Amendments to it, † Aug. 6th. which, the next † Day, were reported, agreed to; and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed.

The King's Answer about Half-pence and Farthings

On the 5th Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, that their Address of the 17th of *June* last relating to the Coining of *Half-pence* and *Farthings*, having been presented to His Majesty, His Majesty was pleased graciously to answer, *That when His Majesty shall think proper to give Order for Coining new* Half-pence *and* Farthings, *He will take Care that it be done in the most advantagious manner for the Publick.*

The H. of Commons call'd over, Aug. 8th.

On *Monday*, the 8th of *August*, the House of Commons was call'd over, according to Order, and the Names of such as made default to appear being taken down, and afterwards call'd over again, several of them appear'd; and others were excused upon account of their being ill, some in the Country, some in Town; and others upon account of their being in the Country upon extraordinary Occasions; and some

Some absent Members excused.

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as being upon the Road: But upon the Calling over the Names of Sir *Michael Warton*, *John Snell* Esq; *Thomas Master* Esq; *Richard Shuttleworth*, Esq; *Charles Parker*, Esq; Sir *William Blackett*, Bart. *Corbet Kynaston* Esq; *Dodington Grevile*, Esq; Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Bart, *Lewis Price*, Esq; and *John Carnegy*, Esq; they were not excuſed; And it was order'd, That Sir *Michael Warton*, *Corbet Kynaſton*, Esq; and *Lewis Price* Esq; be ſent for in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms; and that the others do attend the † *Aug.* 9th. Houſe upon that day Fortnight. The next † day, Sir *Michael Warton*, and *Corbet Kynaſton*, Esq; were *order'd* to be diſcharg'd out of Cuſtody, paying their Fees.

And others or-der'd into Cuſtody.

Bill for ſettling Annuities at 6 per Cent.

On the 10th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe, A Bill for raiſing Nine Hundred Ten Thouſand Pounds for Publick Services, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of Six Pounds *per Cent per Annum*, to be chargeable upon a ſure Fund therein mentioned, and to be redeemable by Parliament, and the ſame was received, and read the firſt Time.

Bill to encourage Loyalty in Scotland.

After this Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſented to the Houſe, (according to Order) a Bill for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords and Tenants in *Scotland*, who do and ſhall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to his Majeſty K. *George*, and for diſcouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been or ſhall be guilty of rebellious Practices againſt His ſaid Majeſty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or ſhall be incurred there, on any ſuch Account; as alſo for calling any ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons in *Scotland* to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where it ſhall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour; and the ſame was receiv'd. Then Mr. *Liddal* reported from the Committee, to whom

Addreſs in behalf of Carolina.

whom the Petition of the Agent of *Carolina* in *America*, and ſeveral Merchants trading thither, for and on the Behalf of themſelves and the miſerable Inhabitants of that diſtreſſed Province, was referred, the Matter as it appeared to them; which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the ſame was read. After which it was reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, *That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct that ſuch Relief may be ſent to* Carolina *as His Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary for the Preſervation of that Colony*; and order'd, That a *Bill* be brought in for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in *America*, and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom and of His Majeſty's Plantations, and for the Security of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms. The ſame † Day, in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, it was reſolv'd, *That an Additional Number of Six Thouſand Men be allowed for Sea Service for the Half-Year, from the 24th of* June 1715: Which Reſolution was, on the 11th of *Auguſt*, reported, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Bill to regulate the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America.

† Aug. 10th. *Reſolution on the Supply.*

The † ſame Day, upon the Report made by Colonel *Bladen*, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of *James Campbell* Eſq; and of the Commiſſioners of *Equivalent*, were referr'd, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for the more effectual ſtating and ſettling the Debts due and growing due to* Scotland, *by Way of Equivalent, that Payment may be made thereof in the Terms of* Union, *and of an Act of the Sixth Year of Her Late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *intitled*, An Act for further directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money. The next * Day another *Bill* was *order'd* to be brought in, *for the better Encouragement of the Linnen Manufacture in* Great Britain *and* Ireland: And then Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe, according to Order, *a Bill for enlarging*

† Aug. 11th. *Bill for ſettling and paying the Remainder of the Equivalent to* Scotland.

* Aug. 12th. *Bill for encouraging the Linnen Manufacture.*

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larging as well the Capital Stock as the Yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, *and for ſupplying thereby the Sum of* 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. *for the publick Uſes therein mentioned:* Which was receiv'd; read the firſt Time; and order'd a Second Reading. The ſame Day alſo, the Lord *Cowngsby* preſented to the Houſe, according to Order, *a Bill for allowing a Time for* 213 *Families of* Proteſtant Palatines, *now ſettled in* Ireland, *to take the Oaths, in order to intitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Act of the* 7th *Year of Her late Majeſty's Reign, for naturalizing Foreign* Proteſtants. Which Bill was receiv'd.

Bill for enlarging the Stock of the South-Sea Company.

Bill in behalf of the Proteſtant Palatines *in* Ireland.

On the 13th of *Auguſt* Mr. *Chetwynd* preſented to the Houſe, according to Order, *a Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, *and of His Majeſty's Plantations:* Which was receiv'd; read the firſt Time; and order'd to be read a ſecond. The ſaid Bill being read, accordingly, a 2d Time, on *Monday* the 15th of *Auguſt*, and committed; a Petition of *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Guardian to *Charles* Lord *Baltemore*, a Minor, was preſented to the Houſe, and read, praying, *That a Clauſe might be added to the ſaid Bill, for the ſaving the Right and Property of the ſaid Lord* Baltemore, or that he *might be heard by his Council, againſt ſo much of the ſaid Bill as affects his Right:* Which Petition was refer'd to the Conſideration of the ſaid Committee, and *order'd*, That the Petitioner be heard by his Council, before the ſaid Committee, thereupon, if he ſhould think fit. The Caſe which was, at this Time, deliver'd to the Members of the Houſe of Commons, was as follows:

Bill to regulate the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America.

Petition in behalf of the L. Baltemore.

His Lordſhip's Caſe.

The Caſe of *Charles* Lord *Baltemore*, a Minor, with relation to his Government of *Maryland*.

IN the Year 1632, Cecil *Lord* Baltemore *had a Grant and Charter from King* Charles *the Firſt*,

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First, of the Province of Maryland, *to him and his Heirs.* Vol. X.

In the Year 1634 *and* 5, Cecil *Lord* Baltemore *was at the Charge of sending Ships, with People and Provisions, to seat and cultivate that Province; which Charge amounted to Forty Thousand Pounds at least, the Interest of which Money he never received by any Profits he had from thence.*

In the Year 1661, *his Son,* Charles *Lord* Baltemore *went to* Maryland. *From the first Settlement of that Province, 'till His Lordship's first Voyage thither, which was* 26 *Years,* Maryland *had yielded little or nothing to the Family; but the Duties on Tobacco planted there, in that Time, brought in a considerable Revenue to the Crown, at the sole Charge of that Family.*

Cecil *Lord* Baltemore, *at great Charge, first peopled and cultivated that Province, and entirely confiding on the Charter and Grant of King* Charles I. *exhausted his Estate in* England, *to enable him to improve and cultivate that Province; and his Son,* Charles *Lord* Baltemore, *having made several Voyages thither, continued to improve the same, to the great Increase of the Revenue of the Crown.*

About the Year 1698, *the said Province was made a Security to the Right Honourable the Lady* Charlott Lee, *upon her Marriage with the late* Benedict Leonard *Lord* Baltemore.

The present Lord Baltemore, *and his three Brothers, and two Sisters, are lately become* Protestants; *and His Lordship has no Way of providing for them, but out of those several Branches of the Civil Government of this Province, which, by a* Bill *intitled,* A Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in *America*, and for the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom, and His Majesty's Plantations, *are intended to be taken away, the Amount whereof is at least* 3000 l. per Annum.

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The Indians *in this Province are very inconſiderable; and it is not at all likely, that there can ever be any Diſturbance from them, the* Whites *there being now much more numerous and ſtronger than they, either in this Province or its Neighbourhood.*

'Tis therefore humbly hoped, That *Maryland* may be excepted out of this *Bill.*

† Aug. 16th. The next † Day, there was preſented to the Houſe a *Petition*, with the following CASE of *William Penn*, Eſq; Proprietary Governor of *Penſilvania*, and of *Joſhua Gee*, *Henry Gouldney*, *Silvanus Grove*, *John Woods*, and others, Mortgagees under the ſaid *William Penn*.

HIS late Majeſty KING *CHARLES* II. in 1680, by Letters Patent (in Conſideration of the Services of Sir *William Penn*, Kt. deceaſed, Father of the ſaid *William Penn*, and then late Vice-Admiral of His ſaid Majeſty's Fleet) granted to the ſaid *William Penn*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Province of *Penſilvania*, and the Government thereof.

The late KING *JAMES*, when Duke of *York*, in 1682, granted to the ſaid *William Penn*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Town and Tract of *Newcaſtle*, and the Two Lower Counties upon the River *Delaware*, with the Government thereof, as the ſame had been granted to him the ſaid Duke.

The ſaid *William Penn* (having purchaſed of the *Indians* their Title) by his Induſtry and great Charge, improv'd thoſe Countries, and eſtabliſhed conſiderable Colonies in them: And by this means very much impaired his Eſtate in *Europe*; and, in the Year 1708, to clear a Debt which he contracted for the ſettling and improving the ſaid Colonies, borrowed of the ſaid Mortgagees 6600 *l.* For the ſecuring whereof, with Intereſt, he mortgaged the ſaid Countries, and all his Powers of Government, to them:

And

And the Principal Money, and some Interest, is still unpaid.

Both KING *WILLIAM*, and the late QUEEN *ANNE*, having a Desire to get all Proprietary Governments into their own Hands, the respective Ministers of those Princes often treated with the said *William Penn* for the Purchase of his Governments: But he demanding first more, and afterwards 20000 *l.* Her late Majesty was pleased to refer the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who made their Report.

This Report was, by Her Majesty, referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her TREASURY, and soon after an Agreement was made with the said *William Penn*, for an Allowance of 12000 *l.* to be paid him at several Payments (whereof 1000 *l.* was paid) in Consideration of a Surrender of his Governments; and a Draught of such Surrender, and of an Instrument of Her Majesty's Acceptance of it, was, by Her Majesty's Order, prepared, by her then, and now Attorney-General.

But before those Instruments were executed, the said *William Penn* being seized with an *Apoplexy*, which disabled him to perfect the same, Her Majesty, in Council, order'd the said Agreement to be compleated by Act of PARLIAMENT.

All which is humbly submitted, &c.

Upon the Reading of the said Petition, the Commons *order'd*, That the same be referr'd to the Committee to whom the *Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, &c. was committed; and that the Petitioners be heard by their Council, before the Committee thereupon, if they should think fit. After this a Petition of *Jeremiah Dummer*, Agent for His Majesty's Provinces of *Massachusets-Bay* and *Connecticut*, relating to the said Bill, being read, was also referr'd to the said

Petitions and Cases in behalf of the Provinces of the Massachusets-Bay *and* Connecticut.

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said Committee, and *order'd*, That the Petitioners be also heard by their Council. The two Cases which Mr. *Dummer* deliver'd on that Occasion are as follows:

The CASE of the Province of the Massachusets-Bay *in* New England, *with relation to their Charter, and some Observations thereon.*

THE said Province had its Charter granted by King *James* I. in the Eighteenth Year of his Reign, which was afterwards confirm'd by King *Charles* I. in the Fourth Year of his Reign; by Virtue whereof, the Governor, and Company of the *Massachusets-Bay*, had Power to appoint their own Officers, Civil and Military, with other Privileges in the said Charter mention'd.

In the Reign of King *James* II. the Charter was vacated, at the same Time that many Corporations in *England* were disfranchis'd.

After the *Revolution*, King *William*, of Glorious Memory, restor'd the Charter, only reserving to himself the Nomination and Appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Judge of the Admiralty and Attorney-General; and this is the Charter the Province now enjoys.

Hereupon it is humbly observ'd,

That the Charter of this Province being on the same foot with the Corporations in *England*, it seems as great a Hardship to divest them of it, as it would be to disfranchise the Corporations at Home.

That the Province has given a Valuable Consideration to the Crown, for their Charter, *viz.* The subduing and planting a Wilderness, at a vast Expence, and with the Loss of many Lives; by which they have added a large Territory to the Crown, and thereby greatly increas'd the Trade and Commerce of *Britain*.

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This Province is not within the Reasons suggested in the Bill. *They have not exercis'd Arbitrary Power*, nor indeed can they; for the principal Officers, before-mention'd, being appointed by the Crown, are such a Check on the Government, that it is entirely out of their Power as well as very far from their Inclination, to grieve or oppress the Subject. *They have not neglected the Defence of the Inhabitants:* On the contrary it is certain they have well defended both themselves and their Neighbours, in a long *French* and *Indian* War; so that the ordinary Charge for Guards, Garrisons, Guard-Ships, *&c.* has been 35000 *l. communibus Annis.* And tho' the Province has hereby contracted a Debt of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, yet they don't complain, nor are they burthensome to the Crown, but are paying it off every Year by degrees.

If this Charter be taken away, no Compensation can be made for it. Whereas, in the Case of Proprietary Governments, an Equivalent may be given to the Proprietors, as it seems is intended; but here it cannot be, because the Privileges are not vested in Particular Persons, but in the Body of the People.

Thus it's like to happen, that the Proprietors of *Carolina*, *&c.* on whose Account alone this Bill is brought in, may come off well enough, whilst the Charter-Governments in *New England*, which have done nothing amiss, shall be the only Sufferers.

Lastly, This Province is zealously devoted to the present happy Establishment, and, accordingly, made such great and publick Rejoicings on His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, as were never before known, from the first Settlement of the Country to that Day.

'Tis therefore humbly pray'd that this Province may still enjoy its Privileges, by being excepted out of the Bill entitled, A

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Bill for the better Regulation of the Charters, and Proprietary Governments in *America*, and of His Majesty's Plantations.

The CASE *of His Majesty's Colony of* Connecticut *in* New England, *with respect to their Charter, which is intended to be taken away by a Bill, intitled,* A Bill for the better Regulation of Charter and Proprietary Governments in *America*, *&c.*

THIS His Majesty's Colony had, like other Charter-Governments, a Grant from the Crown, whereby they were impower'd to appoint all their own Officers, Civil and Military, for the Administration and Execution of Justice.

The first Planters entirely confiding in the Royal Charter, for the Security of their Liberties therein granted, did, at a vast Expence, and great Peril, subdue and plant a Wilderness, whereby they increas'd the Dominions of the Crown, as well as the Commerce of *Britain*.

They have in all Times since defended themselves against the Enemy.

They have impartially administer'd Justice to the Subject.

When publick Measures have been concerted for the common Good of the Colonies, they have cheerfully join'd in the Expence.

They have never to this Day cost the Crown a Shilling.

They have strictly observ'd the Acts of Trade and Navigation.

They have been always dutiful to the Crown, and in nothing offended it.

They are zealously affected to His present Majesty King *GEORGE*.

If their Charter be taken away, no Equivalent can be given for it, the Privileges being vested in the Body of the People, and not in particular Persons, as is the Case of the Proprietary Governments; where a Sum of Money to the Proprietors,

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prietors, that is proportionable, may make sufficient Amends for the Loss of the Charter. Vol. X.

It is therefore humbly hop'd, That the Colony of Connecticut *may be sav'd out of the Bill.*

The same † Day, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration His Majesty's most gracious Message, relating to the Provision to be made for the Ministers who are to officiate in the Fifty New Churches; and His Majesty's said Message being again read by Mr. *Speaker*, a Motion was made for a Supply to be granted to His Majesty for that Purpose, which was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House. † Aug. 16th.

Other Petitions about the Plantations in America.

The next Day, Two Petitions, one of Sir *Fulwar Skipwith*, Bart. Guardian of *William* Lord *Craven*, an Infant of about the Age of Six-teen Years, the other of *James Bertie* and *Middlemore Greville* Esqrs. Guardians of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, were presented to the Commons, praying that they might be heard by their Council upon the *Bill for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in America*, &c. touching the Rights of the said Lord *Craven*, and Duke of *Beaufort*, to consiederable Parts of the Territories in *Carolina* and the *Bahama* Islands: Which Petitions were refer'd to the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed; and order'd that the Petitioners might be heard by their Council. On the 19th of *August*, another Petition of *Rich. Partridge* Esq; in behalf of the Colony in *Rhode-Island* and *Providence Plantations* in *America*, was also read and refer'd to the said Committee; And the same Day, Mr. *Cholmely* presented to the House, according to Order, *a Bill for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses*; which was receiv'd, read the 1st time; and order'd to be read a 2d. Mr. *Walpole* presented also to the House, according to Order, *a Bill for appointing Commissioners*

Bill to improve the Breed of Horses.

ers to take, examine, State and determine the debts due to the Army: Which was receiv'd.

On Saturday the 20th of August, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent, to Seven Publick and Six Private Bills, viz.

Bills pass'd, Aug. 20th.

An Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England *relating to Exchequer-Bills; And for settling an Additional Revenue of One Hundred Twenty Thousand pounds* per Annum *upon his Majesty during his Life for the Service of the Civil Government; And for establishing a certain Fund of fifty four thousand five hundred pounds* per Annum *in order to raise a Sum not exceeding nine hundred ten thousand pounds, for the Service of the Publick by Sale of Annuities after the rate of six pounds per Cent* per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament; And for satisfying an Arrear for Work and Materials at* Blenheim, *wanted whilst that Building was carried on at the Expence of her late Majesty Queen* Anne (*of Blessed Memory*) *and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

An Act for making the Militia of that part of Great-Britain *call'd* England *more useful, and for obliging an annual Account to be taken of Trophy Money.*

An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, *being* Protestants, *and for extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his Open and Secret Abettors.*

An Act for the Attainder of Henry *Viscount* Bolingbroke *of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day therein mentioned.*

An Act for the Attainder of James *Duke of* Ormond *of High Treason, unless he shall render himself*

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himself to Justice by a Day certain therein mentioned.

An Act to make an Act of the Tenth Year of her late Majesty intitled, *An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufactures of Mix'd or Medley Broad Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employ'd therein, more effectual for the Benefit of Trade in general. And also to render more effectual an Act of the Seventh Year of her said Majesty's Reign,* intitled, *An Act for the better ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of* York.

An Act for the better preventing fresh Fish taken by Foreigners being imported into this Kingdom; and for the Preservation of the Fry of Fish; and for the giving leave to import Lobsters and Turbets in Foreign Bottoms; and for the better Preservation of Salmon *within several Rivers in that Part of this Kingdom call'd* England.

An Act to enable the Right Honourable Henry *Earl of* Rochester *and* William *Lord Viscount* Montjoy *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *to take the Oaths of Office for their respective Offices in the said Kingdom of* Ireland, *and to qualifie themselves in* England *for the legal Enjoyment of their said Offices.*

An Act for explaining an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King William *the Third,* intitled, *An Act for vesting Part of the Estate of* Thomas Panton, *Esq; in Trustees to be sold for Payment of Debts, and securing a Jointure to* Mary *his now Wife, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

An Act for vesting certain Manors and Lands in the Counties of Devon *and* Kent, *the Estate of Sir* William Courtney, *Bart. in Trustees, and their Heirs, to be sold, and with the Money arising thereby to purchase other Lands in the County of* Devon *contiguous to the Seat of his Family, to be settled to the same Uses.*

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An Act to enable Sir Richard Wynche, *Bart. and* Humphry Wynche, *Esq; only Son and Heir Apparent of the said Sir* Richard Wynche, *to settle a Jointure upon such Woman as the said* Humphry Wynche *shall Marry.*

An Act to enable Richard Lee, *an Infant, with the Consent of Trustees, to grant Leases of some Part of his Estate, notwithstanding his Minority.*

An Act to enable George Henneage, *Esq; to sell the Rectory of* North Willingham, *in the County of* Lincoln, *and some Lands there; and for settling Rent-Charges of greater Value in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

Bill for the Weavers Relief.

On *Monday* the 22*d* of *August*, upon the Report made by Sir *Isaac Rebow* from the Committee to whom the Petition of several *Bay* and *Say* Weavers in *Colchester*, and other Petitions, were referr'd, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in *for the Weaver's Relief, by giving free Liberty to the Persons who have served their Apprenticeships to any Part of the Woollen Manufactures in* Colchester *to work at the said Trades, and at making of Bays within the said Town, with proper Limitations and Restrictions* relating to the *Dutch* Bay-Hall in *Colchester*. Then the House being moved, That the *Act* of the 9*th* and 10*th* Years of his late Majesty King *William*, *for the better preventing Cheats, Frauds, and Abuses, in paying Seamens Wages*; and the *Act* of the 11*th* and 12*th* Years of his said Majesty, *for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy*, might be read, the same were read accordingly; after which

Bill to regulate the Navy.

a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent Disturbances of Seamen and others, and to preserve the Stores belonging to His Majesty's Navy Royal, and also for explaining the said Act made the 9th and 10th Years of his late Majesty King* William the Third, *&c. and for reviving and making perpetual the said Act made in the 11th and 12th Years of his said late Majesty's Reign, &c.* After this,

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this, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Motion for a Supply, for making Provision for the Ministers who are to officiate in the 50 new Churches, and resolved, 'That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, in Aid of other Provisions that shall be made towards the Maintenance of the Ministers who are to attend the Service of the 50 new Churches, erected and to be erected in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and Suburbs thereof. This Resolution being the next * Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and the further Consideration of the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, for that purpose, was put off till the *Friday* † following, when, in a Grand Committee, it was resolv'd, 'That the Duty of Three Shillings for every Chaldron (consisting of Thirty Six Bushels *Winchester* Measure) of such Coals and Culm as are usually sold by the Chaldron; and the Duty of Three Shillings for every Ton, containing Twenty Hundred Weight, of such Coals as are usually sold by the Ton, which, by an Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne* (of Blessed Memory) intitled, *An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties upon Coals for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster *and Suburbs thereof and other Purposes therein mentioned* have Continuance until the 28th Day of *September* 1724. shall be further continued, and payable to his Majesty, for and upon all Coals and Culm, which from and after the 27th Day of *September* 1724 and before the 28th Day of *September* 1725. shall be imported or brought into the Port of the City of *London*, or the River of *Thames* within the Liberty of the said City, upon the same River, to be applied by his Majesty's Direction in Aid of other Provisions that shall be made towards the Maintenance of the Ministers who are to attend

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A Supply voted for the Ministers of the 50 New Churches Aug. 22d.

* Aug. 23d.

Aug. 26th.

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'attend the Service of God in the ſaid New-'Churches. This Reſolution was the next * Day
* Aug. 27th. reported and agreed to by the Houſe, and a *Bill* order'd to be brought in thereupon, by Mr. *Farrer*, the Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Smith*, and Mr. *Lowther*; and it was alſo *Ordered*, 'That 'it be an Inſtruction to the Gentlemen who are 'to prepare and bring in the ſaid Bill, That they 'have Power to bring in a Clauſe or Clauſes in 'the ſaid Bill, to impower His Majeſty from 'time to time to appoint ſuch Commiſſioners as 'his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors ſhall 'think fit, to put this, and the ſeveral Acts re-'lating to the Duties granted for the Building 'Fifty new Churches, in Execution; and to en-'quire and inform themſelves in what manner 'the Duties intended to be granted by this Bill 'may be beſt ſettled for the Maintenance of the 'Miniſters who are to officiate in the ſaid 'Churches. The ſame † Day, Mr. Speaker ac-

† *Aug.* 27th. *Mr.* Priors *Letters referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy.*

quainted the Houſe, that he had receiv'd a Letter from Mr. *Prior*, (in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe) relating to the Circumſtances of his Confinement, which Mr. Speaker read to the Houſe: Upon which it was *ordered*, 'That it be referred to the Committee 'appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, 'and prepare Evidence againſt the Impeached 'Lords, to lay before the Houſe ſo much as they 'ſhall think proper of the Evidence of Mr. *Prior*, 'and alſo a State of the Circumſtances of his 'Confinement.

On *Tueſday* the 30th of *Auguſt*, upon the Report of the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole Houſe, to the *Bill for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, State, and determine, the Debts due to the Army*; the ſame were agreed to, and other Amendments were made by the Houſe to the Bill, which was order'd to be engroſſed; and *reſolv'd*, *Firſt*, That the Number of Commiſſioners for putting

Reſolutions about the choice of Commiſſioners for Stating the debts due to the Army.

in

in Execution the said Bill be Seven, *2dly*, That no Person be a Commissioner, who hath any Office or Profit; or is accountable to His Majesty. *3dly*, That the said Commissioners may be Members of this House. *4thly*, That no Person who hath been or is an Agent, be a Commissioner in the said Bill. *5thly*, That the said Commissioners be chosen by way of Ballotting. And it was *order'd*, that the Members of the House should by *Thursday* (the 1*st* of *September*) at one of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, of Seven Persons Names to be Commissioners in the said Bill. Vol. X.

After this Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty, Signed by his Majesty, and he presented the same to the House, and it was read by Mr. *Speaker* as follows, *viz.*

GEORGE R.

The King's Message for Settling a Jointure on the Princess of Wales.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to direct, That Letters Patents be prepared for granting to the Prince of Wales *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* per Annum *out of the Civil List Revennes, for the Support of himself and his Family, and likewise for granting Fifty Thousand Pounds* per Annum, *together with* Somerset-House, *to the Princess of* Wales *for her Jointure, in case she shall survive the Prince; But it not being in His Majesty's Power to extend this Provision to the Princess beyond His own Life, His Majesty hopes that you will think it reasonable to enable Him to make this Provision for the Princess certain and secure to her during the Term of her own Life.*

Hereupon it was *Ordered, Nemine Contradicente*, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better enabling His Majesty to make the Provision intended for Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, a sure and certain Jointure for the Term of her Life; And that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, Mr. *Walpole*, Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Fortescue*, Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Cholmely*

Bill order'd for that Purpose.

'*Cholmely*, and Mr. *Lowndes* do prepare and 'bring in the same.

The same Afternoon, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following *publick* and *private Bills*, *viz.*

Acts pas'd Aug. 30*th.*

An Act for raising Nine Hundred Ten Thousand Pounds for Publick Services, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament; and to authorize a Treaty concerning private Rights claimed by the Proprietors of the Sugar-Houses in* Scotland.

An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants in Scotland, *who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty King* George; *and for discouraging all Superiours, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been or shall be Guilty of Rebellious Practices against His said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or shall be incurred there on any such Account; as also for callingany suspected Person or Persons, whose Estates or principal Residence are in* Scotland, *to appear at* Edinburgh, *or where it shall be judged expedient; to find Bail for their good Behaviour; and for the better disarming disaffected Persons in* Scotland.

An Act for building and endowing a Church upon the Scite of the Castle of Leverpole, *held by Lease from the Dutchy of* Lancaster, *and for explaining a former Act for the building another Church there.*

An Act for vesting the Estate of John Panner, *Esq; deceased, in Trustees, to be sold for Payment of his Debts.*

An Act for confirming a Sale already made to Edmund Dummer, *Gent. of some Part, and for vesting*

making other Part of the Estate of John Bromfield *Esq; in the County of* Southamptrn, *comprized in the Articles made upon his Marriage with* Anne *his Wife, in Trustees, to be sold for the Payment of his Debts, and for settling the remaining Part thereof, as near as may be, to the Intent of the said Articles; and for making thereby, and by other Means in the Act mentioned, some Provision for the said* John Bromfield, *and* Anne *his Wife, and their Issue.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Burrough of *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*, which had taken up several Hearings; and after having examined Witnesses, and heard Council, on both Sides, it was *resolv'd*, That Sir *Francis Warre*, Bart. and *Henry Portman* Esq; Sitting Members, were not duely elected; and, on the contrary, that *William Pynsent* Esq; and *James Smyth*, Esq; were duely elected for the said Borough of *Taunton*. *The Election for* Taunton *determin'd.*

On the 1*st*. of *August*, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Auspicious Accession to the *British* Throne, the Court went out of Mourning, and there was a very Numerous and Splendid Appearance at St. *James's* Palace, of the Great Officers of State, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. In the Morning his Majesty went to the Royal Chappel, where an excellent Sermon was preach'd before his Majesty by the Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*. About one in the Afternoon the Guns in St. *James's* Park, and at the Tower were Fired; and the Camp in *Hyde Park*, gave three Volleys both of their Fire Arms, and Artillery. In the Evening there were Illuminations, Bonefires, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and tho' the Streets were scarce ever more crowded with People, yet 'tis observable, that there was not the least Disturbance. *The King's Accession to the Crown Solemnized.*

We

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Account of two remarkable Bonfires.

We shall conclude this Journal with an Account of two remarkable *Bonefires*, one in the City of *London*, the other in *Westminster*: 'Several Hundreds of eminent Citizens and Gentlemen, met at the *Rac-buck* in *Cheapside* about 5 a-clock in the Evening, and continued drinking of Loyal Healths to King *George* and his Royal Family, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, Mr. *Walpole*, my Lord Mayor, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Sir *Charles Peers*, and several others, till about 9 at Night, at which time a noble large Bonefire was lighted over against *Bow-lane*, and the Effigies of the Pretender was brought out in a Mourning Habit, and having been carried up a Ladder, he was tied with a Halter round his Neck on the Signpost, where he hung about half an Hour, while the Spectators gave loud Shouts; after which, he was taken down and thrown into the Fire, at which the Spectators gave another loud Shout to express their Joy; then the Musick began to play several Loyal Tunes, particularly that of *Lillebullero*, &c. The honourable Company of Artillery came and marched round the Bonefire and gave a Volley of Shot, while the Drums beat, the Trumpets sounded, the Bells rung, and the Air eccho'd with the loud Huzza's of the Spectators, who cried out, *King George and his Family for ever; no Pretender, no Wooden Shoes; no run-away Frenchified Generals; no Bolingbroke's; no Ormond's; no Oxford's; no Prayers; no Sellers of their Country; no Cessation of Arms; but King George and his Family for ever, and Justice on those who have betrayed their Nation and Country*, and several other Expressions of Joy; and then several loyal Healths were drank to King *George*, the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and their Issue, and all that Royal Family; to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and several others.

'These

'These Healths were followed from several Balconies who testified their Loyalty by repeated 'Huzza's. In short, the whole was perform'd 'with the greatest decency and order imaginable; no Coaches were stopt, no Body knocked 'down or assaulted, no Windows broke, which 'may convince the World of the difference be'tween the *Loyal-Party* and that of the *Jaco*'*bites*.

The Honourable and Loyal Company, who usually meet at *Rochford's* Coffee-House, near the *Mews*, having resolv'd to celebrate this Festival in an extraordinary manner, one of the largest and best contrived Bonefires that was ever seen, was built in the Morning before the House, consisting of a large Pile of Faggots, in the middle of which was a large Post, round which were placed 20 pitch'd Barrels, fill'd with combustible Matter, on three different Stages in the form of a Pyramid. These Barrels were all the Day cover'd and adorn'd with *Motto's Latin* and *English*, adapted to the Royal Family, and several other Persons of the first Rank and Distinction, and written in large Letters; but in the dusk of the Evening, the Cartridges, where the said *Mottos* wereín placed, were taken down, and soon after the Bonefire was lighted. The same burnt for near 2 Hours, to the Admiration of all the Beholders, during which time, several fine Rockets were fired; Guns discharg'd, and a fresh supply of Faggots was brought for burning the *Pretender's* Picture, which was thrown into the Fire with some Ceremony. A great many Persons of Distinction (particularly in the Army) who were in the House drinking the Healths of the *Mottos*, and other Loyal Healths, threw handfuls of Money to the People, of whom there was a vast concourse round the Fire: Besides which, several Barrels of Beer being provided for them, they drank, with loud Huzza's, all the Loyal Healths that were given them

them from the Balcony, crying out, King *George for ever*; *Liberty*; no *Pretender*; no *Popery*; *Marlborough*, &c.

The *Mottos* before mention'd (which were contrived and adapted by the *Author* of this *Journal*,) are as follows:

I.

In the FLAG.

Long *Live* KING *GEORGE*.
SÆVIS TRANQUILLUS IN UNDIS.
SERENE And FIRM In STORMS.

II.

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS Prince of *WALES*.
ET PATER ÆNEAS EXCITAT.
He Steadily Purſues His Father's Virtues.

III.

Bleſs'd be the FERTILE PRINCESS.
MICAT INTER OMNES.
She Shines above All.

IV.

PRINCE *FREDERICK*.
FORTES CREANTUR FORTIBUS.
The Father's Valour makes the Son a HEROE.

V.

The PRINCESS ANNE.
UNA AVULSA NON DEFICIT ALTERA.
Tho' ANNA's *gone, yet* ANNA *ſtill remains.*

VI.

The PRINCESS *AMELIA*.
NOVA PROGENIES COELO DEMITTITUR.
A Golden Progeny from Heaven Deſcends.

VII.

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VII.

The PRINCESS *CAROLINA.*
XAPITΩN MIA
The Graces are but Three, and She is One.

VIII.

The Duke of *MARLBOROUGH.*
CUNCTANDO RESTITUIT REM.
HIS PATIENCE SAV'D ALL.

IX.

The Duke of *ARGYLE.*
NON ASPERA TERRENT.
No Obſtacles can ſtop his bold Career.

X.

GENERAL *STANHOPE.*
TAM MARTE QUAM MERCURIO.
Brave in the Field, and in the Senate Bright.

XI.

GENERAL *CADOGAN.*
AMAT VICTORIA CURAM.
'Tis Vigilance that makes the Conqueror.

XII.

The Earl of *ORFORD.*
NON ILLI IMPERIUM PELAGI SED MIHI.
Not to the French, *to ME THE SEA Belongs.*

XIII.

The Lord Chief JUSTICE *PARKER.*
ILLE REGIT DICTIS ANIMOS.
His Eloquence adds Vigor to the Laws.

XIV.

Mr. *WALPOLE.*
QUEM MIRABUNTUR ATHENÆ.
Athenian *Orators to Him muſt yield.*

XV.

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XV.

Mr. *LECHMERE.*

INGENIUM VERBIS AD PUBLICA COMMODA.

His Wit and Parts are for the Publick Good.

XVI.

Mr. *PULTNEY.*

ME NULLA DIES DISSIMILEM ARGUERIT.

The ſame ſhall be my Age, as now my Youth.

FINIS.

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THE

POLITICAL STATE

FOR

The Month of SEPTEMBER 1715.

London, September 30. 1715.

SIR,

ON *Wedneſday* the 31*ſt* of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Walpole* (from the Committee of Secrecy,) acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that the Committee had in Obedience to the commands of the Houſe, prepared Articles of Impeachment of *High Crimes and Miſdemeanours* againſt *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where they were

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Articles againſt the E. of Strafford, *order'd to be ingroſſed, Aug.* 31ſt.

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were read. Then it was *order'd*, That the ſaid Articles be read a Second Time, Article by Article, which being done accordingly, the ſaid Articles were ſeverally agreed unto by the Houſe; and *order'd*, 1ſt, That the ſaid Articles be ingroſſed; 2*dly*, 'That a Clauſe be prepared, 'ſaving Liberty to the Commons, to exhibit 'any further Articles againſt the ſaid *Thomas* 'Earl of *Strafford*, and that he may be put to 'anſwer the ſaid Crimes and Miſdemeanours.

The next day, being the 1ſt of *September*, the ſaid Clauſe was offer'd to the Houſe, read, agreed to, and order'd to be ingroſſed with the Articles of Impeachment; which being done accordingly, the ſaid Ingroſſed *Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours againſt* Thomas *Earl of* Strafford, were read, and *order'd*, Firſt, 'That Mr. *Aiſlaby* do carry 'the ſaid Articles to the Lords; 2*dly*, That 'Mr. *Aiſlably*, before he exhibit the ſaid Articles, do, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, 'impeach the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford* of 'High Crimes and Miſdemeanors:" Which Mr. *Aiſlably*, accompanied by many Members, did immediately; and deliver'd to, and left with the Lords the *Articles of Impeachment* againſt the ſaid Earl, which are as follows:

The Earl of Strafford *impeach'd.* Aug. 1ſt.

Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours againſt Thomas *Earl of* Strafford.

WHEREAS His late Majeſty King *William* the third, of Ever Glorious Memory, Out of his Great Wiſdom and tender regard for his own Kingdoms, and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and to vindicate the Honour of the Crown and Nation, then affronted by *France*, in

in Proclaiming the *Pretender*, King of *Great Britain*, after the *French* King, had but lately before acknowledged his Majesty's Title to the same, as well as a just Concern, for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, against the Growing Power of *France*, which was then become more formidable from the Duke of *Anjou*'s having taken Possession of the Entire *Spanish* Monarchy, did, upon the Advice and Request of both Houses of Parliament, in or about the Month of *September* 1701, enter into, make, and conclude a Treaty with *Leopold* Emperor of *Germany* and the States General of the United Provinces, wherein a strict Conjunction and Alliance amongst themselves being thought necessary for repelling the Greatness of the common Danger, it was, among other things, agreed, That there should be and continue between the said Confederates, a Constant, Perpetual, and Inviolable Friendship and Correspondence, and that each Party should be obliged to promote the Advantages of the other, and prevent all Inconveniences and Dangers that might happen to them, as far as lay in their Power.

That the said Allies desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all *Europe*, had adjudged that nothing could be more effectual for the Establishment thereof than the procuring an Equitable and Reasonable Satisfaction to His Imperial Majesty, for his Pretensions to the *Spanish* Succession, and that the King of *Great Britain* and the States General might obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects, That it should not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly, and by a Communication of Councils, and no Peace should be made, unless an Equitable and Reasonable Satisfaction for His Imperial Majesty, and a particular Security for the Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Navigation, and Commerce of His Majesty of *Great Britain* and the States General, be first obtained, and unless Care be taken, by fitting Security, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* shall never come and be united under the same Government, nor that one and the same Person shall be King of both Kingdoms.

And whereas His said Late Majesty King *William*, and the States General, seriously considering that *France* was then become so formidable, from the Accession of *Spain* to the Duke

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of *Anjou*, that, in the Opinion of all the World, *Europe* was in danger of losing her Liberty, and undergoing the heavy Yoke of Universal Monarchy, and that the surest Means of effecting that Design were to divide the King of *Great Britain* from the States General, for which purpose all imaginable Efforts would be made, they therefore thought it necessary to unite, in the strictest manner that was possible, and, to that end, a Defensive Treaty and Alliance was concluded and entred into between them, in or about *November* 1701, wherein, amongst other things, it was further agreed, That by the Alliance with the Emperor, made in *September* then last, particular Care had been taken for the Recovery of the *Spanish* Low Countries, out of the Hands of the *Most Christian* King, the said Confederates expressly engaged to aid one another with all their Forces, for the Recovery of the same; and in regard the principal Interest of the said Confederates consisted in the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, that the beforemention'd Treaty with the Emperor shall be faithfully and sincerely executed, and both Sides shall guarantee the same, and use their Endeavours to confirm and render it more strong, from Time to Time.

That in making Peace particular Care shall be taken of the Commerce and Traffick of both Nations, and also, for their Security, as well in regard to the Low Countries as the Countries adjacent, *That when the War is begun, the Confederates shall act in concert, according to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of* March 1667-8, *between* England *and* Holland, *which was thereby renewed and confirmed, and no Peace nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the 9th and 10th Articles of that Treaty by which it was agreed, That when the Two Allies came once to an open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him who shall be declared and proclaimed an Enemy, without it be done conjointly and with common Consent, that no Negotiation of Peace shall be set on foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other, and that each Ally shall continually and from Time to Time impart to the other every thing that shall pass in the said Negotiation, and shall stipulate with the common Enemy for the same Rights, Immunities, Exemptions, and Prerogatives, for his Ally, as he should do for himself, if so be the said Allies do not agree to the contrary.*

And

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And whereas the *French* King, having got Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, exerciſed an abſolute Authority over that Monarchy, having ſeized *Milan* and the *Spaniſh* Low Countries, by his Armies, and made himſelf Maſter of *Cadiz* and of the Entrance into the Mediterranean and of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, by his Fleets, every where deſigning to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obſtruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; and inſtead of giving the Satisfaction that was juſtly expected, had proceeded to further Violences and Indignities; and having influenced *Spain* to acknowledge the *Pretender*, and thereby to concur with him in the ſaid Affront; Her Late Sacred Majeſty Queen *Anne*, taking notice that ſhe found her ſelf obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and to prevent the Miſchiefs which all *Europe* were threaten'd with, to declare a War againſt *France* and *Spain*, did accordingly, in the Month of *May* 1702, in the moſt publick and ſolemn manner, proclaim the ſame, as His Imperial Majeſty and the States General did likewiſe do, in or about the ſaid Month of *May*, in purſuance of the beforementioned Treaties.

And whereas many Kings, Princes, and States of *Europe* being invited by the ſaid Grand Alliance, and relying on the Faith thereof, did afterwards become Parties to the ſaid Confederate War againſt *France* and *Spain*, and in the Treaty enter'd into, in or about the Month of *May* 1703, between His Imperial Majeſty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the King of *Portugal*, it was, among other things, expreſly ſtipulated, That no Peace nor Truce ſhall be made, but by the mutual Conſent of all the Confederates, nor ſhall at any Time be made, whilſt the Second Grandſon of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, by the *Dauphin*, or any other Prince of the Line of *France*, continued in *Spain*.

And whereas, to give the greateſt Strength that was poſſible, to the Union ſo neceſſary to Both Nations, Her Late Majeſty and the States, by a Treaty, in the Month of *June* 1703 renewed and confirmed, all Treaties and Alliances then ſubſiſting between them; and to the end a juſt and reaſonable Peace might the better be obtained, that might eſtabliſh the Repoſe and Tranquility of *Europe*, it was agreed, That neither of the ſaid Allies ſhould make a Suſpenſion of Arms,

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or a Peace with *France* or *Spain*, but in Conjunction and by common Consent.

And whereas the said War was, for several Years, carried on with Vigour and Unanimity, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, for the Support of which, on the part of *Great Britain*, many Millions were granted by Parliaments who on many Occasions expressed their Sense of the Justice of it, and frequently gave their humble Advice to the Throne, That no Peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as *Spain* and the *West Indies* continued in any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*.

And whereas the just Cause of Her Majesty and her Allies, in Defence of the Common Liberty, and in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown of *Great Britain*, was favoured by the Divine Providence with unparalell'd Successes and signal Victories, whereby, as well as by the Wisdom and Unanimity of their Councils, the Reputation of the Confederate Arms was highly advanced, and *Great Britain* was esteemed the Guardian of the Liberties of *Europe*.

And whereas, from the prosperous Condition of the Affairs of the Allies, nothing remained, in all humane Appearance, but that they should reap the Fruits of all their Victories in a Speedy, Just, Honourable, and Lasting Peace; and on the other hand, nothing was left to raise the Hopes of the Enemy, whereby to defeat that happy Prospect, but his secret Endeavours to disunite the Confederacy.

And whereas divers evil-minded Persons, Enemies to the true Interest of their own Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of *Europe*, having, by many wicked Arts and base Insinuations, obtained Access to Her Late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and being admitted into her Council, and into Places of the highest Trust, and having formed a wicked and treacherous Correspondence with the Emissaries of *France*, and set on foot a private and destructive Negotiation of Peace, thereby intending to weaken and dissolve the Confederacy, which had so long and happily subsisted between Her Majesty and her good and faithful Allies, to the Honour and Safety of the Nation, had prevailed upon Her said Late Majesty, for that purpose, to declare her Resolution of ent'ring into a Treaty of Peace with the common Enemy, against the Consent and Opinion of all Her Majesty's Allies, and also to appoint *John*, then Lord Bishop of

Bristol

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Briſtol, and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, to tranſact the ſame at *Utrecht*.

And whereas Her Sacred Majeſty, in purſuance of the Treaties ſhe ſtood engaged in, and of her Declaration in the Month of *April* 1711, to the Grand Penſionary and the other Miniſters of *Holland*, being ſtill determined, in making Peace as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with her Allies, and, in Conjunction with them, to demand and procure from *France* a Juſt Satisfaction for all their Pretenſions, according to and in Performance of the many ſolemn Treaties and Alliances then ſubſiſting between Her Majeſty and them, did, in purſuance thereof, by her Inſtructions under the Sign Manual, dated the 21ſt of *October* 1711, to him the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, direct him, that during the Courſe of the then intended Negotiation of Peace, it muſt be the moſt careful Endeavour and the fixed Principle of all the Confederates, to hold faſt together, in order to obtain from the Enemy the utmoſt which could be hoped for in the preſent Circumſtances of Affairs; and that he might aſſure the Confederates that Her Majeſty, on her part, would firmly adhere to that Rule, and that ſhe was ſo far from making Peace without the Concurrence of the States General that ſhe had declared her firm Reſolution not to make it without their Satisfaction.

And alſo by her Inſtructions under the Sign Manual to the then Biſhop of *Briſtol* and him the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, to treat of a Good and General Peace, Her ſaid Majeſty, amongſt other things, did direct them, upon their Arrival at *Utrecht*, to concert with the Miniſters of the Allies, in what manner it might be moſt proper to open the Conferences, and what Method to obſerve in the Progreſs of the Treaties; upon that and all other Occaſions earneſtly to repreſent to thoſe Miniſters the great Importance of appearing united, and for that reaſon to recommend to them, that if any Difference or Diſpute ſhould ariſe, the ſame ſhould be accommodated amongſt themſelves, that *France* might have no Hold to break in upon them, but, on the contrary, whenever they meet the Enemy's Miniſters in the Congreſs, every Opinion that is delivered, and every Inſtance that is made, may be backed by the concurrent Force of the whole Confederacy.

That

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That if it ſhould be thought proper to begin by the diſpoſition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, they were to Inſiſt, that the Security and reaſonable Satisfaction, which the Allies expected, and which his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty had promiſed, could not be obtain'd, if *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. Notwithſtanding all which Premiſſes.

ARTICLE I.

He the ſaid *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, being of her Majeſties Privy Council and her Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States General, and appointed one of her Plenipotentiaries to treat with the Miniſters of *France*, of a good and General Peace, in Concert with the Miniſters of her Majeſties Allies, who for that purpoſe were aſſembled at *Utrecht* with thoſe of *France*, with full Powers to tranſact the ſame, having no regard to the true ends of his ſaid Commiſſions and Powers, to the Honour or Safety of her Majeſty or her Kingdoms, to the many Solemn Engagements ſhe was under, to the Old and Faithful Allies of this Nation, or to the Common Liberties of *Europe*, but being devoted to the Intereſt and Service of the *French* King, the then Common Enemy, in defiance of the Tenour of the ſeveral Treaties before-mentioned, or ſome of them, as well as of the frequent Advices of Parliament, and the many Declarations of her Majeſty from the Throne, but more particularly in defiance of the Solemn and mutual Aſſurances, which had been ſo lately renewed, between her Majeſty, and the States General, to act in perfect Concert with each other, in making Peace, as in making War; and of the ſeveral Inſtructions, from her Majeſty, under the Sign Manual to him the ſaid Earl, in purſuance thereof, was not only wanting in his Duty and Truſt to her Majeſty, by not adviſing againſt, and as far as was in his Power, by not oppoſing the going into any private Separate Negotiation with *France*, but on the contrary, when a Separate, Diſhonourable, and Deſtructive Negotiation of Peace, was entred into, between the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and *France*, without any Communication thereof to her Majeſties Allies, according to their ſeveral Treaties, he the ſaid Earl, did not only take upon himſelf, and preſume from time to time, to adviſe and Exhort, that the ſame ſhould be Continued and Carried on, but did likewiſe frequently Concert Private and Separate Meaſures, with

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with the Miniſters of *France*, in Order to impoſe upon, and deceive her Majeſties good Subjects, and her Allies, and was Inſtrumental in promoting the ſaid Separate Negotiation, Excluſive of all the Allies, and to their manifeſt Prejudice and Detriment.

And further, he the ſaid Earl, when the Miniſters of *France* at *Utrecht*, refuſed to anſwer in writing, and on many other Occaſions proceeded in a falacious and uniuſtifiable manner, in tranſacting the Negotiations of Peace, was not only wanting in his Duty, in not repreſenting to her Majeſty and her Miniſters, againſt the ſame, and in not Supporting, in the manner he ought to have done, her Majeſties Good Allies, in their reaſonable demands from *France*, but on the contrary, commended the *French* Prudence, in taking ſuch Meaſures, and even Suggeſted himſelf the Methods for *France*, to make uſe of, to create Diſſentions amongſt the Allies, and Separate Negotiations between each of the Allies and *France*, thereby to diſſolve the whole Confederacy.

By which Wicked and Treacherous Practices, he the ſaid Earl, Proſtituted the Honour, of her Majeſty and the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms; and groſly violated his Powers and Inſtructions, the many Treaties, which her Majeſty then ſtood engaged in to her Allies, and the repeated Aſſurances, which the ſaid Earl had, by her Majeſties Order, and in her Name, given to the ſaid Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them, throughout the whole Negotiation of Peace, thereby rendring the deſign of the Confederacy, and the mutual Support expected from the ſame, altogether uſeleſs, and giving up the Affairs of *Europe*, into the hands of *France*.

ARTICLE II.

Whereas the maintaining a perfect Union, and good Correſpondence between her late Majeſty, and the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, was of the utmoſt Importance for preſerving to theſe Kingdoms, the invaluable Bleſſings of their Religion, and Civil Liberties, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown to a Race of *Proteſtant* Princes, ever renowned for their Great Juſtice and Clemency, and thereby defeating the Traterous Deſigns of the Pretender, and for that purpoſe, the Great Wiſdom of divers Parliaments, which had fixed

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fixed and confirmed the said Succession, had also laid the Obligation of an Oath upon the Subjects of these Realms to support and maintain the same, to the utmost of their Power.

He the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, not regarding the many ill Consequences to her Majesty and these Kingdoms which would naturally ensue from a Disunion, or Coolness of affection, between Princes so nearly Allyed in Blood and Interest, instead of doing what in him lay to prevent the same, did, on the contrary, in his Letters from *Holland*, to her Majesties Ministers of State in *Great Britain*, by divers false Representations, and Scurrilous Reflections, upon his present most Gracious Majesty, then Elector of *Hanover*, endeavour to alienate her Majesty's Affections, from his said Electoral Highness, and to Create, or Widen fatal Differences or Misunderstandings, between them. And when by the Wicked and pernicious Advice of him, the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, and divers other Evil Counsellors, her late Majesty, was at last prevailed upon, to make a fatal Cessation of Arms, with the then Common Enemy, without any concert with his said Electoral Highness, and against the consent, and contrary to the most Earnest Representations of all her Allies, for the Execution of which, he the said Earl, was sent over to the Army in the *Netherlands*, where the Generals of the Auxiliaries paid by her Majesty, whose Honour and Consciences would not permit them to abandon the Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice to *France*, refused to withdraw with the Duke of *Ormond*, without particular Orders, from their respective Masters, which Proceedings of the Confederate Generals, being wickedly represented by the said Evil Councellors in Conjunction with the Ministers and Emissaries of *France*, as an Indignity offered to her Sacred Majesty.

He the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, to create Uneasiness and Dissention between her late Majesty, and his then Electoral Highness, did by his Letter, on or about the 17th of *July*, 1712. to her Majesties then Secretary of State, Maliciously and Wickedly Suggest, and affirm, that the said Separation of the Confederate Generals, from the Duke of *Ormonde*, ought to be Imputed to his said Electoral Highness.

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And further he the said Earl, by frequently affirming, and sometimes in the most solemn manner, to the Ministers of His said Electoral Highness, as well as others, the most notorious and manifest Untruths, contrary to the Intentions and Interests of Her Majesty, and vainly intending thereby to deceive and impose upon His said Electoral Highness and the rest of Her Majesty's good and faithful Allies, in Matters of the highest Importance, and particularly, by solemnly affirming, on or about the 16th of *July* 1712, to Monsieur *Buleau*, General of the *Hanover* Forces, and the rest of the Confederate Generals, that Her Majesty had made no Truce with *France*, whereas he the said Earl then well knew the same was made and concluded several Weeks before, did thereby, as well as by the beforementioned Proceedings, not only prostitute and dishonour the high Characters he was then invested with, but, as far as in him lay, did dissolve the mutual Confidence and good Understanding so necessary to be maintained between Her said Late Majesty and the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, for the Safety and Prosperity of *Great Britain*, and the common Liberty of *Europe*.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas in the pernicious Negotiations of Peace carried on by him the said Earl and other evil Counsellors, with the Ministers of *France*, the *French* King had proposed to acknowledge Her Majesty's Title to the Crown of these Realms, and the *Protestant* Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, when the Peace should be signed between *Great Britain* and *France*, and not before: Whereupon the House of Lords, by an humble Address to Her Majesty, on the 15th of *February* 1711, begg'd Leave to represent their just Indignation at that dishonourable Treatment of Her Majesty, as also their utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace offered to Her Majesty and her Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, for which Addresses Her Majesty was pleased to return them her hearty Thanks, for the Zeal they had therein expressed for her Honour.

He, the said Earl, was not only wanting in his Duty to Her Majesty and Zeal for the *Protestant* Succession, in not advising Her Majesty against treating with *France* upon such dishonourable Terms, but did himself, with other evil Counsellors, privately, wickedly, and treacherously, concert and

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agree with the Miniſters of *France*, that the ſaid Propoſals, ſo derogatory to the Dignity of Her Majeſty, and dangerous to theſe Kingdoms, ſhould be the Conditions upon which *France* would agree to treat of a Peace with *Great Britain*.

And further he the ſaid Earl, in Contempt and Defiance of the Judgment of the Houſe of Peers, which had received Her Majeſty's gracious Approbation, and acting the Part of an Emiſſary of *France* inſtead of a Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, being thereunto encouraged, and founding his Preſumption on a Letter to the then ſaid Biſhop of *Briſtol* and him the ſaid Earl, from *Henry St. John* Eſq; then Principal Secretary of State, on the 16th of *February* 1711, the next Day after the ſaid Addreſs of the Houſe of Peers was made, and informing them of the Indignation expreſſed in *Great Britain* at the Offers of *France*; but that by the Management of Mr. *Thomas Harley* (then Secretary of the Treaſury) the Houſe of Commons was perfectly and abſolutely ſecured to the Meaſures of Peace; did wickedly, deceitfully, and perfidiouſly concert and agree with the Miniſters of *France* at *Utrecht*, that the ſaid *French* Miniſters ſhould write a colluſive Letter to him the ſaid Earl, and the then ſaid Biſhop of *Briſtol*, wherein Her Majeſty ſhould be ſtyled Queen of *Great Britain*; which Letter was not to be made any uſe of at *Utrecht*, or taken as an Acknowledgment by *France* of Her Majeſty's Title to the Crown, but was agreed to be tranſmitted to *Great Britain*, thereby to deceive and impoſe upon Her Majeſty and the Parliament, as if *France* had then actually acknowledged the ſame; which ſaid Letter was accordingly written by the Miniſters of *France*, and tranſmitted to *Great Britain* by him the ſaid Earl.

Whereby Her Majeſty, the Parliament, and the whole Nation, were moſt groſly and ſcandalouſly abuſed and drawn into the ſaid deſtructive Meaſures of Peace, to the great Diſhonour of Her Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms, and to the apparent Danger of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

ARTICLE IV.

That he the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, in Defiance of the many Treaties between Her Majeſty and her Allies, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, thereby to preſerve a Due Ballance of Power in *Europe*; and in Contempt of the Advice and Opinion of Parliament,

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liament, That no Peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as *Spain* and the *West Indies* continued in any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; and also in direct Violation of Her Majesty's Instructions of the 23d of *December* 1711, in pursuance thereof; whereby he the said Earl was expressly commanded to insist, in the Conferences of Peace with the Ministers of *France*, that the Security and Reasonable Satisfaction which the Allies expected, and which His *Most Christian* Majesty had promised to grant, could not be obtained if *Spain* and the *West Indies* be allotted to any Branch of that House, did not only presume to treat about the Peace with the Ministers of *France*, without insisting, as he ought to have done, that *Spain* and the *West Indies* should not be allotted to the said House of *Bourbon*, but also when the Ministers of His Imperial Majesty and of the King of *Portugal*, in Conformity to the mutual Obligations and Treaties between Her Majesty and them, and, with each other, demanded of *France*, that *Spain* and the *West Indies* should be restored to the House of *Austria*, and requested him the said Earl to join with them to strengthen that Demand, did decline and refuse to do the same.

By which perfidious and unwarrantable Practices of him the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, incurable Jealousies and Discords were created between Her Majesty and her Allies; that mutual Confidence which had so long and so successfully been cultivated between them, and which was so necessary for their common Safety, was absolutely dissolved; the just Ballance of Power in *Europe* was wickedly betrayed; and apparent Advantages were given to the common Enemy, to impose what Terms of Peace he should think fit, upon Her Majesty and the whole Confederacy.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas Her Late Majesty, on the 7th of *December* 1711, having earnestly recommended from the Throne, That Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; and accordingly Supplies were granted and Magazines provided, at a great Expence; and in pursuance thereof, Her Majesty having given early Assurances to her Allies of her sincere Intentions, and likewise expressly instructed her General the Duke of *Ormonde*, not only to re-

new the ſame Aſſurances, and declare her Reſolution of puſhing on the War with the utmoſt Vigour, but to concert with the Generals of the Allies the proper Meaſures for entring upon Action; which Aſſurances were accordingly given by the ſaid Duke, and the Confederate Army was thereupon ordered to be aſſembled, which at that Time was the Strongeſt that had been in the Service during the whole Courſe of the War, and greatly ſuperior to that of the Enemy.

Notwithſtanding which Premiſes he the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, then of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, being informed of the reaſonable Proſpect which, by the Bleſſing of God, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conqueſts over the Army of *France*, in order to diſappoint the Expectations of the Allies, and to give Succeſs to the ſecret and wicked Negotiations then carrying on by himſelf and other evil Counſellors, with the Miniſters of *France*, on divers very Falſe and Groundleſs Suggeſtions and Allegations, and in Violation of many Treaties then ſubſiſting between Her Majeſty and the States General, as well as ſeveral other Princes, at ſeveral Times, and particularly by his Letter of the 30th of *April* 1712, to *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, then *Henry St. John* Eſq; one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, did wickedly and treacherouſly ſuggeſt and adviſe, That a Ceſſation of Arms ſhould be made with *France* by Her Majeſty, without and even againſt the Conſent of her good Allies and Confederates.

In purſuance of which wicked Counſels and Advices, Directions were afterwards privately ſent, in Her Majeſty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormonde* in *Flanders*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battel, till further Orders, although nothing had been then ſettled in the ſaid private Negotiation, for the Intereſt and Security of *Great Britain*.

And further he the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, at that Time alſo of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, did adviſe Her Late Majeſty that he himſelf ſhould be ſent, and accordingly he was afterwards ſent from *England* to the Army under the Duke of *Ormonde* in *Flanders*, with Directions, in Her Majeſty's Name, to cauſe a Ceſſation of Arms to be made and proclaimed between Her Majeſty's and the *French* Army, and a Separation to be made by the Troops of *Great Britain*, from the

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the Confederate Army, which were accordingly performed and executed, by the advice and direction of him the ſaid E. without the Conſent, and contrary to the earneſt Repreſentations of her Majeſties Confederates, and in open Violation and Defiance of the many Treaties then Subſiſting, between her Majeſty, and her Good and Faithful Allies.

By which wicked and perfidious Counſels, and Practices of him, the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, the Progreſs of the Victorious Arms of the Confederates was ſtopped, and a moſt favourable Opportunity loſt, for Conquering the Enemy, all hopes of Confidence between her Majeſty, and her Allies were entirely deſtroyed, and the *French* King made Abſolute Maſter of the Negotiations of Peace.

ARTICLE VI.

That he the ſaid *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, having in concert with other falſe and Evil Counſellors, Wickedly adviſed and procured the ſaid fatal Ceſſation of Arms, and likewiſe obtained for *France*, the Separation of the Troops of *Great Britain*, from the Confederate Army, in further Execution of his Treacherous purpoſes, to advance and promote the Intereſts of *France*, and being determined, as far as in him lay, not only to render all future Correſpondence, and good Harmony, beween her Majeſty and the States General, utterly Impracticable, but deſigning by all poſſible means, to weaken and diſtreſs the ſaid States, in Order to bring them under an abſolute neceſſity, of complying and ſubmitting to the meaſures of *France*, and well knowing, that taking Poſſeſſion of *Ghent* and *Brughes*, was the readieſt means of Effecting the ſame, did wickedly and treacherouſly adviſe, that a Party of the Queen's Troops, ſhou'd be ſent to March through ſome of the Towns belonging to the States General, in hopes, that the Commanders of the ſaid Towns, incens'd by ſuch unjuſt and unneceſſary Provocations, and through the Apprehenſions of the ill Conſequences, that ſuch Attempts and Proceedings might ſubject them to, would be induced to refuſe them admittance, and thereby give a pretence, for putting in Execution, the perfidious Deſigns and Reſolutions, which had been concerted by him the ſaid Earl, and other evil Councellors, with the Miniſters of *France*, in purſuance of which wicked Advice, a Party of her Majeſties Troops, was accordingly ſent with Orders to

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march through some of the Fortified Towns, belonging to the States General, and on pretence of their being denied Passage through the same, the said Treacherous and Destructive design, was immediately put in Execution, and *Ghent* and *Bruges*, were seized upon by the Troops of *Great Britain*, whereby all means of Communication, between *Holland* and the Confederate Army being entirely cut off, or put into the hands of those, who had so lately and shamefully betray'd the common Cause, apparent Advantages and Encouragement were given to the *French* Army, and her Majesty's good and Faithful Allies, were deterred from forming, or prosecuting any Designs against the Common Enemy, since the same could not be put in Execution without their Knowledge and Consent, who on many Occasions, had given the most evident Proofs of their Disaffection to the Confederates, and of their firm Adherence to the Interest of *France*.

All which Crimes and Misdemeanours were committed, and done by him the said Earl, against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him, the said Earl.

And he the said Earl of *Strafford*, was of Her late Majesties Privy Council, her Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, and one of Her Plenipotentiaries, to Treat of a good and General Peace with *France*, during the time that all and every the Crimes before set forth were done and committed.

And the said Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty to exhibit at any time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, and also of replying to the Answers, that the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, shall make unto the said Articles, or any of them, or of Offering Proof of the Premisses, or any other Impeachments or Accusations, that shall be Exhibited by them, as the Case shall (according to the Course of Parliament) require: Do pray that the said *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, be put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanours, and receive such Condign Punishment, as the same shall deserve. And that such Proceedings Examinations, Tryals and Judgments, may be upon every of them, had and used, as are agreeable to Law and Justice.

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THESE Articles, having been read in the House of Peers, the Earl of *Strafford*, made a long Speech, wherein among other things, He complain'd of the Hardship that had been put upon him, by seizing his Papers, in an unprecedented manner. 'That he design'd to have 'drawn up and printed an Account of all his 'Negotiations, whereby, he did not doubt, he 'would have made it appear, to all the World, 'that he had done nothing but in Discharge of 'his Duty, and of the Trust reposed in him. 'That if, either in his Letters or Discourses, 'while he had the Honour to represent the Crown 'of *Great Britain*, he had drop't any unguarded Expressions, against some Foreign Ministers, he hoped the same would not be accounted a Crime by a *British* House of Peers. 'Concluding with desiring, that a competent 'Time be allow'd him to answer the Articles 'now brought against him; and that he might 'have Duplicates of all the Papers, that either 'had been laid before the Committee of *Secrecy*, or were still in the Hands of the 'Government, which might be for his Justification. The Lord Viscount *Townshend*; in particular, said, 'That his Complaint about 'the taking his Papers from him, was altogether groundless and unjust: That infinite Instances of the like Proceeding might be produced; That no State could be safe without it; and, in short, that extraordinary Cases 'justify extraordinary Methods. As to the 'Earl of *Strafford*'s demand, to have Duplicates 'of all the Papers that had been laid before 'the Commons, he (the Lord *Townshend*) 'thought it unreasonable, and made with no other Design than to gain Time; and make the 'Commons lose the Opportunity of bringing 'him to his Trial. That those Papers were so 'voluminous (consisting of 13 or 14 Volumes *in Folio*

Debate in the House of Lds: thereupon.

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'*Folio*) that they could not be copied out in many Weeks; and as the Earl might have had Access to them, ever since they were laid before the Parliament, so he was still at Liberty to peruse them, and extract out of them what he thought proper for his own Defence.' The Duke of *Devonshire* and the Lord Chancellor *Cowper* back'd the Lord *Townshend*; and, on the contrary, the Late Lord Chancellor *Harcourt*, and the Bishop of *Rochester*, spoke for the Earl of *Strafford:* But what availed the Latter most was said by the Earl of *Ila*, who represented, 'That in all Civilized Nations, all Courts of 'Judicature, except the *Inquisition*, allow'd the 'Persons arraign'd all that was necessary for 'their Justification; and that the House of Peers 'of *Great Britain* ought not, in this Case, to 'do any thing contrary to that Honour and Equity, for which they are so justly renowned 'throughout all *Europe*.' Hereupon it was resolv'd, That the Earl of *Strafford* should have 'Copies of all such Papers as were in the Secretary's, and other Offices, which he should 'think proper for his Defence; that he should 'have free Access to the Papers that had been laid 'before the Commons; and that a Month's Time 'be allow'd him, to answer the Articles of Impeachment against him.

It was expected, That the Earl of *Oxford* would, on the 23d of *August*, have given in his Answer to the Articles exhibited against him; but, on that Day, a Petition from the said Earl, praying for a longer Time, being presented to Their Lordships, they were pleased to agree to give him till that Day Sevennight, and order'd that he should then attend at their Bar in Person, and deliver in his Answer. But on the 30th of *August*, having petition'd for a longer Delay, Their Lordships granted him till *Saturday* the 3d of

of *September*, when the Earl of *Oxford* caused the following Answer to be deliver'd to the House of Lords:

The Earl of Oxford's *ANSWER to the Articles of Impeachment against him.*

The ANSWER *of* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *to the Articles exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of* Great Britain, *in Maintenance of their Impeachment against him for High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, supposed to have been by him committed.*

THE said Earl saving to himself all Advantages of Exception to the said Articles, and of not being prejudiced by any Words, or Want of Form, in this his Answer; and also saving to himself all Rights and Privileges belonging to him, as one of the Peers of this Realm, for Answer to the said Articles, saith, *He admits many solemn Treaties and Alliances have been formerly enter'd into, between the Crown of* England, *and other Princes and Potentates of* Europe, *for their mutual Security, and to prevent the immoderate Growth of the Power of* France, *which might prove dangerous to the Neighbouring Princes and States:* And that it was therefore laid down as a fundamental Principle and Maxim of Union amongst the Allies, *That* France *and* Spain *should never come and be united under the same Government, and that one and the same Person should not be King of Both those Kingdoms*: And he apprehends, that the Principal View and Aim of the Allies was to settle and maintain an equal Ballance of Power in *Europe*; and since the Conjunction of *Spain* to the Dominions of *France* might possibly ensue, from the Duke of *Anjou*'s being possessed of that Crown, the Dispossessing him was desir'd, as the most likely Means to prevent that Conjunction; and, for the same Reason, the Union of *Spain* with the *Empire* must have been

equally fatal, and the Prevention of it equally the Design of the Alliance; nor could the Continuance of *Spain* in the House of *Bourbon* be, in any respect, prejudicial to the Allies, if the Union of that Crown with *France* could be prevented. As new Dangers of such Union have been apprehended, new Treaties and Stipulations have been enter'd into amongst the Allies, to obviate such Dangers, and particularly the Treaty for an Intended Partition seems to have been concluded upon that View: And tho' he acknowledges the Wisdom of Parliament in condemning that Treaty, as prejudicial and fatal, in its Consequences, to *England* and the Peace of *Europe*; yet he presumes it was not condemn'd, because Part of the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* were thereby allotted to the House of *Bourbon*, but because such considerable Parts of those Dominions, as the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Province of *Guipuscoa*, and other Territories, were allotted to that Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, to whom the Crown of *France* was to descend; which might have been a great and dangerous Addition to the then formidable Strength of that Crown, and because it was made against the repeated Remonstrances of *Charles* II. then King of *Spain*, who declar'd by his Ambassador, *That such Partition-Treaty could have no other Effect than to force* Spain *to throw it self into the Arms of* France, *to prevent the Dismembering of the* Spanish *Monarchy:* And that it had this Consequence appear'd upon the Death of that Prince, who seems to have been induced, by that Consideration, to bequeath the Entire Monarchy of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, a younger Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, who accordingly, upon the Demise of the said King *Charles* II. took Possession of the Monarchy of *Spain*. But this Accession of the Duke of *Anjou* to the Crown of *Spain* did not produce the Alliance in the Article mention'd between *Leopold* then Emperor of *Germany*, His Late Majesty King *William* III. of Ever-glorious Memory, and the States General, as immediately necessary at that Juncture; for King *William*, as well as the States General, acknowledg'd the D. of *Anjou* as King of *Spain*, thereby allowing that the Duke of *Anjou*'s Enjoyment of the Monarchy of *Spain*, while he was but a Younger Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, was not destructive of the Liberties of *Europe*, or the Preservation of a due Ballance of Power. And afterwards, when the *French*

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King had seiz'd the *Spanish Netherlands*, King *William*, by Advice of Parliament, came into the Assistance of the States as Auxiliary only, by sending, upon their Request, Ten Thousand Men, which *England* was obliged by Treaties to furnish, in case the States were attack'd; after which many Conferences passed at the *Hague*, betwixt the Ministers of *England* and the States, and those of *France*, in order to find out some Expedient, by which, upon a Reasonable Division of the Dominions of *Spain*, a new War might be prevented: And the States, in the Course of those Conferences, often asserted, *That tho' they had acknowledg'd* Philip *King of* Spain, *yet such an Acknowledgment was not contrary to the Demand of a Reasonable Satisfaction to be given to the Emperor, for his Pretensions to the* Spanish *Succession:* Which was in Effect to declare, *That the Satisfaction demanded for the Emperor was such as would leave King* Philip *in Possession of* Spain. But these Conferences broke off about *August* 1701, without Effect, and, in *September* following, King *William* enter'd into the Grand Alliance with the Emperor and the States General, whereby it was agreed, *That, in the first place, Endeavours should be used, by Amicable Means to obtain the Satisfaction desir'd for the Emperor*, who probably, at that Time, would have accepted a very Easy Composition for his Pretensions: But when the *French* King acknowledged the *Pretender* as King of *England*, which not long after happened, His Majesty King *William*, and the Parliament of *England*, justly provoked by this Affront, resolv'd to enter into the War which had been begun by the Emperor alone, in *Italy*, the Year before. And the Late Queen mentions this Indignity as the Chief Motive of her engaging in it, as appears by her Declaration of War against *France* and *Spain*, in *May* 1702.

The said Earl admits the several Treaties set forth in the Preamble to the said Articles, and that such Advice was given by Parliament, and such Speeches were made from the Throne, as in the said Preamble are mentioned; but, for more Certainty, begs Leave to refer himself to the very Treaties, Addresses of Parliament, and Speeches, when they shall be produc'd: And he humbly hopes Your Lordships will allow him to observe, that those Treaties manifestly shew, that the Design of the Allies, in endeavouring the Recovery of *Spain* from the House of *Bourbon*, was to prevent the

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the Union of those two potent Kingdoms, in one and the same Person. In the Grand Alliance 1701, the avow'd Ends thereof are, The procuring an Equitable and Reasonable Satisfaction to His Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession, the Security of the Dominions of the King of *Great Britain* and States General, with the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects; the Preventing the Union of *France* and *Spain* under the same Government: And the Territories and Provinces pointed out in the Fifth Article, were the furthest Views of that Alliance; whereby it was thought His Imperial Majesty would receive the utmost Satisfaction which he could reasonably demand, for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession. No Mention is made of the Recovery of the Whole Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, either in the Grand Alliance, or in the Defensive One made the same Year, between His Majesty King *William* and the States General: And when, in the Treaty between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, on the one Part, and the King of *Portugal* on the other, about *May* 1703, it was concerted to place Arch-duke *Charles*, the present Emperor, upon the Throne of *Spain*, he was then but a Younger Branch of the House of *Austria*; and there is great Reason to believe, that the Queen, as well as other Princes of *Europe*, and in particular the King of *Portugal*, did not think a Treaty to procure the Crown of *Spain* for the Arch-duke, when a Younger Branch of the House of *Austria*, did lay any Obligation of procuring that Monarchy for him, when he became First of that House, and was elected Emperor; since the Imperial and Hereditary Dominions, join'd to the Whole *Spanish* Monarchy, would have given such Excess of Power to one Prince, as would have been formidable to *Europe*, and a Means to destroy that Ballance of Power which Her Majesty, in all her Treaties, had constantly labour'd to preserve; and it is a known and an allow'd Rule, by the Law of Nations, in reference to Leagues between Princes, That if there happens a Material Change in what was the Principal Ground and Cause of the Treaty, the Obligation thereof ceases. If therefore in the Preliminary Articles in 1709, and afterwards in the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*, a Cession of the *Spanish* Monarchy to King *Charles* III. who was then Younger Brother to the Emperor,

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was thought reasonable to be insisted on; yet the said Earl humbly submits to Your Lordships great Judgments, whether there was equal Reason for insisting on such Cession, when K. *Charles* III. was become Head of that House, and had Possession of the Empire and all the Hereditary Countries of *Austria*, as a Condition without which no Peace should be made. The States General were so far from admitting or yielding that the Monarchy of *Spain* should, in all Events, be given to the House of *Austria*, that he the said Earl hath heard, they refus'd to admit it to be inserted as a Condition of their Barrier-Treaty, when propos'd by Her Majesty's Ambassador at the *Hague*, and chose rather to put a stop to the Proceedings of that Treaty, and hazard the Advantages they thereby expected, than comply with that Proposal. The Advice of Parliament is of great Weight, to which Her Late Majesty always gave, and the said Earl always paid, a just Regard, and he doubts not but the House of Peers had proper Inducements when they gave their Advice to the Throne, *That no Peace would be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as the Kingdom of* Spain *and the* West Indies *continued in the Possession of any Branch of the House of* Bourbon: But if he may be permitted to offer his humble Conjecture of the Motives of that Advice, he conceives it might proceed from an Apprehension of a future Union of those Two Crowns, as likely to ensue, in case *Spain* should continue in the Possession of any who might become Heir to the Crown of *France*, and that even the Conjunction of the Empire and *Spain* would be less dangerous than such an Union. But when Her Majesty communicated to her Parliament, the 6th of *June* 1712, the Terms upon which a Peace might be made, and thereby inform'd them, *That* France *had been brought to offer, that the Duke of* Anjou *should, for himself and his Descendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of* France; *and that, at the same Time, the Succession to the Crown of* France *was to be declared, after the Death of the then Dauphin and his Sons, to be in the Duke of* Berry *and his Sons, in the Duke of* Orleans *and his Sons, and so on to the rest of the House of* Bourbon; *and that the Succession to* Spain *and the* West Indies, *after the Duke of* Anjou *and his Children, was to descend to such Prince as should be agreed upon at the Treaty of Peace, for ever excluding the rest*

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of the Houſe of Bourbon; both Houſes of Parliament, by their reſpective Addreſſes to her Majeſty, in the ſame Month, expreſs'd their entire Satisfaction: And as the Houſe of Commons deſir'd her Majeſty *to proceed in the Negotiations then depending for obtaining a ſpeedy Peace*; ſo the Houſe of Lords aſſur'd her Majeſty, *That they entirely rely'd on her Majeſty's Wiſdom to finiſh that Great and Good Work.* And after her Majeſty had concluded a Peace on thoſe Terms, both Houſes of Parliament, ſeverally, congratulated her Majeſty on the concluſion of the Peace; and alſo join'd in an Addreſs of the 22d of *April* 1714, expreſſing their *juſt Senſe of her Majeſty's Goodneſs to her People, in Delivering them by a Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous Peace with* France *and* Spain, *from the heavy Burthen of a Conſuming Land War, Unequally carry'd on, and become at laſt Impracticable.*

He the ſaid Earl acknowledges, that Her Majeſty was pleas'd about *Auguſt* 1710, to re-admit him, among others, to a Place in Her Council, and to require his Services in Offices of Truſt; to which he ſubmitted purely in Obedience to Her Majeſties Commands, with great Reluctance, from the Proſpect of the Difficulties with which he was likely to ſtruggle. But as he never ask'd any Employment, nor us'd any wicked Arts, or baſe Inſinuations, to obtain the ſame from Her Majeſty; ſo in all Employments with which her Majeſty was pleas'd to Honour him, he ſincerely endeavour'd to diſcharge his Duty with the utmoſt Integrity; having always with the trueſt Zeal deſir'd and endeavour'd, as far as he could, to promote the Honour and Service of her Majeſty, whoſe Aim he knew to be the Welfare of her Kingdoms in the firſt place, and as far as She judged it conſiſtent with that, the common Good of her Allies.

In or about the Month of *September* 1710, Her Majeſty (whoſe undoubted Prerogative it was) thought fit to Diſſolve the Parliament then in being, and call a new One. In the Year 1711. Propoſitions were made by *France* to her Majeſty for a Peace, without the Contrivance, or previous Knowledge of the ſaid Earl: Her Majeſty, out of her Affection for her People, having it much at her Heart to eſtabliſh Peace in her own Days, expreſs'd Her Concern for the Diſappointment of former Negotiations, and Her earneſt

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Desire to put a speedy End to the War, and to the Effusion of Christian Blood, and to ease Her Subjects from the Heavy Burthen of their Taxes; the said Earl doth acknowledge, that he thought a Peace was very much for the Interest and Advantage of *Great Britain*: And in his humble Opinion, the most favourable Juncture for obtaining advantageous Terms of Peace, was immediately after the signal Victories, gained by Her Majesties Arms, in the Year 1706. For after the Reduction of the Dominions of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, with other important Conquests in *Germany*: After the intire Destruction of the Three Great Armies of *France*, in *Flanders Spain* and *Piedmont*: After the Allies had recover'd the *Spanish Netherlands*, *Milan* and other Territories in *Italy*, it might have been hoped, from the great Distress in which the Enemy then was, a just and reasonable Peace would have been obtained, since so much was at that time gained from the Enemy, and so much more, in all probability, would have been yielded by them, as would have fully answer'd the Ends of the Grand Alliance. Peace was at that time sought by the Enemy; and the said Earl, who had the Honour to be then one of her Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, owns he then advised the accepting of it. And he humbly begs leave to observe, That the War had been continued upon so unequal a Foot, that the Burthen of it Annually encreas'd, and at the time when these Propósals were made by *France*, was become almost insupportable. It had indeed been stipulated by the Grand Alliance, *That the Allies should assist one another with all their Forces, according to a Specification to be agreed on in a particular Convention for that Purpose*: But it doth not appear any such Convention was made, otherwise than as the House of Commons were inform'd by one of the Principal Secretaries of State to his late Majesty King *William*, *That by the Proportion adjusted with the States*, England *was to furnish Two Parts of Five by Land, and the States the other Three*; *and* England *was to furnish Five Parts of Eight by Sea, and the States the other Three*; But the States not always allowing themselves to be under an Obligation to furnish such Proportions, gave occasion to *England*'s bearing an unequal Part in the War, with respect to the Allies. The States had that prudent Regard to the frugal ordering their Affairs, that they frequently insisted

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ſiſted, they ought not to be preſſed beyond their Ability, and made themſelves the ſole Judges of what came within the compaſs of it, and by that means avoided the ſupplying any Quota, or Proportion, which they thought improper for them to furniſh. In the mean time the Charge of the War was greatly encreaſed upon the Subjects of *Great Britain*. In the Year 1702. it was under Four Millions, from thence it gradually increas'd till 1706, the Charge of which Year amounted to above Five Millions and a half, and ſtill advancing till the Year 1711, it was then grown to near Seven Millions, and at the ſame time there was a Debt contracted, not provided for by Parliament, amounting to Seven or Eight Millions; the very Intereſt of which, and other Debts, wherein the Nations was involved, amounted to Three Millions *per Annum* and the Revenues of *Great Britain* were under ſuch Anticipations, that it was found difficult to raiſe above Two Millions and an half for the growing Service, to be paid within the compaſs of the Year. So that when the Duties and Difficulties upon Trade, and the continuance of the Taxes upon Land, which had lain ſo heavy above Twenty Years, are conſider'd, the ſaid Earl believes it could not be thought for the publick Intereſt to prolong the War, without an abſolute Neceſſity.

During this time the States had manag'd with ſo good Oeconomy, that the ſaid Earl had not heard of any additional Duty laid by them upon Trade from the Year 1702 to the Year 1711. What Acquiſitions were made upon the Continent, during the Continuance of the War, tho' at the Expence of *Britiſh* Blood and Treaſure, accrued to the Share of the Allies; and the *Dutch* being under no Prohibition of Commerce with *France*, had a farther Advantage of the *Britiſh* Merchants, in reſpect to a free Trade. Altho' the Princes of the Empire were engaged by previous Treaties to furniſh their Quota's to the common Cauſe, yet when they were often preſſed to do it, they alledg'd in Excuſe, *That thoſe Troops which they were obliged to furniſh at their own Expence, were in the Pay of the Crown of* Great Britain. The Emperor left it to her Majeſty to provide for thoſe Troops, which by the *Portugal* Treaty, in the Year 1703. he was to furniſh. The King of *Portugal* not only neglected the Proportion of 12,000 Foot and 3,000 Horſe, which by the ſaid Treaty he

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was to provide at his own Expence, but even refused to permit the 12,000 Foot and 2000 Horse, for which he had a Subsidy from her *Majesty* to be paid by Musters, according to an Article of that Treaty; and when pressed to furnish his full Number of Troops, alledged his Inability, for want of that part of the Subsidies which the States ought to have paid him. So that almost the whole Charge of the War in *Spain* was left upon Her Majesty, the States having sent few or no Troops thither after the Battle of *Almanza*; and all the other Allies being likewise defective in their Proportions.

This was the Condition of Affairs, with respect to the Charge of the War, nor did their appear from the then Situation of Affairs, any more promising Prospect, with regard to the Event: For altho' it had pleased God to bless Her Majesty's Arms with wonderful Success, at which the said Earl most sincerely rejoiced, yet it did not appear, that after the Year 1706, our Successes in other Parts had countervail'd our Losses in *Spain*; for after two great Battles, wherein we had been there defeated, after our Forces had been twice obliged to retire from *Madrid*, and after the taking the *British* Troops at *Brihuega*, the Recovery of *Spain*, (which was the main Article that retarded the Conclusion of the Peace at *Gertrudenberg*) seem'd almost desperate, especially since the *French* in the Year 1711. by their plentiful Vintage and Harvest, had well nigh recover'd the Effects of the Famine; and since some of the Allies at the same time made pressing Instances for recalling part of the Troops, as they had done frequently, during the Course of the War; from whence it appears how just the Grounds were, upon which both Houses of Parliament represented to her Majesty, *That the War had been unequally carry'd on, and was at last became impracticable.* And the said Earl humbly hopes he shall not be thought to have design'd any Disservice to his Country, if in such Condition of Affairs he did not dissuade Her Majesty from hearkening to the Overtures of Peace, made to her from *France*; or, if during such Negotiations, he endeavour'd, by Corresponding, with her Majesty's Knowledge and Approbation, in any Courts concern'd therein, to rectifie any mistakes, or contribute in any Measure towards the Conclusion of a General Peace. But the said Earl believes, that in all the Negotiations towards

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ſuch Peace, the Allies had ſuch Knowledge and Communication of all the Meaſures therein taken by Her Majeſty, as the Treaties Her Majeſty was engag'd in, requir'd: That the Propoſition tranſmitted from *France*, about *April* 1711, were immediately communicated to the Penſionary and Miniſters of *Holland*. That her Majeſty did at the ſame time aſſure them of her Reſolution, to act in Concert with them, in making Peace as in making War. That when the States had expreſſed their Deſires to be equal with thoſe of *Great Britain*, for a general and laſting Peace, and had declar'd, That they were ready to join in proper Meaſures to procure it, and deſir'd *France* might explain it ſelf more particularly upon the Points contain'd in thoſe Propoſitions; her Majeſty endeavour'd to obtain ſuch Explanations, and afterwards communicated them to the States: And if her Majeſty had thought it not expedient to proceed in the Method of a Preliminary Treaty, which had prov'd ſo ineffectual in the Years 1709 and 1710, but thought it might be ſufficient to have Articles ſign'd by a Miniſter of *France*, by his Sovereign's Command, to open Conferences for a Peace; The ſaid Earl humbly hopes, that this Proceeding, will be ſo far from being an unreaſonable Deviation from the Methods of former Tranſactions in that kind, that it will be juſtify'd by many Precedents of ſuch Treaties. The ſaid Earl can affirm, that during the whole Negotiation, ſo far as he was concern'd, he acted with a ſincere Intention, to obtain a General Peace for the Welfare and Honour of her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, and ſuch as might give *reaſonable Satisfaction* to Her Allies; and anſwer all the Obligations her Majeſty was under, by any Treaties with any of the Confederates; and is not conſcious to himſelf, that he hath in any reſpect tranſgreſſed that Duty, which as a Privy Counſellor, or Officer of State, he did owe to her Majeſty, or to the Publick. He is not inſenſible that many of the Articles, wherewith he ſtands charged, are complicated with ſuch Circumſtances, Aggravations and Inferences; as may render it difficult for him to acknowledge ſome Facts alledg'd, without acknowledging or ſeeming at leaſt to acknowledge thoſe Circumſtances or Inferences. And as he is not conſcious to himſelf of being guilty of any Crime he ſtands charg'd with, ſo he takes it to be agreeable to the common

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common Courſe of Proceedings of this Nature, and to your Lordſhip's Juſtice, that he ſhould not admit any Circumſtances, which may tend to the Accuſation of himſelf. He therefore begs leave that he may be allow'd to diſtinguiſh between the Facts themſelves, and the Inferences drawn from them; and that whenever he acknowledges any Fact, he may not be underſtood to acknowledge thoſe Conſequences which are in the Articles deduc'd from it, unleſs it ſhall appear that the Conſequence was the Aim and Deſign of the ſaid Earl, or is the neceſſary Reſult of any Act he hath done.

ARTICLE I.

IN anſwer to the firſt Article, the ſaid Earl ſaith, That he always had the greateſt Regard to the Honour and Safety of her late Majeſty and her Kingdoms, to all the Engagements She was under to the Allies of this Nation, and to the common Liberties of *Europe*; That he never was devoted to the Intereſt or Service of the *French* King; That he is not conſcious to himſelf of having acted, whilſt he had the Honour to be Her late Majeſty's *High-Treaſurer*, or one of Her moſt Honourable Privy Council, contrary to his Oath, or in Violation of his Duty and Truſt, or with Diſregard to, much leſs Defiance of any Treaties in the ſaid Article mentioned, of the Advices of Parliament, Her Majeſty's Declarations from the Throne, or any mutual Aſſurances which had been made or renew'd between her Majeſty and the States, to act in perfect Concert with each other in making Peace as in making War; And he utterly denies, that in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt* 1711. or at any other Time he did form any Contrivance or Confederacy to ſet on Foot a private, ſeparate, diſhonourable or deſtructive Negotiation of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, nor doth he know of any ſuch Contrivance or Confederacy form'd by any of Her Majeſty's Privy Council, or that ſuch Negotiation was at any time ſet on foot. But the ſaid Earl ſays, He does not believe that about the Month of *April* 1711. her late Majeſty did receive from *France* ſome Propoſals in order to ſet on foot a Treaty for a general Peace, ſign'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, Secretary of State to the moſt Chriſtian King, which as he believes were immediately communicated by Her Ambaſſador in *Holland* to the States-General: Whereupon

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upon, as he has been inform'd, they thanked her Majesty for her Confidence in them, declar'd themselves to be weary of the War, and ready to join in any Measures her Majesty should think proper for obtaining a good Peace, and that they hoped Her Majesty would bring the *French* to explain more particularly the several Points contain'd in the above-mention'd Proposals, or to that Effect; and that after such Request Her Majesty sent *Matthew Prior*, Esq; to the Court of *France*, in order to obtain as full and ample an Explanation as he could of the first general Offers: But the said Earl denies, that he did advise Her Majesty to send the said Mr. *Prior* to the Court of *France*, to make Propositions of Peace, without communicating the same to Her Allies; or that the said Mr. *Prior* did by his Advice or Privity communicate any Propositions to the Ministers of *France*, wherein the Interests of *Great Britain*, or the common Interest of *Europe* were betray'd; nor doth the said Earl know, that the said Mr. *Prior* had any Power to communicate Propositions to the Ministers of *France*, which betray'd either the Interests of *Great Britain*, or the common Interest of *Europe*. Therefore the said Earl insists, that there is no Ground to charge him with the treacherous or pernicious Contrivances in this Article mention'd. And if any Article was inserted in any Propositions to be communicated by the said Mr. *Prior*, that the Secret should be inviolably kept till allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Consent of both Parties, yet the said Earl denies, that such Article was inserted by his Advice; and if any such there was, he cannot however believe it was design'd to exclude her Majesty's Allies from their just Share in the said Negotiations, and hopes he may be allow'd to observe, That in case any Instructions were given for not divulging Propositions which concern'd *Great Britain* in particular, the same were far from manifesting such Design as is before-mention'd, since it is well known to be the undoubted Right of every Member of a Confederacy to demand particular Advantages for themselves, not inconsistent with their Alliances, and which are not to take Place but on the conclusion of a General Peace. And it has been usual for those to whom the first Overtures of Peace are to be made, to make Demands for themselves in the First Place, as the States particularly did in the Negotiations at the *Hague*, in the Year

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1709, and at *Gertruydenberg* in the Year 1710. And tho' he apprehends that an Agreement not to divulge the Propositions, without the mutual Consent of both Parties, could not be to the Prejudice of the Allies; yet he believes, that in order to prevent any unreasonable Jealousies among them, even those Propositions which related to *Great Britain* in particular, were communicated to them; and that it will likewise appear, That the Propositions Sign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*, transmitted in the Month of *April* 1711, in the said Articles mentioned, whereby it is said, 'The *French* King offered to 'Treat with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* or *Holland* 'Alone, or Jointly with those of the Allies, at the Choice 'of *England*," were Proposals relating only to the manner of Treating, when the Conferences should be opened; and that her Majesty was so far from taking upon Her to Treat Singly for the Allies, that she chose to have all the Parties admitted to the Congress, where they might have an opportunity of Treating and Adjusting their respective Interests; that being, in her Opinion, the fairest Method of proceeding, most Advantageous to the Confederates, and most likely to prevent Jealousies and Discords among them. And the said Earl saith, That he does not know that any Negotiations of Peace were Contriv'd, or set on Foot, by any Persons employ'd in her Majesty's Service, which were in any respect more Advantageous to *France*, than *France* had asked, or which had a tendency to give the Enemy a Power to create Misunderstandings between her Majesty and her Allies, or to destroy the Confidence between them.

ARTICLE II.

In answer to the Second Article, the said Earl saith, That he believes Monsieur *Mesnager*, a Subject of the *French* King, did sometime in the Year 1711. with Her Majesty's Leave, come into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and bring with him a Letter from the said *French* King to Her late Majesty, acknowledging Her Majesty Queen of *Great Britain*, and likewise expressing a desire to re establish Peace with Her, and that he was furnish'd with full Power from the said *French* King for that purpose. The said Earl further saith, That it hath been the usual and allow'd Practice in most Nations, especially in *England*, for Privy Counsellors by verbal Orders from the Sovereign to confer within the Realm with Ministers

Miniſters of Foreign Princes, and he conceives ſuch Practice to be agreeable to the Laws of this Realm, and that full Powers are uſually granted to Miniſters who are ſent abroad for the Juſtification of the Perſons with whom they ſhall Treat, rather than to juſtify ſuch Miniſters themſelves; and the ſaid Earl denies, that he did in the Month of *September* 1711. or at any other time ſecretly and unlawfully, or without Authority, confer or treat with the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager* on the Negotiations of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, or that he did adviſe or promote the making a private and ſeparate Treaty or Agreement between the ſaid Crowns; but he hath been inform'd, and doth believe, that there was a Paper ſtiled, *The Anſwer to the Preliminary Demands of* Great Britain *more particularly*, Sign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager* only, to which was ſubjoin'd a Declaration of the Queen's Acceptance of thoſe Preliminary Articles, as Conditions his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty conſented to grant, which were to be reduced into the uſual Form of Treaties, and explain'd after the moſt clear and moſt intelligible manner, to the common Satisfaction of *Great Britain* and *France*, and this only in Caſe of a General Peace; And this Declaration or ſome other Declaration to the like Effect, he believes might be ſign'd by the Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. Secretary *St. John*, as in the ſaid Articles is ſet forth. But the ſaid Earl muſt crave leave to ſubmit it to the Judgment of your Lordſhips, whether a Paper of that ſort (if any ſuch there was) containing Offers from *France*, which were not to take Effect but in caſe of a General Peace, can be called a Seperate Treaty; he believes the Allies had early Knowledge and Participation of the ſaid Propoſals, from the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, but denies that the Intereſt of *Great Britain* were thereby given up to *France*, or the Duke of *Anjou* admitted to be King of *Spain*, ſince in the Declaration annexed to the ſaid Propoſal, he believes it is expreſſed, that Her Majeſty might in Juſtice expect the Securities and Advantages mention'd in thoſe Propoſals, what Prince ſoever he ſhould be to whom the Monarchy of *Spain* ſhould be allotted; and the ſaid Earl, recollecting as well as he can what were Her Majeſty's Views at that Time, is perſuaded that Her Majeſty had then a Proſpect, that the Monarchy of *Spain* would fall to the Share of another Prince. The ſaid Earl

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Earl denies, That by his Privity, Consent, or Advice, any Private or Separate Treaty or Agreement, whereby the Interests of *Great Britain* were given up to *France*, or the Duke of *Anjou* was admitted to be King of *Spain*, was agreed, concluded, or sign'd, by the said Sieur *Mesnager* on the part of *France*, and by the said Lord *Dartmouth* and *Henry St. John*, or either of them, in behalf of Her Late Majesty; much less did the said Earl, at any Time, assume to himself Regal Power, or take upon him to meet and treat with the Enemy, without Authority from Her Majesty, or do any thing to subvert the ancient and establish'd Constitutions of the Government of these Kingdoms, or introduce any Illegal or Dangerous Methods of transacting the Affairs of State. And the said Earl further saith, That he did never aim at, or endeavour, by any separate Treaty, to dissolve or cancel any of those solemn Treaties, in which Her Majesty stood engag'd to her Allies; nor was he privy to any Treaty, whereby the Queen was brought under a Dilemma, either to submit to the Dictates of *France* in the Progress of such Negotiation, or to lose the Confidence of her Allies.

ARTICLE III.

In Answer to the Third Article, the said Earl denies, That to disguise or carry on any Private, Separate, or Dangerous Negotiations, he did contrive or advise the Preparing and Forming the Set of *General Preliminaries* in the Article mentioned, intitled, *Preliminary Articles on the part of* France, *to come to a General Peace*; or any other Set of *General Preliminaries* of like Nature; or that the same should be sign'd by the Sieur *Mesnager*; or that he did advise Her Sacred Majesty, that the same should be receiv'd by Her Majesty: But the said Earl hath been inform'd, that certain Articles call'd, *Preliminary Articles on the part of* France, *to come to a General Peace*, sign'd by the Sieur *Mesnager* only, were received by Her Majesty; and believes the same might be communicated to the Ministers of the Allies then residing in *England*, as a Ground whereon the Confederates might treat or negotiate concerning a General Peace; but whether the same were communicated as the only Transactions that had been on that Subject, between *Great Britain* and *France*, the said Earl knows not: But since it is term'd Impious Advice, and contrary to the Duty and Trust of a Minister of *Great Britain*, to advise the

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the Receiving such Articles, the said Earl, from his Concern for the Honour of Her Late Majesty's Administration, and the future Welfare of these Kingdoms, doth submit, Whether it is criminal for such Minister to advise the Receiving Articles from a Minister of a Prince in War, containing Proposals for giving Reasonable Satisfaction to *Great Britain* and all her Allies, and which being sign'd by the Minister of that Prince only, were not intended to bind any other: And since Preliminary Articles are no Essential Step towards a General Negotiation, there being, as he believes, but few Instances where any Matters of Importance have been settled before the Opening of General Conferences. The said Earl does not conceive, That if any Minister of State had advis'd Her Majesty to accept the Preliminaries or Offers of *France*, said to be sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager* the 27th of *September* 1711, as the Foundation of a Treaty, he had thereby offended against any known Law, since the Proceedings upon such Preliminaries could not be more unsafe than proceeding without any at all. The said Earl denies, That any Treaty sign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* or Mr. *St. John*, or either of them, on the part of *England*, and the Sieur *Mesnager* on the part of *France* (if any such there be) was industriously conceal'd from the Allies, Her Majesty's Council, or Parliament, by his Advice or Contrivance; or that he dissuaded Her Majesty from laying any such Treaty before her Allies, her Council, or Parliament; or that he advis'd Her Majesty to receive the said General Preliminaries, or to communicate the same in her Name, or by her Authority, to the States General, as a sufficient Foundation whereon to open the Conferences of Peace with *France*. The said Earl hath been inform'd, and doth believe, That there were certain Instructions prepared and sign'd by Her Majesty, and deliver'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, Her Majesty's Ambassador to the States General, wherein the said Ambassador might be directed to represent to the Pensionary of *Holland*, and such others as should be appointed to confer with him in such manner as is set forth in this Article, or to the like effect; but he denies that the said Instructions were prepar'd, sign'd, or deliver'd by his Advice: Nevertheless the said Earl believes, the said Instructions were well warranted by the Truth of such Facts as in the said Article are set forth to be contained in those Instructions,

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ſtructions, ſince the ſaid Earl hath had credible Information, that after Her Majeſty had receiv'd an Account of the Senſe of ſome Perſons in *Holland*, concerning the Overtures made by *France*, for the ſetting a General Negotiation of Peace on Foot, very preſſing Inſtances were made on Her Majeſty's Behalf, with the Enemy, to explain the firſt Offers made by Monſieur *de Torcy*, more particularly, and to form a diſtinct Project of ſuch a Peace as they were willing to conclude: And that ſuch Inſtances had effect, will appear from the Preliminaries, ſaid to be ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, *September* the 27th 1711, wherein ſeveral Explications are made, and many Particulars of moment are contain'd, which were not in the Propoſitions of Monſieur *de Torcy*; wherefore the ſaid Earl apprehends, that the Propoſitions ſaid in this Article to be ſent over to *France*, (if any ſuch were ſent) were not ſo General as the Propoſitions of Monſieur *de Torcy*, nor in any reſpect enſnaring, or deſtructive to the Intereſts of *Great Britain* or the Allies: But yet the ſaid Earl believes that Her Majeſty, at the ſame Time ſhe did communicate the ſaid Preliminaries to the States General, did likewiſe order her Ambaſſador to acquaint them, That ſhe judg'd thoſe Articles did not contain ſuch particular Conceſſions as *France* would probably be oblig'd to make in the Courſe of the Negotiations, or to that effect. If therefore Her Majeſty did, for the Good and Eaſe of her People, endeavour to prevail with her Allies to enter into a Negotiation of Peace, and did communicate the ſaid Preliminaries to them, with that View, the ſaid Earl cannot be induc'd to believe, that the ſaid General Preliminaries, communicated to the States by Her Majeſty in manner aforeſaid, were calculated to amuſe or deceive them; nor doth the ſaid Earl know or believe, that Her Majeſty's Inſtructions to her ſaid Ambaſſador, either in the Particulars aboveſaid, or in any other, contain'd Matters Falſe, Prevaricating, or Evaſive. And the ſaid Earl muſt take the Liberty to affirm, That in the Late Negotiations of Peace, as well as in all other Publick Tranſactions of State, as far as he was concerned, he acted with the higheſt Regard to the Honour of Her Majeſty, and with the utmoſt Zeal for the Welfare both of her and her People, and is not conſcious to himſelf that he ever gave any Counſels, whereby the Truth and Sacredneſs which ought to conſtitute and accompany the

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Instructions of Publick Ambassadors to Princes in Friendship and Confederacy, against the Common Enemy, were in any wise prostituted, or the Honour of Her Majesty and of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, in any sort, debas'd or betray'd; and he humbly hopes no Instance can be given, wherein the Royal Hand of Her Late Majesty was made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the common Enemy.

ARTICLE IV.

In Answer to the Fourth Article, the said Earl doth not remember what Representations were made by Mr. *Buys* to Her Majesty, in relation to the Propositions in the said Article mention'd, but saith, That if any Representations were made, the same were not render'd ineffectual by any Influence of the said Earl; and the said Earl doth admit, that at a Committee of Council there might be made some Declaration in Her Majesty's Name, to Mr. *Buys*, to the effect in the said Article mention'd, but doth not admit that any such Declaration was made by him the said Earl, or by his Management or Contrivance. And the said Earl believes, that what was so declar'd to the said Mr. *Buys* was agreeable to Truth, and to the real Sentiments and Intentions of Her Majesty, nor doth he know wherein the said Articles sign'd by Mr. *Mesnager*, and accepted by the Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, if any such were then sign'd, were inconsistent with such Declaration, or how Her Majesty was thereby dishonour'd, or her Allies abus'd, or that any Negotiation enter'd into with *France*, was either dangerous to it self, or fatal in its Consequences.

ARTICLE V.

In Answer to the Fifth Article, the said Earl admits, That Her Majesty Queen *ANNE* did, in due Form of Law, and under her Great Seal, constitute the Right Reverend *John* Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Power to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates, and those whom the *French* King should on his part depute for that Purpose, the Conditions of a Good and General Peace, that should be safe, honourable, and, as far as was possible, agreeable to the reasonable Demands of all Parties, and believes Instructions were prepar'd and deliver'd to them, wherein they were instructed, amongst other things, to the effect

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effect in the ſaid Article ſet forth; and is firmly perſuaded, that when the ſaid Plenipotentiaries were ſo inſtructed to inſiſt that *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* ſhould not be allotted to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, no Treaty had been negotiated and agreed, that *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* ſhould remain in a Branch of that Houſe; and he has reaſon to believe, that at the Time when the ſaid Inſtructions were given to Her Majeſty's ſaid Plenipotentiaries, there was juſt Ground to believe, that King *Philip* would be induc'd to abandon *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, and content himſelf with the Dominions of *Savoy*, and the Kingdom of *Sicily*; and he believes he may ſo far depend on his Memory, as to ſay, That he heard the Late Queen declare, *She believed the Proſpect King* Philip *had of ſucceeding to the Crown of* France, *would be an Inducement to him to be eaſy with that Allotment:* And it ſeem'd probable, that the Addition of the Dominions of *Savoy* to the Crown of *France*, in caſe King *Philip* ſhould ſucceed to it, would be eſteem'd by the *French* Court as a thing more to be deſir'd by them, than that *Spain* and the *Indies* ſhould remain in the Poſſeſſion of a Younger Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, under the Condition of his renouncing the Right he would have to the Crown of *France*, if the Eldeſt Branch ſhould fail. Theſe ſeem to him to have been Her Majeſty's Views at the Time when the ſaid Inſtructions were given to the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and the Earl of *Strafford*; and he therefore believes, that whoever contrived or prepared the ſame, did prepare them conformable to Her Majeſty's real Sentiments, and was far from any Thought or Deſign to abuſe the Royal Authority, delude the States General, prejudice His Imperial Majeſty, or any of the Allies, or carry on the Meaſures of *France*; and if King *Philip* afterwards, upon Information that the then *Dauphin* was likely to live, or at the preſſing Inſtances of the *Spaniards*, and Influence of *Spaniſh* Councils, or upon any other Motives, refuſed to accept of *Savoy* and *Sicily*, and choſe rather to renounce the *French* Monarchy; he thinks no Perſon who acts in the Service of the Crown can be ſafe, if it may be charg'd on him as a Crime, that he adviſed Inſtructions, which, by intervening Circumſtances afterwards, became improper. But he the ſaid Earl doth not admit, that he contrived or prepared the ſaid Inſtructions, or was conſenting or adviſing to the Contriving or Preparing of

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them, or prevail'd on Her Majeſty to ſign them; much leſs that he abuſed the Royal Authority, to the Deluſion of the States General, or intended the Prejudice of His Imperial Majeſty of any of the Allies, or was engag'd to carry on the Meaſures of *France*, or had, when the ſaid Inſtructions were prepared, negotiated, and agreed with the Miniſters of *France*, that *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* ſhould remain in a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or had prevail'd on Her Majeſty to be Party to any Private Treaty, wherein the ſame was neceſſarily imply'd. If the Plenipotentiaries were inſtructed, that in caſe the Enemy ſhould object, that the Second Article of the Seven, ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, imply'd the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould continue on the Throne of *Spain*, to inſiſt that thoſe Articles were binding to *France*, but laid neither the Queen nor her Allies under any Obligation, the ſaid Earl does not apprehend how an Inſtruction to Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, to make a Juſt Anſwer to a Falſe Inference, that might happen to be drawn by the Enemy from the Words of ſuch an Article, can be interpreted an Entring into a Confederacy, or Colluſion, with the Miniſters of the Enemy; or that Her Majeſty's Conſent to ſuch Inſtructions could imply any Deſign to impoſe on His Imperial Majeſty or the Allies, or to conceal any Negotiations between *Great Britain* and *France*. But the ſaid Earl is confident it will not appear by any of his Action, on the ſtricteſt Scrutiny, that he ever enter'd into any Confederacy or Colluſion with the Miniſters of the Enemy, or prevail'd on the Queen to give her Conſent thereto, or had any Deſigns to impoſe upon His Imperial Majeſty or any of the Allies, or ever was privy to any Secret Negotiations or Separate Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, whereby either in the beforemention'd, or any other Particulars, any Reproach could be brought on the Crown of theſe Realms, or any Treaties wherein Her Majeſty was engag'd to her Allies, were violated.

ARTICLE VI.

In Anſwer to the Sixth Article, the ſaid Earl does admit, That after the Conferences of Peace between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and thoſe of the Enemy, for negotiating a General Peace, were opened, wherein he is perſuaded Her Majeſty and her Miniſters did act in perfect Confidence with

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with the Allies, and to promote the Common Intereſt, and to obtain from the Enemy all Juſt and Reaſonable Satisfaction; the Progreſs of the ſaid Negotiation was delay'd by Debates, concerning the Enemy's Refuſal to give their Anſwer in Writing, to the Demands of the Allies; but he doth not know that any of the Miniſters of *Great Britain* did, by any Encouragement or Concurrence, contribute thereunto: And if during that Time, Her Majeſty thought fit to authorize any of her Miniſters to write or negotiate upon Particular Points relating to the Peace, directly from *England* to *France*, in order to facilitate the General Negotiation of Peace, which he the ſaid Earl doth not admit to have been done by his Privity; yet he the ſaid Earl doth not apprehend, that by the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, or any Law in being, the Queen was debarr'd from doing ſo; or that by conſtituting the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, ſhe had ſo far delegated to them her Royal Authority, as to be diſabled, without revoking their Commiſſion, to treat or negotiate any Matters conducing to that End, in ſuch other manner as ſhe ſhould think fit. The ſaid Earl ſaith, That he did not adviſe, contrive, or promote any Private, Separate, or Unjuſtifiable Negotiation with *France*, nor doth he know any Negotiation, relating to the Peace, was carry'd on, without Communication thereof to the Allies. And the ſaid Earl denies that he ever aſſum'd Regal Authority, or that he treated of Peace with *France* in any manner that could be liable to ſuch Imputation, or did promote the Deſign of the Enemy, to the Deſtruction of the common Cauſe of Her Majeſty, or of her Allies, contrary to the Laws or Conſtitution of this Kingdom, or in Violation of any of the Alliances Her Majeſty ſtood engag'd in, or of the Aſſurances given by Her Majeſty, or of her Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries; or that any Terms of Peace were, by him, at any Time concerted, prejudicial to the Intereſt of Her Majeſty, or her Kingdoms, or Allies, or whereby the Good Effects of the General Negotiation were defeated.

ARTICLE VII.

In Anſwer to the Seventh Article, the ſaid Earl ſaith, That he never adviſed Her Late Majeſty to accept of a Treaty with *France*, on a Suppoſition that the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould continue in the Poſſeſſion of a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*;

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Bourbon; nor did he adviſe, or carry on any Private or Separate Negotiation with *France*, on the Subject of a Renunciation to be made by the Duke of *Anjou*, of the Right he might have to the Kingdom of *France*, or that ſuch Renunciation ſhould be the Security againſt the Re-union of the Two Kingdoms: Or that, by his Councils, Her Majeſty was prevail'd upon to accept, and finally to conclude and ratify a Treaty of Peace with *France*, wherein the ſaid Renunciation is taken as a ſufficient Expedient to prevent the Miſchiefs that threaten'd all *Europe*, in caſe the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould be united upon the Head of one and the ſame Perſon: Nor doth he know, that, during the ſaid Negotiation, any ſuch Memorial, as in the ſaid Article is ſet forth, was tranſmitted by the ſaid Monſieur *de Torcy* to any of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State: But he the ſaid Earl doth freely acknowledge, that if he had been call'd upon to give his Opinion concerning the Leaving of *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Poſſeſſion of a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and accepting the Renunciation of his Right to the Kingdom of *France*, by the Duke of *Anjou*, he doth at preſent ſee any reaſon why he might not have been of Opinion for leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* to the preſent Poſſeſſor, and accepting the Renunciation, rather than have continued the War, ſo burthenſome to the People, and ſo impracticable upon the Foot on which it then ſtood, eſpecially ſince all Endeavours to remove him by Treaties or Force, had ſo long prov'd ineffectual. And in caſe any ſuch Memorial, as is ſet forth in the ſaid Article, was ſent by any Miniſter of *France* to the Secretary of the Late Queen, he ſhould look upon the ſame as a Proof of the Earneſtneſs of the Court of *France* to avoid ſuch Renunciation, which might more effectually prevent all Poſſibility of annexing the Crown of *Spain* to that of *France*. But whatever Inducements might be for ſuch a Memorial (if any ſuch was tranſmitted) the ſaid Earl doth affirm, that he never gave any Councils, by which the Intereſt of the common Cauſe could be betray'd into the Hands of the Enemy; nor doth he think it was poſſible, by any Power or Influence, to engage Her Majeſty to become Party with *France* in any Deceit; but whatever Credit he at any Time had by her Favour, he always uſed it, with the utmoſt Sincerity, for her Service, and the Good of her People.

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE VIII.

In Answer to the Eighth Article, the said Earl believes, That Her Late Majesty Queen *ANNE* did, on the 7th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, recommend it from the Throne, *That Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual*; and he does believe, that, in order thereto, Supplies were granted and Magazines provided, at a great Expence, for an early Campaign, and that, in pursuance thereof, Her Majesty might send some General Officers to explain her Intentions to her Allies; and likewise instructed her General, the Duke of *Ormonde*, to declare her Resolutions of carrying on the War, and to concert, with the Generals of the Allies, the proper Measures for ent'ring upon Action; and he doth believe, that the Confederate Army was provided with all Necessaries; but whether the said Army had approach'd, or how near they had approach'd to the Enemy; whether they had any, or what Superiority, as to the Number of Troops, or what Likelihood there was, that they would have been able, either by Battel or Siege, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, or to have facilitated the Negotiations of Peace, the said Earl is not able to say; but it must be obvious to every one, that any Miscarriage or Disaster, on the part of the Allies, at such a Juncture, must have been fatal to them: And though the Divine Assistance had been very Remarkable in the many Victories her Majesty's Forces had obtain'd, yet Her Majesty's Piety was so great, that it is not likely she should, without the greatest Necessity, have been willing to have tempted That Providence Which had been so Signal in her Favour, by hazarding the Blood of her Subjects, at a Time when she had so near a Prospect of the Conclusion of a Peace; and the said Earl believes it might be owing to this Piety of the Queen, and her Knowledge of some important Matters then depending, that Directions were sent to the Duke of *Ormonde* (if any such were sent) to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding any Battel, till further Orders; which he supposeth Her Majesty might do upon any Causes she thought proper, as well as the Deputies of the States, who, as the said Earl hath been inform'd, have often refus'd to engage in Siege or Battel, upon such Ground as they alone thought fit, when their own Generals,

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Generals, and the Generals of the other Allies, were of Opinion, they had a visible Advantage of the Enemy, and might engage in such a Siege or Battel, with great Probabilty of Success: But he doth affirm, That the Ministers of *France* never represented to him, or to any others, as far as he knows, during any Negotiation, any Apprehensions they had from the Bravery and good Disposition of the Confederate Army; nor was he ever inform'd of any sure Prospect, which it is alledg'd, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining New Conquests over the Army of *France*, or whereby they would have been enabled to have forced any Better Terms of Peace than there was at that Time Likelihood of: But, on the contrary, he has been inform'd, that the Forces of *France* were superior in Number to those of the Confederates, especially in Horse. However, the said Earl doth not admit that he did advise or consent that any Order should be dispatch'd, in Her Majesty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormonde* to the aforemention'd effect; nor had he any View or Design to disappoint the Expectation of the Allies, or to give Success to any Secret Negotiations with the Ministers of *France*. The said Earl likewise denies, that he did consent or advise, that Orders should be sent to the Bishop of *Bristol*, one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries then at *Utrecht*, to declare to the *Dutch* Ministers, That Her Majesty look'd on her self, from their Conduct, to be then under no Obligation whatsoever to them; he doth not know what Alarms the Allies might take, or what Representations they made to the Bishop of *Bristol*, of their Dissatisfaction, or Consternation, but doubts not the said Bishop would readily represent what they desir'd, tho' such Representation made by His Lordship, if any such there was, fell not under the Knowledge of the said Earl, nor doth he admit that any Application of that kind was made to him. And in case the States General made such Address directly to Her Majesty, by a Letter of the 5th Day of *June*, as in the said Article is set forth; he the said Earl not being acquainted therewith, could neither advise Her Majesty to hearken to the Instances therein made, nor to disregard, or to reject the same. He saith, He never enter'd into Measures for the Advancement of the Interest of the common Enemy, or countenanc'd, encourag'd, advis'd, or promoted any Negotiations with *France*, without Participation of the Allies,

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Allies, or contrary to Her Majesty's Engagement, or to the Ruin of the common Cause; nor is he conscious to himself, that he ever gave any Councils, by which the Progress of the victori ous Arms of the Confederates was stopped, or any Opportunity lost for conquering the Enemy, or which had any Tendency to destroy the Confidence between Her Majesty and her Allies, or make the *French* King Master of the Negotiations of Peace, or which could put the Affairs of *Europe* into his Hands.

ARTICLE IX.

In Answer to the Ninth Article, The said Earl denies he was privy, or consenting to any Concert with the Ministers of *France*, for the separating the Troops in Her Majesty's Pay from the rest of the Confederate Army; and not being privy to any such Concert, he hopes it will not be imputed to him as any Want of Duty, that he did not advise against such a Proceeding. He denies also, that he ever entertain'd the least Design of imposing upon the Allies any Necessity of submitting to the Terms of *France*, or of leaving the Confederate Army to the Mercy of the Enemy, or that he did consent or advise Her Majesty, that the Duke of *Ormonde* and the Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, or such of them as would obey his Orders, should separate themselves from the Army of the Confederates. The said Earl hath been informed, and believes it to be true, that the Imperial General and some other Generals, did propose to the Duke of *Ormonde*, in *June* or *July*, in the Year 1712, to decamp from the Ground where they lay, and to proceed towards *Landrecy*, in order to form the Siege of that Place, and that the Duke of *Ormonde* thought it not proper to consent thereto, and gave Notice to the said Generals, that if they decamped, they must not expect him to follow them: And the said Earl believes Instances may be given, where Generals of other Potentates in the Alliance, have refused to comply with what has been proposed to them by Her Late Majesty's General. The said Earl hath likewise heard, that notwithstanding such Notice from the Duke of *Ormonde*, the said Generals separated themselves and their Forces from the said Duke, and marched towards *Landrecy* without him, and that the said Duke continued for some Time in his former Camp, after such Separation; and that the Generals of the Auxiliary Troops paid by Her Maje-

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ſty, altho' requir'd by the ſaid Duke of *Ormonde*, under whoſe Command they then were, to continue with him, and to obey his Orders, refus'd ſo to do: He the ſaid Earl ſuppoſes it might proceed from Her Majeſty's Reſentment of that Inſtance of Diſobedience in the Auxiliary Troops, to the Commands of her General, that ſhe did not think fit immediately to pay the Arrears of thoſe Forces, which had ſo obſtinately withdrawn themſelves from her General, and marched without him towards *Landrecy*, as not apprehending her ſelf obliged by any Conventions, or the Proviſion of any Act of Parliament, ſo to do. But whatever might be the Cauſes or Occaſions of Her Majeſty's Reſentment, the ſaid Earl ſaith, That he being in the Office of High Treaſurer under Her Majeſty, could not, by the Duty of his Place, iſſue out any Monies, without a proper Warrant or Authority from Her Majeſty; and denies that ever he received any Warrant or Authority from Her Majeſty, for iſſuing any Sum or Sums of Money, for or towards the Pay or Subſidies, on account of the ſaid Foreign Troops, who had ſo ſeparated, without which, the Iſſuing or Directing any Monies for the Payment of them, had been a Violation of his Duty. And the ſaid Earl denies, that he did at any time refuſe or put a ſtop to any ſuch Pay or Subſidies; but, on the contrary, when the Miniſters of the Princes to whom thoſe Forces belong'd, did apply for the Payment of the ſaid Troops, the ſaid Earl deſir'd them to make Application to Her Majeſty, for the neceſſary Warrants in order thereunto: And as the ſaid Earl had no Notice of any Separation intended between Her Majeſty's Forces and thoſe of the Allies, before the ſame was made, ſo he abſolutely denies, that, by his Advice or Council, or with his Privity, any ſuch Separation was made: And humbly apprehends, that he ought not in Juſtice to be charged with any Conſequences of it. He believes, that the Forces of ſome of the Allies were engaged in the unfortunate Action of *Denain*; and that the Siege of *Landrecy* was rais'd, and the Towns of *Queſnoy*, *Bouchain*, and *Douay* were ſometime after retaken by the *French* Army: But whether thoſe Diſaſters might not have been prevented, by a Compliance with the Meaſures Her Majeſty had taken for the Common Good, the ſaid Earl ſubmits to Your Lordſhips.

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ARTICLE X.

In Answer to the Tenth Article, the said Earl denies, that he did carry on, or concert with the Ministers of *France*, a Private or Separate Negotiation for a general Suspension by Sea and Land, between *Great Britain* and *France*; or that he did advise Her Maj. to send over *Hen.* Visc. *Bolingbroke* to the Court of *France*, with Powers to settle such Suspension; but hath been informed, and believes it may be true, that about the 19th of *August*, N. S. 1712, a Suspension of Arms was agreed on in *France*, by the said Viscount *Bolingbroke*, on Her Majesty's part, for Four Months; but whether such Agreement was made without the Knowledge or Participation of Her Majesty's Allies, or how far the Terms of Peace were then settled with *France*, either for *Great Britain* or the Allies, the said Earl is not able to set forth: But from the Informations he hath received of that Affair, believes it will appear, that the said Suspension was a Continuation only of a former Agreement for a Cessation of Arms, which had been not only communicated to the Allies, but into which they had been invited; and believes, Her Majesty might be induced to desire such Cessation, as what was usual among Princes and States in War, during Negotiations of Peace, by which means the *British* Merchants enjoy'd a free Trade, and had an Opportunity of carrying the Merchandizes of other Countries to several Parts of *Europe*, as the *Dutch* had done during the War; and therefore the said Earl doth not conceive that Her Majesty, by the said Suspension, did in the least intend the Violation of any Treaties between her and her Allies, or to deprive them of any Assistance to which they were intitled, or to expose them to the Insults of the common Enemy: Nor doth he discern how these Consequences could ensue, without the Default of the Allies themselves, much less how the Ties of Union and Friendship, between Her Majesty and them, were cut asunder, or Her Majesty's Person or Government, or the Safety of her Kingdoms, or the *Protestant* Succession, were expos'd thereby. But the said Earl assures himself, that he shall never stand chargeable with any Consequences of such Suspension, which he never advis'd; nor did he the said Earl ever entertain the least Thought or Design of occasioning the Destruction of the common Cause of *Europe*, or hind'ring Her Majesty from resuming the War against

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France, in Conjunction with her Allies, if it had been so thought fit, or of weak'ning the Union between Her Majesty and them.

ARTICLE XI.

In Answer to the eleventh Article, the said Earl saith, he believes it to be true, That in or about the Month of *September* or *October* 1712, the States-General were in Possession of the Town and Fortress of *Tournay*; and that Her Majesty, in Her Instructions of *December* the 23d 1711, to Her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, did direct them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the General Congress, that towards forming a Barrier for the States-General, *Tournay* should remain to the States; and doth believe the *French* King did, at one Time, incline thereunto: But doth not know that her Majesty, in her Speech, in the said Article mentioned, did declare her Self as in the said Article set forth. The said Earl admits, That until and after the Months of *September* and *October* 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King; and that during such War, the *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies to the late Queen; but the said Earl hath been inform'd, and believes, That full Powers were given by her Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, to their respective Ministers, and by the *French* King to his Ministers, to negotiate and treat of Peace between her Majesty, and the States General, and the said *French* King; upon which Negotiations, a Peace was afterwards concluded between them; during which Negotiations he hath heard, That the *French* King did insist upon the yielding up the Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, by the States, to him; and the said States General desir'd her Majesty's Interposition with the *French* King on their Behalf; and that at such Request, her Majesty interpos'd her best Offices, on Behalf of the States General, and did at last prevail, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tournay* should be, and he believes the same is continu'd to the States-General, as Part of their Barrier. But the said Earl absolutely denies, That he did design to give Aid, or Succour, or to adhere to the *French* King; or, That he did in or about the Month of *October* 1712, or at any other Time during the said War, Aid, Help, or Assist, or adhere to the said *French* King; or, That he did

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did ever Council or Adviſe the ſaid Enemy in what Man nor or by what Methods the ſaid Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*, or either of them, might be gain'd from the States-General to the *French* King, in Manner and Form as in the ſaid Article is charg'd. On the contrary, he the ſaid Earl did uſe his beſt Offices to preſerve the ſaid Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*, to the States-General. But the ſaid Earl ſaith, That during the Negotiations of the late Peace, he had the Honour to be one of her ſaid late Majeſty's Privy-Council; and whatſoever Council or Advice he gave, relating to any Terms of the ſaid Peace, he acted therein as a Privy Councellor and Miniſter of State, and no otherwiſe; And doth inſiſt, That for any Privy-Councellor, or Miniſter of State, during the Negotiations of Peace, to treat, adviſe, or negotiate, concerning the yielding or giving up any Town, Province, or Dominion, upon the Concluſion of the Peace, as Part of the Terms and Conditions of ſuch Peace, is not High Treaſon by Law of this Realm; and that ſuch Conſtruction might hereafter deprive the Crown of the Advice and Aſſiſtance of ſeveral Members of the Privy-Council, in Matters of the greateſt Importance, by deterring them from giving ſuch Advice, as by their Oaths, and the Duty of their Place, they are oblig'd to do; would overthrow all Means of reſtoring Amity between Princes, and render the Law, in Caſe of High Treaſon, uncertain, which, by Reaſon of its being moſt Penal, ought to be moſt Plain, and would be highly dangerous and deſtructive to the Lives and Liberties of the Subject.

ARTICLE XII.

In Anſwer to the twelfth Article, the ſaid Earl not admitting that her late Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, ſtood engag'd by Treaties in Manner as in the ſaid Article is alledg'd; but referring himſelf to the Treaties, when they ſhall be produc'd, for Anſwer, denies, That he did, in any of the Years 1710, 1711, and 1712, or at any other Time, Aid, Help, Aſſiſt, or Adhere to the Duke of *Anjou*, in the ſaid Article nam'd, or Adviſe or Council any of the Enemies of her ſaid late Majeſty, or Concert with any of them, or promote the yielding or giving up of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, or any Part thereof to the ſaid Duke of *Anjou*, in Manner and Form, as in the ſaid Article is alledg'd. And

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the ſaid Earl ſaith, as in his Anſwer to the eleventh Article he hath already ſaid, That during the Negotiations of the late Peace, he had the Honour to be one of her ſaid late Majeſty's Privy-Council, and whatever Council or Advice he gave, relating to any Terms of the ſaid Peace, he acted therein as a Privy-Councellor, and Miniſter of State, and no otherwiſe; and inſiſts as in his Anſwer to the eleventh Article he has inſiſted.

ARTICLE XIII.

In Anſwer to the thirteenth Article, The ſaid Earl admits that the flouriſhing Condition of Trade and Navigation contributes much to the Riches, Power, and Strength of theſe Kingdoms; and believes that her late Majeſty had a juſt Regard thereto, and a ſincere Deſire to obtain ſome Advantages therein for her People; and did make the ſeveral Declarations from the Throne, ſet forth in this Article; And that both Houſes of Parliament did from Time to Time expreſs their greatful Acknowledgments to her Majeſty, for her great Care and Concern for the Welfare of her People; and believes her Majeſty might think it reaſonable, conſidering the Share and Burthen ſhe and her People had ſuſtain'd in the War, that *France* ſhould in the firſt Place adjuſt the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, which were to be ſecur'd on the Concluſion of a General Peace; But the ſaid Earl doth not know, or believe, that at the ſetting on Foot, or in the Progreſs of any Negotiation, between the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, it was laid down as a Principle, that *France* ſhould in the firſt Place conſent to adjuſt the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, to the Intent that the Miniſters of *Great Britain* might thereby be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Concluſion of the Peace eaſy to *France*; nor doth he know that any Conceſſions were made by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, with Intent to promote the Intereſts of *France* againſt the Allies; or that any Meaſures were enter'd into, or concerted between them, in order to ſtrengthen the Hands of the *French*, or to enable them to impoſe the Terms of a General Peace. And the ſaid Earl doth abſolutely deny, That he was enaga'd in Concert with *France*, in any Negotiations deſtructive to his Country, or that he ever had the leaſt Imagination or Thought tending that Way, or to the ſacrificing the Commerce

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merce of *Great Britain* to the aggrandizement of *France*; but, on the contrary, he hath always had the moſt real and ſincere Deſires, to ſecure and advance the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and to preſerve his Country, in whoſe Service he hath been always ready to ſacrifice himſelf, and every private Intereſt whatſoever. And the ſaid E. is not conſcious to himſelf of any Want of Duty, either in not inſiſting upon, or not procuring the moſt certain Securities that could be obtain'd for the Safety and Advantage of the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms. And the ſaid Earl doth not admit, that he did adviſe her late Majeſty, that any Propoſition ſhould be ſent by Mr. *Prior* to *France*; or that any private or ſeparate Treaty, or the preliminary Articles, which are ſaid to be ſign'd the 27th of *September* 1711, ſhould be ſign'd. But the ſaid Earl hath been inform'd, and believes, that in a Paper intituled, *The Anſwer of* France *to the Demands of* Great Britain, *more particularly*, it is ſaid, *That the entire Reſtitution of* Newfoundland, *and of the Bay and Streights of* Hudſon, *was demanded for the* Engliſh: And that the *French* King's Anſwer was, *That the Diſcuſſion of that Article ſhould be referred to the General Conferences of the Peace, provided the Liberty of fiſhing and drying of Cod-fiſh upon the Iſle of* Newfoundland, *ſhould be reſerv'd to the* French. And the ſaid Earl conceives that Paper not concluſive, but was to be the Subject of future Conferences, wherein the whole Matter might be entirely conſider'd; and conſequently that the entering into Conferences on that Paper, was not the yielding to the *French* the Liberty of fiſhing, and drying Fiſh on *Newfoundland*, which they inſiſted on. And the ſaid Earl denies, That he adviſ'd the Demands for *Great Britain*, in Point of Commerce, ſhould be made in looſe, general, or inſufficient Terms; or that he adviſ'd the Liberties inſiſted on by the *French*, ſhould be given up to *France*, as in the ſaid Article is alledg'd: And he believes, that when it is conſider'd what Advantages were likely to enſue to the Commerce of *Great Britain*, by the *Aſſiento* Contract, and the liberty of trading to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, by the Ceſſion of *Accadia*, the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*, *Newfoundland*, the Iſland of St. *Peter*, with other adjacent Iſlands; by the demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Ceſſion of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar*, it will not be thought the Commerce

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merce of *Great Britain* was neglected by her Majesty, in the late Treaty of Peace. And as the said Earl doth not know that *France* was at any Time Master of the Negotiations, so he denies that he did engage Her Majesty in any private Treaties with *France*, without Security for the Commerce of *Great Britain*; or that he did contrive, with any of the Ministers of *France*, to keep in Suspence any Matters that concern'd the said Commerce; or that he was any ways instrumental to the preventing any Advantages of the said Commerce from being settled; or that he endeavonr'd to elude any thing that had been agreed on in any Negotiation for the Benefit of *Great Britain*. And altho' the said Earl doth not admit, that he advised the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, yet he begs Leave to observe, that nothing is positively stipulated in that Article, but the whole is conditional, and left to be determined by the Wisdom of Parliament; and hopes it will never be thought an Act of Treachery, to refer an Article of any Treaty to the Judgment and Consideration of Parliament, whatever Judgment the Parliament shall think fit to make thereon. And the said Earl denies, that he advised Her Majesty to agree with *France*, that the Subjects of *France* should have Liberty of fishing, and drying Fish, on *Newfoundland*; but the said Earl believes, that what Her Late Majesty agreed with *France*, relating thereto, will not seem unreasonable, if it be consider'd, that the *French* long ago claim'd Right to, and were in Possession of great part of *Newfoundland*, and that they were allow'd to continue in Possession thereof by the Crown of *England*, in a Treaty made at *Whitehall*, in the Year 1686, and in another Treaty made at *Ryswick*, in the Year 1697: And the said Earl doth not know that such Agreement of Her Majesty is contrary to the express Provision of any Act of Parliament, since, he presumes, the Act made in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign of King *William* the Third, intitled, *An Act to encourage the Trade to* Newfoundland, cannot reasonably be intended, or construed to extend to any Part of the Island, other than what was at the Time of making that Act, in the Possession of the *English*: And the said Earl is inform'd, that at that Time the Part of *Newfoundland*, where the Subjects of *France* are, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, allow'd the Liberty of fishing, and drying

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ing Fiſh, was not in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*. The ſaid Earl denies, that he adviſed Her Majeſty to make a Ceſſion to *France* of the Iſle of *Cape Breton*; or that he adviſed Her Majeſty to conſent, that what is agreed in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, concerning the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*, or *Cape Breton*, ſhould be made an Article in that Treaty: However the ſaid Earl doth not know that *Cape Breton* was part of the Territories of the Crown of *Gr. Brit.* nor does he apprehend, that Her Majeſty, who, in her Speech from the Throne, declar'd, *That* France *had conſented to make an abſolute Ceſſion of* Annapolis, *with the reſt of* Nova Scotia, *or* Accadia, ſhould be underſtood to ſpeak of *Cape Breton*, which is no Part of that Continent, but an Iſland diſtinct from it. The ſaid Earl further ſaith, He conceives, that the only Advantages in Trade, ſtipulated for *Great Britain*, did not depend on Conditions to be made good by Act of Parliament; on the contrary, he doubts not to make it appear, that many Advantages in Trade were ſtipulated for *Great Britain*, in the Late Treaties of Peace and Commerce, which have been enjoy'd by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, ſince the Concluſion of the ſaid Treaties, notwithſtanding the Parliament had not thought fit to make any Act to enforce the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*. And the ſaid Earl denies, that, by his Councils, the good Intentions of Her Sacred Majeſty, to have obtained for her People Advantageous Terms of Commerce, were fruſtrated, or the Trade or Manufactures of *Great Britain* render'd precarious, or at the Mercy of the Enemy, or any Beneficial Branch of Trade yielded up to the Subjects of *France*. And as the ſaid Earl diſowns the being concern'd in any Violation of Treaties, or in carrying on the Meaſures of *France*, or in any Negotiation, which could terminate in the Sacrifice of the Commerce of *Great Britain* to *France*; ſo he obſerves, with great Satisfaction, the Flouriſhing Condition of the Trade and Navigation of theſe Kingdoms, ſince the Concluſion, and by means of the Late Peace, in the great Increaſe of the Number and Tonnage of Shipping, of the Exportation of the Woollen Manufactures, the Fiſh, and other Product of this Kingdom; in conſequence whereof the Cuſtoms have been greatly advanc'd, near Three Millions of Gold and Silver has been

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coin'd, and the Exchange has all along been in Favour of *England*, to and from all Parts of *Europe*.

ARTICLE XIV.

In Anſwer to the Fourteenth Article, the ſaid Earl doth not admit that he form'd any Project, or Deſign, for diſpoſing the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, from the Houſe of *Auſtria*; or that he did adviſe Her Majeſty to give any ſuch Inſtructions to *Henry* Viſc. *Bolingbroke*, as in the ſaid Article mention'd, or to conſent to any Treaty, wherein a Ceſſion is made of the ſaid Kingdom to His Royal Highneſs, without any Concurrence or Participation of His Imperial Majeſty; nor doth he admit that Her Majeſty was prevail'd on, by his Advice, to aſſiſt His ſaid Royal Highneſs with her Fleet, againſt the Emperor, in order to obtain the Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom: But, in Juſtification of Her Majeſty's Proceedings, in relation to the ſaid Kingdom, the ſaid Earl doth beg Leave to obſerve, that, by the Grand Alliance, *it was agreed, among other things, that the Confederates ſhould uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to recover the Kingdom of* Sicily *out of the Hands of the Enemy*; *and that the Principal Ends for endeavouring the Recovery of* Sicily *were, That His Imperial Majeſty might have a reaſonable Satisfaction for his Pretenſion to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, and that the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of* Great Britain *and* Holland *might thereby be better ſecured.* Since therefore the Empire, and Hereditary Countries of *Auſtria*, were now fallen upon *Charles* the Third, who, at the Time of that Treaty, was a Younger Branch of that Houſe: Since ſeveral Towns in the *French Flanders*, which were not in the Poſſeſſion of King *Charles* the Second, at the Time of his Death, together with *Spaniſh Flanders*, *Milan*, and *Naples*, might ſeem a reaſonable Satisfaction for His Imperial Majeſty's Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion: And ſince the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Holland* would be as effectually ſecur'd, by the Diſpoſition of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, as if the ſaid Kingdom had fallen to the Share of the Emperor: And greater Difficulties would be likely to ariſe in obtaining the Diſpoſition thereof to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, than to that Duke, inaſmuch as King *Philip* might be more eaſily induc'd to yield it to the Duke of *Savoy*, than to ſo potent a Prince as the Emperor; and there were Grounds to

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to believe that all, or moſt of the Princes and States of *Italy* were ſo apprehenſive of the growing Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*, that they would ſuffer any Extremities rather than ſubmit that *Sicily*, together with *Milan* and *Naples*, ſhould be in the Hands of the Emperor, the ſaid Earl doth not diſcern how any Project to diſpoſe of the ſaid Kingdom to that Duke, could be thought unjuſt, diſhonourable, or pernicious, or any Act of Injuſtice to His Imperial Majeſty, or Violation of the Grand Alliance: Nor doth the ſaid Earl remember in what reſpect it was contradictory to any Declaration of Her Majeſty, or the Inſtructions ſhe had given her Plenipotentiaries: And in caſe Her Majeſty thought fit afterwards to employ any part of her Fleet to aſſiſt that Duke, her good and faithful Ally, to take Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, from the Enemy, in Conſideration of the ſaid Duke's ſteady Adherence to the Confederacy, and great Sufferings by ſuch Adherence; he the ſaid Earl is not able to diſcover why ſuch Aſſiſtance might not be given to the ſaid Duke, as well as to any other of her Allies whatſoever. And ſince it is allow'd by this Article, that the then Duke of *Savoy* never made any Application, in order to obtain the ſaid Kingdom for himſelf, it ſeems an Evidence at leaſt, that the Perſon or Perſons who advis'd the Late Queen to agree to ſuch Allotment, did not act upon any Private Intereſt, or had any other View than the Preſervation of a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and the Security of the Trade and Navigation of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Holland*; and cannot reaſonably be thought, upon a Fair and Candid Interpretation, to have been guilty of betraying the National Faith, or Honour of the Crown, or employing the Naval Power of theſe Kingdoms, or the Supplies granted by Parliament, againſt any Ally of this Kingdom.

ARTICLE XV.

In Anſwer to the Fifteenth Article, the ſaid Earl ſaith, He is and always was of Opinion, that the Word of the Sovereign is ſacred, and that all Communications from the Throne to Parliament, ought to be true, and that it becomes all Miniſters of State, as far as in them lies, to maintain the Honour of the Crown, in ſuch Caſes, with the utmoſt Exactneſs; nor doth the ſaid Earl know, that he hath, at any Time, been defective in his Duty, in this Particular, or ever

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took upon himself any Arbitrary or Unwarrantable Authority, much less the Chief Direction and Influence of Her Majesty's Councils: Nor did he ever prostitute the Honour of the Crown or Dignity of Parliament, by misrepresenting any part of the Late Negotiations of Peace, to deceive either Her Majesty, her Allies, her Parliament, or her People; nor did he ever prepare, form, or concert, or advise Her Majesty to make any Speech or Declaration, from the Throne, to her Parliament, that was not conformable to Truth: He believes Her Majesty might make several Speeches, from the Throne, to her Parliament, at the several Times in the said Article mentioned, to which the said Earl refers; and particularly, that Her Majesty did, on the 7th Day of *December* 1711, declare, *That her Allies, especially the States General, had, by their ready Compliance for opening the Treaty of a General Peace, expres's'd their Confidence in her:* But the said Earl not admitting there were such Representations as suggested in this Article, begs Leave, in Vindication of the Honour of his Royal Mistress, who was a Princess of strict Piety and Truth, to observe, that the States General sent over Monsieur *Buys* to Her Majesty, with Letters full of Assurances of their Respect for her Person, and their Resolutions not to separate themselves from her; and likewise signify'd by him, to her Ministers, their Readiness to concur with Her Majesty. And the said Monsieur *Buys*, immediately upon his Arrival at *London*, deliver'd Passports for the *French* Ministers to come to *Utrecht*; and at a Meeting of several Lords of the Council, shew'd his Approbation of sending circular Letters to invite the rest of the Allies to the general Congress: And the said Monsieur *Buys* exhibited full Powers for preparing and signing a new Treaty, whereby Her Majesty and the States should be mutually engag'd to each other in making War and Peace, to guarantee the Peace when made, and to invite the rest of the Allies into such Guaranty; all which Matters and Transactions being previous to the 7th of *Dec.* 1711, Her Majesty might justly regard the aforesaid authentick Acts and Assurances, as greater Proofs of the Confidence the States had in her, and of their Readiness to concur with her, than any Representations or Reports before that Time; and that the

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ſaid Declaration of Her Majeſty from the Throne, was founded upon the ſtricteſt Truth. And the ſaid Earl believes, that every one who impartially conſiders the Steps taken in the Late Negotiations of Peace, the Length of the Treaty, the ſeveral Letters from One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, the Ratification of the Engagement ſign'd by her Miniſters and Monſieur *Buys*, the 18th of *December* 1711, and her Exhorting the States to ratify the ſame, her preſſing Inſtances to the Princes and States of the Empire, and the many other Acts which were done by Her Majeſty's Orders, during that Tranſaction, for the Service and Satisfaction of her Allies, will readily acknowledge, that Her Majeſty did her utmoſt to procure for her Allies, and in particular for His Imperial Majeſty, all Reaſonable Satisfaction, and to unite with them, in the ſtricteſt Engagements, to render the Peace ſecure and laſting, agreeable to her Speech of the ſaid 7th of *December*, and her Meſſage of the 17th of *January* following, in this Article mentioned: And if by any Extraordinary Demands, or Groundleſs Jealouſies of any of the Allies, or other Accidents, Her Majeſty was not able to obtain for them all the Advantages ſhe deſired, this will not derogate from the Truth and Sincerity of Her Majeſty's Expreſſions: And it is evident Her Majeſty did procure them ſo great Satisfaction, that the Allies did all ſign the Peace at the ſame Time with Her Majeſty, excepting only the Emperor; and even his Intereſts were ſo far adjuſted, that what remain'd in Diſpute was not thought of Conſequence ſufficient to delay ſo great and good a Work: And it is well known the Emperors of *Germany* have frequently declin'd ſigning their Treaties of Peace at the ſame Time with their Allies: But that Her Majeſty was induc'd, by any Influence of the ſaid Earl, to enter into any Negotiation with *France*, excluſive of her Allies, or that the ſaid Earl carried on any ſuch Negotiation, or that the the Intereſt of the ſaid Allies, or, in particular, of the Emperor, were, by any Practices of his, given up to *France*, he utterly denies. And when it is conſider'd, that much *Britiſh* Blood and Treaſure had been ſpent to recover *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, that an expenſive War had, for many Years, continued, which Her Majeſty ſtill ſupply'd with new Recruits and redoubled Expence; that

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that her Armies, and those of the Allies, had been beaten in *Spain*; that Prince *Eugene* had declar'd, that Forty Thousand Men and 4000000 of Crowns *per Annum*, would be necessary for carrying on that War, and that his Master could supply no more than a Fourth Part of that Charge; that it was found by long Experience, how averse the People of *Spain*, in general, were, to submit themselves to the House of *Austria*; that Her Majesty discerned the Charge of renewing the War with *Spain* would be a Burthen too great for her Subjects, and that there was little Probability of its being successful; that the Hereditary Countries were then, by the Death of the Emperor *Joseph*, fallen to King *Charles*, who was soon after chosen Emperor (by which Event the Interest of the Princes and States of *Europe* was changed) it cannot be doubted but that Her Late Majesty had, at the Time when she made the aforesaid Declaration, done her utmost to recover *Spain* and the *West Indies* by Force of Arms: And the most she could do afterwards, was by way of Negotiation, wherein she insisted with that Earnestness on King *Philip*'s quitting *Spain*, that *France* comply'd with Her Majesty's Proposals: But when King *Philip* could not be prevail'd on to give up *Spain*, Her Majesty thought his Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, as Circumstances then stood, the most practicable, if not the only Method left, to prevent the Union of these Two Monarchies: But the said Earl doth not think it probable, that the leaving *Spain* and the *West Indies* to the House of *Bourbon*, was the Foundation of the Preliminary Articles sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*, and of the Declaration annexed, which had been sign'd by the Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, with Her Majesty's Consent (and which the said Earl supposes, is what is called the Private Treaty in this Article) since he believes it was then thought more likely, that the Crown of *Spain* might fall to some other Prince. And the said Earl doth not observe, how Her Majesty can be charg'd with uttering any Falsity in her Message of the 17th of *January*, wherein she takes notice, *How groundless the Reports were, that had been spread, of a Separate Peace being treated, for which Report there was not then, nor at any other Time, the least Foundation; since only some few Points were adjusted, relating to the particular Interest of her own Kingdoms, and even those were to have no effect but upon*

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the Concluſion of a General Peace, and were likewiſe, before ſuch Concluſion, communicated to the Allies. And the ſaid Earl denies, that thenceforth, or at any Time, there were carried on, by him, any Separate Meaſures with the Miniſters of *France*; nor doth he conceive, that the Propoſal about the Renunciation was merely ſpeculative, but that it was *of ſuch a Nature* as would *execute it ſelf*, and keep the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* more effectually divided than ever, if it be conſider'd, that it did not conſiſt only in a Renunciation to be made by *Philip*, then in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Spain*, of his contingent Right to that of *France*, but that there was a Title to the Crown of *France* thereby given to the D. of *Orleans*, and after him to the reſt of the Princes of the H. of *Bourbon*, who could not be preſumed to want the Will, nor would be likely to want the Power, to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of ſuch Title, in Oppoſition to a Prince at ſuch a Diſtance, and who had ſolemnly renounced all his Pretenſions to it. Nor can the ſaid Earl think, the Declaration of any Miniſter of *France*, againſt ſuch Expedient (if any ſuch was made) a ſufficient Ground for Her Majeſty to decline it. The ſaid Earl therefore muſt beg Leave to repeat, that he is not able to diſcover, from any thing that appears in thoſe Speeches, that, in the Particulars aforementioned, or any other the Eſſential Points relating to the Peace and Commerce, or which concerned the Intereſts either of her Allies or *Gr. Britain*, were miſrepreſented by Her Majeſty; nor doth he know, or believe, that any Inſtance can be given, wherein he abus'd the Favour of his Royal Miſtreſs, to whom he did always bear and pay the moſt ſincere Veneration and Duty; or wherein he did miſlead her Parliament into any Groundleſs or Fatal Reſolution, or prevented their Advice to Her Majeſty, or obtained their Approbation to any Dangerous Practices, or whereby Her Majeſty could be ever depriv'd of the Confidence of her Allies, or expos'd to Contempt.

ARTICLE XVI.

In Anſwer to the Sixteenth Article, the ſaid Earl doth inſiſt, That, by the Laws and Conſtitution of this Realm, it is the undoubted Right and Prerogative of the Sovereign, who is the Fountain of Honour, to create Peers of this Realm, as well in Time of Parliament, as when there is no Parliament ſitting,

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ſitting, or in being; and that the Exerciſe of this Branch of the Prerogative is declared in the Form or Preamble of all Patents of Honour, to proceed *ex mero Motu, as an Act of mere Grace and Favour*; and that ſuch Acts are not done, as many other Acts of a Publick Nature are, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council; or as Acts of Pardon uſually run, upon a Favourable Repreſentation of ſeveral Circumſtances, or upon Reports from the Attorney General, or other Officers, that ſuch Acts are lawful or expedient, or for the Safety or Advantage of the Crown; but flows entirely from the beneficent and gracious Diſpoſition of the Sovereign. He farther ſays, That neither the Warrants for Patents of Honour, the Bills, or other Engroſſments of ſuch Patents, are, at any Time, communicated to the Council, or the Treaſury, as ſeveral other Patents are; and therefore the ſaid Earl, either as High Treaſurer or Privy Counſellor, could not have any Knowledge of the ſame: Nevertheleſs, if Her Late Sacred Majeſty had thought fit to acquaint him with her moſt gracious Intentions of creating any Number of Peers of this Realm, and had asked his Opinion, Whether the Perſons whom ſhe then intended to create, were Perſons proper to have been promoted to that Dignity? He does believe he ſhould have highly approv'd Her Majeſty's Choice; and does not apprehend, that, in ſo doing, he had been guilty of any Breach of his Duty, or Violation of the Truſt in him repos'd; ſince they were all Perſons of Honour and diſtinguiſh'd Merit, and the Peerage thereby was not greatly increas'd, conſidering ſome of thoſe created would have been Peers by Deſcent, and many Noble Families were then lately extinct: And the ſaid Earl believes, many Inſtances may be given, where this Prerogative hath been exercis'd by former Princes of this Realm, in as extenſive a manner; and particularly in the Reigns of King *Henry* the Eighth, King *James* the Firſt, and His Late Majeſty King *William*. The ſaid Earl begs Leave to add, That, in the whole Courſe of his Life, he hath always lov'd the Eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution, and in his Private Capacity, as well as in all Publick Stations, when he had the Honour to be employ'd, has ever done his utmoſt to preſerve it, and ſhall always continue ſo to do.

Anſwer

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Answer to the First Additional Article.

In Answer to the further Articles of Impeachment exhibited against the said Earl; as to the First of those Articles he saith, That he believes, in or about the Month of *January* 1710, an Expedition was projected, for making a Conquest of the City *Quebeck*, on the River of St. *Lawrence*, *Canada*, or other Possessions of the *French* King in *North America*; but denies he advis'd Her Majesty either to consent to the making such Expedition, or to give Orders for detaching any Battalions of the Forces in Her Majesty's Service in *Flanders*, or to send any such Batallions, or any Squadron of Men of War on the said Enterprize; but having heard that the said Project, or some Expedition of the like Nature, had been, some Time before, consider'd in a Committee of Council, and afterwards laid aside for that Time, and not being fully apprized of the whole Project, nor so well vers'd in the Affairs of that Part of the World as others, who had more Opportunity of knowing them; and lest the Expedition might not, at that Time, prove so feasible or advantageous as others of better Knowledge in those Matters than himself did expect, he did all that he apprehends his Duty requir'd, to prevent the putting the same in Execution, and expressed his Concern at it to some Persons about the Queen. And having so far shewn his Opinion of the said Design at that Time, believes it would not have been thought proper for him to have appear'd at the Meetings, where the Methods only of carrying on the Expedition were to be adjusted, of which Meetings there had been but few, before a Misfortune befel him, which confin'd him to his Bed. But the said Earl denies, that he knew the said Expedition was dangerous or destructive, nor did he hear that it was laid aside formerly by a Committee of Council, as dangerous or impracticable, but only as improper in the Circumstances of Affairs *at that Time*; nor doth the said Earl know or believe the said Expedition was set on foot with any Design to promote the Interest of the *French* King, or to weaken the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, or to dissipate the Naval Forces of this Kingdom; and when others of Her Majesty's Council, better acquainted with that Affair, did judge it to be proper and practicable, he did not think it became him, upon the Strength of his own single Judgment, further to oppose an Expedition, which, if it had

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ſucceeded, moſt certainly would have given a great and ſenſible Blow to the Settlements and Trade of *France* in that Part of the World. And the ſaid Earl, with good Reaſon, is perſuaded Your Lordſhips will not think it unfit that Her Majeſty ſhould take the Opinion of thoſe who better underſtood Affairs of that Nature; or, that Your Lordſhips can judge the ſaid Earl, in that reſpect, to have been any way wanting in his Duty to Her Majeſty; but hopes it will be rather an Evidence of his Fidelity to the Queen and his Country, that he ſo far diſcouraged what, in his own Judgment, he was diffident of; however, he is ſatisfy'd, that thoſe of Her Majeſty's Council who did approve the Expedition, acted therein with a ſincere Deſire for the Publick Good, notwithſtanding the ill Succeſs it was attended with which might chiefly be owing to Delays by contrary Winds, and other unforeſeen Accidents. And he doth not believe that Her Majeſty's Allies did ſuffer any Prejudice, or the common Enemy receive any Advantage, by the Detaching of Forces from *Flanders* to ſerve on this Enterprize; and is inform'd, that, to prevent any ſuch Danger, Her Majeſty's General, who commanded at that Time in *Flanders*, had Orders for providing other Forces in their Place, if he judged it neceſſary. And the ſaid Earl doth acknowledge, that the Sum of Twenty Eight Thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts, was demanded at the *Treaſury* about *June* 1711, on account of Arms, Accoutrements, Goods and Merchandize, ſaid to be ſent on the ſaid Expedition to *Canada*; but he ſaith, That he was ſo far from adviſing Her Late Majeſty that the ſaid Sum ſhould be iſſued and paid, that, on the contrary, he put a Stop to the Payment of the ſame, until he had done all he could, at that Time, to examine into the Expenditure of the ſaid Money: But being then High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and having received Her Majeſty's Orders to pay the ſaid Sum, and not being able, with his utmoſt Precaution, then to diſcover any juſt Cauſe why it ſhould not be paid, he did afterwards, in Obedience to thoſe Orders, and according to the Duty of his Place, counterſign a Warrant to the Paymaſter of Her Majeſty's Forces, for the Payment of the ſame, purſuant to which, he believes the ſame was iſſued and received. And as to that Part of the ſaid Article, which charges the ſaid Earl with employing his Arts or Credit to keep the Houſe of Commons

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mons from examining that Affair; he begs leave to say, That (whatever Suspicions he might entertain in his own Mind) he did not, upon Examination, find, that there was sufficient Proof to justify the Laying them before either House of Parliament. And altho' he hath been inform'd, that the Papers relating to that Expedition were laid before the Last, and have been all along in the Power of the present House of Commons, yet he hath not heard, that any Fraud hath been made out in that Affair, notwithstanding the Gentlemen who had them under their Inspection, neither wanted Ability to make the utmost Discoveries, nor could be supposed to be prevented therein, by any Influence of the said Earl; and he hopes it will not be imputed to him as a Fault, if he had us'd any Skill or Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining this Affair, at that Juncture, when, by an unseasonable Inquiry, before a proper Proof could be had, the Fraud, if any such there were, would be likely for ever to escape unpunish'd. But the said Earl denies, that he ever exercised or had any Arbitrary Power or Influence, either in Her Majesty's Private Council, or the Great Council of the Nation, or entertained any Design to prevent the Justice due to the Queen or the Nation, or that any Discovery had been made to him, further than what might give Suspicion to one who was always jealous (as became him) of any Misapplication of the Publick Treasure. And the said Earl saith, That he is not conscious, that, by any Letter, or Memorial to Her Majesty, he had acted contrary to his Duty: But humbly hopes he may be allow'd to observe, that it would be a Matter of particular Hardship, and what seems to him inconsistent with the Rules of Honour and Decency, if the most secret and intimate Papers and Letters, wrote to that most renowned and pious Princess, Her Late Majesty, by her own special Command, and for her own private Perusal, should be imputed to any as a Crime; and if any Quotation from any such Letter or Paper, could be alledged against the said Earl, he doubts not but there might appear, from other of Her Majesty's private Papers, what would justify him in many Particulars, wherewith he is charged, and would give further Proof (if it were needful) how tender and affectionate Her Majesty was to all her Subjects.

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In Answer to the Second Additional Article.

The said Earl doth admit, That about *October* 1711, Her late Majesty did sign a Warrant directed to him, then her Treasurer of *Great Britain*, for the issuing and payment of the Sum of 13,000 *l.* to *John Drummond*, Esq; in the Article named; and that on or about the 24th of *November* following, in pursuance of the said Warrant, under her Majesty's Sign Manual, he the said Earl did Sign a Warrant for the payment of the said 13,000 *l.* but for more Certainty begs leave to refer to the said several Warrants, when the same shall be produc'd: And the said Earl takes the Words [*for Special Services of the War*] to have been inserted by Mistake of the Clerks; for he absolutely denies, That he gave any Direction for those Words, or any other of like Import, to be inserted: And he believes all the Clerks of the Treasury know, that the Monies which arose from the Sale of Tin, was the Queen's proper Money, for the Support of her Houshold, and such Occasions as she should please to direct, and not appropriated to the Services of the War, altho' sometimes it hath been practis'd, that Loans have been taken upon Tin-Tallies, for the Services of the War, and other publick Services, and afterwards repaid to the Civil List, which might possibly give occasion for such Mistake. And the said Earl saith, That having been acquainted with the Services the said Mr. *Drummond* had perform'd, by Order of the late Earl of *Godolphin*, in borrowing Money upon Tin at a low Interest, the said Earl ask'd Mr. *Drummond*'s Consent, that a Sum in Tin-Tallies might be struck in his Name, and with such Consent did direct, that Orders amounting to the Sum of 13,000 *l.* should be charged in the Register of the Exchequer, on the Monies arising by the Sale of Tin, in the Name of the said Mr. *Drummond*, who afterwards, before his going to *Holland*, endors'd, the said Orders at the said Earl's Request, and left them in the Treasury; but how long it was before the said Orders were endors'd, or how long they remain'd afterwards in the Treasury, the said Earl doth not particularly remember; but doth acknowledge, that the said Orders and Tallies came afterwards to his own Hands, and were dispos'd for his own Use. But in order to lay the true State of this Affair before your Lordships, The said Earl humbly represents, that upon attending the late Queen, after his being wounded, her Majesty had the Goodness to tell him

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him, That she design'd him a Sum of Money: Upon which he represented to her Majesty the bad Condition of her Civil List. But several times after her Majesty ask'd him, why he did not find a way for receiving the Money she intended him, and bring the necessary Warrants for that purpose? He still urg'd the same Reason against it, and for near Six Months made no Step in it, 'till at last her Majesty was pleas'd to say, She was resolv'd to have it done. And as her Majesty had, in matters of her Bounty, made use of Tin-Tallies for other Persons, she was pleas'd to mention the same her self, and order'd proper Warrants to be prepar'd for the Sum, which her Majesty of her Royal Bounty intended him: That after her Majesty had so positively signify'd her Royal Pleasure, to bestow such a mark of her Favour upon the said Earl, the said Tallies and Orders were struck in Mr. *Drummond's* Name, with her Majesty's Knowledge, and at the said Earl's Nomination; and from that time the same were kept under the said Earl's Direction, for his Use. And the said Earl was advised, that nothing further was requisite to be done, after the Assignment of the said Mr. *Drummond*, for securing the said Earl's Interest in the said Tallies, 'till an Accident happened, which made it necessary for further Security, to have the said Warrant as a Declaration of Trust, which was accordingly Sign'd by her Majesty, and is to the Effect following.

ANNE *R.*

WHEREAS in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven, in Consideration of the many good, faithful, and acceptable Services which before that time had been performed unto Us, by Our Right Trusty and Right Well beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Robert *Earl of* Oxford *(then and now our High Treasurer of* Great Britain*;) Which Services have tended to the Quiet, Safety, and Prosperity of us and Our Realms, though the same were Accompanied with great Difficulties upon himself, and Hazards to Him and his Family. And particularly Reflecting upon the Impious Attempt made upon his Life: We did then fully Resolve, as a particular Mark of our Favour, and of Our Gracious Acceptance of the said Earl's Services, to bestow upon him a Sum in ready Money. But the said Earl representing to us, That the Arrears then due to Our Servants and Tradesmen, chargeable upon Our Civil List, were very great and pressing.*

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We did therefore Agree and Determine, That the said Earl should have to his own Use, the several Sums amounting to Thirteen Thousand Pounds, comprized in certain Orders of Loan bearing date on, or about the Eleventh Day of December 1711, *in your Name, and Charg'd upon the Register in Our Exchequer on the Monies arising by Sale of Our Tin, which Orders are not yet in Course of Payment.*

Now we do hereby declare and make known, That the said several Sums amounting to Thirteen Thousand Pounds, contained in the said Orders, and the Interest thereof, due and to be due, are, and shall be the proper Monies of the said Earl of Oxford.

And We do hereby Direct and Authorize You to Transfer and Assign the said Orders, and the whole Right and Benefit thereof to the said Earl and his Assigns, or to such Person or Persons as he shall appoint in that behalf. And in case any the Monies due, or to be due, or payable upon the said Orders shall come to your Hands; In such Case Our Pleasure is, that you forthwith pay over the same to the said Earl, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to his and their own Use and Behoof, without any Account to be therefore rendred to Us, Our Heirs, or Successors. And this Our Warrant, or an Attested Copy thereof, shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge for so doing.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor-Castle* the Fourteenth Day of *December*, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign, *Ann. Dom.* 1713.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved

John Drummond *Esq;*

And the said Earl believes the said Warrant was drawn by Mr. *Lowndes*, Secretary to the Treasury, and by what means the same was omitted to be Entred in the Treasury, he knows not; but upon hearing there was a Discourse about the said 13000 *l.* in Tin Tallies, he sent a Copy of the said Warrant to the Officers of the Treasury, without signifying any Desire to have the same Entred, well knowing it receiv'd its Authority from the Sign Manual, which wanted no additional force from an Entry thereof in the Treasury Books. And the said Earl saith, That her Majesty was pleas'd of Her mere Goodness and Bounty, and of her own free Will to give him the said Sum of Money, in Reward of his faithful Services, and for his Sufferings in Her Service

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vice. And the ſaid Earl ſaith, That the ſaid Grant, according to the Diſcount upon thoſe Tallies at that time, amounted to the Sum of 10,000 *l.* or thereabouts, wherein he acknowledgeth the great Bounty of her Majeſty, and takes notice, That Grants much larger have been made from the Crown, to other Miniſters of State, while the Neceſſities of the Crown have been equally preſſing. And the ſaid Earl doth not know that in this, or any other part of his Adminiſtration, he ever was guilty of any Corruption, or any Breach of his Oath or Truſt as High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*; or that he did in any manner abuſe her Majeſty's Goodneſs, or make an ill Uſe of his acceſs to her Majeſty, or embezzle the publick Treaſure; or did at any time, knowingly injure or oppreſs her Majeſty's Subjects, but on the contrary the ſaid Earl ſaith, That he manag'd the publick Money in the moſt frugal manner, in order to leſſen, as much as might be, the Charge of the War; and to Eaſe, if he could, the Commons of *Great Britain* from all grievous Taxes. And in further Vindication of himſelf, againſt all the imputation of Avarice or Corruption inſinuated in this Article, the ſaid Earl ſaith, That in every employment, to which he was called by her Majeſty's Favour, he was always contented with the accuſtomed Incomes and Profits of the ſaid employment, without endeavouring to increaſe his Gain by any unwarrantable or extraordinary Perquiſites; That whilſt he was in any Office of Truſt about her late Majeſty, he never abuſed that Truſt in making any manner of Profit or Advantage to himſelf, either by the Diſpoſal of Places in his own Gift, or by the Recommendation of Perſons to her Majeſty for ſuch as were granted immediately by Herſelf; That neither in, nor out of Place, did he ever receive any Penſion from the Crown; That as he came with clean Hands into her Majeſty's Service, ſo went not only with clean but almoſt empty Hands out of it, having ſpent therein moſt part of the Profits which accru'd to him from the Places he enjoy'd; ſo that at this time, notwithſtanding all the Advantages he receiv'd from them, and the extraordinary Bounty of the Queen to him, in this Article mentioned, he can, with great Truth affirm, that his private Fortune hath thereby receiv'd very inconſiderable Addition.

Anſwer

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Answer to the Third Additional Article.

In Answer to the Third Additional Article, the said Earl says, that *Matthew Prior*, Esq; being employed by Her late Majesty at the Court of *France*, Warrants were sign'd in the usual Form for Payment of several Sums of Money to the said Mr. *Prior*, which he believes from the 27th of *August* 1712. to the 10th of *July* 1714. might amount to the Sum of Twelve Thousand three hundred and sixty Pounds, as in the said Article is set forth; And he believes he did pay, or cause to be paid at several Times the said Sums, pursuant to the Authority he had from Her late Majesty for that purpose, which he conceives was not only lawful, but a Duty incumbent on him. He further saith, That he doth not know that by any Law there ought to be certain Appointments or Allowances for the Maintenance and Support of Embassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, or other Publick Ministers of the Crown in foreign Courts; But that Her Majesty was at Liberty to vary such Appointments, and the manner of paying them, as She in Her Wisdom should think fit, out of any Funds appropriated to the Civil List. He does believe, that there are several Instances, where Persons employed to negotiate Matters of Importance, as Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries, have been allowed One thousand Five Hundred Pounds for their Equipage; One Hundred Pounds a Week for their ordinary Entertainment, and One thousand six hundred Pounds for Extraordinaries, and likewise further Sums for Services perform'd by special Order: And if the said Mr. *Prior* had been paid upon that Foot, he would have been entitled to a greater Sum from the Crown for the time wherein he was employ'd by Her Majesty, as aforesaid, over and above all Disbursements for special Services. And the said Earl saith, that he takes the said *Matthew Prior* to have been sent by Her Majesty into *France* for Her Majesty's Service, and in order to carry on the Negotiations of a General Peace; but denies, that he was any Creature of the said Earl, or sent by the said Earl into *France*, or that he carry'd on any Negotiations of the said Earl, or that Her Majesty was prevailed on by his Councils to send the said *Matthew Prior* as Her Plenipotentiary to the *French* King, without the Privity of or any Communication with Her Allies, or that the said Earl used the least Contrivance for

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for carrying on, or did carry on or promote any dangerous Practices with the Miniſters of *France*, or the Enemies of Her Majeſty or Her Kingdoms, or that he did at any time combine with the ſaid *Matthew Prior* to defraud Her Majeſty of any Sum of Money whatſoever, under Colour of his Employment; or that the ſaid *Matthew Prior* was ſent into *France* with the Character aforeſaid, or without any ſettled Appointment or Allowance for any ſuch End, or that he the ſaid Earl did give the ſaid *Matthew Prior* an unlimited Credit, or promiſed to pay him any Bills whatſoever, other than what he ſhould be duly authorized to pay; or that any Bills of Exchange, in the ſaid Article mentioned, were drawn in purſuance of any ſuch Contrivance. The ſaid Earl ſaith, that *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; having been twice ſent by Her late Majeſty to the Court of *Hanover*, he the ſaid Earl being then High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, paid or cauſed to be paid to the ſaid Mr. *Harley* the Sum of Five thouſand five hundred and ſixty Pounds, or thereabonts, by Authority from Her Majeſty, and according to the Duty of his Office, out of Monies appropriated to the Uſe of the Civil Liſt. And he believes, that if Mr. *Harley* had received an Allowance in Proportion to what hath been paid to Ambaſſadors, it would have amounted to a greater Sum. But denies, that the ſaid Sum of Five thouſand five hundred and ſixty Pounds, or any Part of it was paid without Authority, or for promoting any wicked Purpoſes of the ſaid Earl, or that he did either illegally or fraudulently iſſue, or direct, or adviſe the Direction or Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money out of Her Majeſty's Treaſury, to any Perſon whatſoever, or that he ever entred into any Combination with the Perſons above-mentioned, or any other Perſon whatſoever, to defraud Her Majeſty of any of the Publick Money which he was entruſted with the Management of.

Anſwer to the Fourth Additional Article.

In Anſwer to the Fourth Additional Article, the ſaid Earl denies, That he ever held any Correſpondence with *Mary*, the late Conſort of the late King *James* II. either by the means of Mr. *Prior*, or, by any other means whatſoever, or that he ever intended, or had the leaſt Deſign any way to promote the Intereſt of the *Pretender*; nordoth the ſaid Earl know or believe, that Monſieur *Gaultier*, in the ſaid Article named, was entruſted or employed as an Agent between any

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of the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, in tranſacting any Affairs relating to the *Pretender*; and denies, that he the ſaid Earl had any Conferences with him the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier* on that Subject: Nor doth the ſaid Earl know or believe, that he the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier* was empower'd to Concert with him the ſaid Earl, particularly the ſettling any Payment or Remittance of the Annuities hereafter mention'd, or any other yearly Sum to be paid or remitted out of Her Majeſty's Treaſury into *France*: Neither had the ſaid Earl the leaſt Deſign, that any of the Fruits or Advantages of the Peace ſhould be made an Offering to any Adherent of the *Pretender*; nor did he agree or undertake to procure the Payment of the yearly Sum of Forty ſeven thouſand Pounds, or any other yearly Sum, to the Uſe of the ſaid late Conſort, during her Life. But the ſaid Earl doth admit, that the late King *James* II. by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date on, or about the 28th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1685. granted unto *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Henry* Earl of *Peterborough*, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, *Robert Worden*, Eſq; and Sir *Edward Herbert*, Kt. (who are all ſince deceaſed) divers Annuities or yearly Sums of Money, amounting to Thirty ſeven thouſand three hundred twenty eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and ſeven Pence, payable out of the Hereditary Duty of Exciſe, and the Poſt Office, and other Revenues in the ſaid Letters Patents mentioned, to hold to them, and their Heirs, during the Life of the ſaid Conſort, in truſt for her. And by other Letters Pattents, bearing date, on or about the Third Day of *December*, in the Year 1686. alſo granted unto the ſaid Conſort a further Penſion, or yearly Sum of Ten thouſand Pounds, to hold during her natural Life; whereby the ſaid Revenues ariſing from the Hereditary Exciſe and Poſt Office, and other the Revenues in the ſaid Letters Patents mention'd, became charged with, and were liable to the ſaid Annuities or yearly Sums, as in this Article is mention'd. And the ſaid Earl doth admit, that the ſaid Revenues were by ſeveral Acts of Parliament granted and ſettled during the Life of his late Majeſty King *William* the Third, for the Uſe and Service of his Houſhold and Family, and for other his neceſſary Expences and Occations; and after his Demiſe, during the Life of her late Majeſty

jesty Queen *ANNE*, were appointed to be for the Support of her Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; but saith, that in the same Act of Parliament, whereby the said Revenues are so appointed, there is a general Saving to all and every Person and Persons of all such Rights, Titles, Estates, Interests, Claims and Demands whatsoever, of in, or to, or out of the said Revenues and Hereditaments, or any of them, as they, or any of them, had, or ought to have had, before the making the said Act, as fully, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Act had never been made. And the said Earl doth admit, that an Act of Parliament was made in the Twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, whereby the Sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds, for the Causes therein mentioned, was to be applied (in Aid of the Revenues or Branches which were appointed for the Support of Her Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown) for, or towards the paying such Arrears of Sallaries, Wages, Diet-money, and other Allowances, and such Debts for Emptions, Provisions, and other Causes as should appear to be due and owing to her Majesty's Servants, Tradesmen and others. But the said Earl saith, he hath heard, that the said late Consort of the late King *James* II. esteeming herself to be entitled by the Laws of *England*, by vertue of the said Letters Pattents to the several yearly Sums of Money therein mention'd, did by Letter of Attorney impower and authorize the said Mr. *Gaultier* to demand and receive for her only Use, Benefit and Behoof, all Sums of Money which from and after the Feast of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin, 1713, were become due and payable upon the said several Annuities, amounting to Thirty seven thousand three hundred twenty eight Pounds, thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, and the other Annuity or yearly Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, and to give Acquittances and Discharges for the Monies he should so receive to her only Use and Behoof, as aforesaid; and that thereupon he the said Mr. *Gaultier* applied himself to her Majesty for the Payment of the Monies which were incurred or grown due on the said several Annuities, from the said 25th Day of *March* 1713, and that her Majesty was pleased to sign a Warrant, directed to him the said Earl, being then her Majesty's High Treasurer, or to the High Trea-

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ſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, in the Words, or to the Effect in the ſaid Article ſet forth; but for more Certainty refers himſelf to the ſaid Warrant, when the ſame ſhall be produced. And that in Obedience to her Majeſty's Commands, ſignified by the ſaid Warrant, he the ſaid Earl did direct two ſeveral Warrants to the Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, to the Effect in the ſaid Article ſet forth; but for more certainty refers to the ſaid ſeveral Warrants when the ſame ſhall be produced. But he denies he adviſed her Majeſty to ſign the ſaid Warrant of the 23d of *December* 1713. but when ſuch Warrant was brought to him, and he knew that the Jointure of the ſaid Conſort had been confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and had heard, that by ſome private Article or Agreement at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, Proviſion had been made in relation to it; and the Legality of the Demand not being doubted by her Majeſty's Council learned in the Law, the ſaid Earl thought it his Duty to pay Obedience to it. And the Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds intended to be raiſed by the ſaid Act of the 12th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, together with a great Additional Sum in Tallies, being deſign'd for diſcharge of her Majeſty's Debts, the ſaid Earl thought himſelf ſufficiently authorized to direct that the ſaid Sum of Money, mention'd in the ſaid Warrants, which he was adviſed was a Debt from her Majeſty, ſhould be paid out of the ſaid Five hundred thouſand Pounds; yet the Sum in the ſaid Warrants mention'd, or any part thereof, was not paid out of the ſaid appropriated Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds or otherwiſe; but the whole Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds was applied to other Uſes, for which it was appropriated. And the ſaid Earl humbly hopes, That he hath not hereby betray'd the Honour of her late Majeſty, or the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, or acted contrary to his Duty; and the ſaid Earl doth acknowledge, that the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier* coming into *England* with Letters of Credence from the *French* King to her late Majeſty, after having reſided ſometime in *England*, her Majeſty was pleaſed before his Departure hence to direct a Preſent ſhould be made to the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier*, as hath been uſual in like Caſes to publick Miniſters; and he believes her ſaid Majeſty was the rather inclined to make ſuch Preſent to the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier*, becauſe

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becauſe the ſaid Earl hath heard, and takes it to be true, that the ſaid *Gaultier* had been inſtrumental with the *French* King, to obtain the Delivery and Releaſe of thoſe poor *Proteſtants*, who had ſuffer'd aboard the Gallies on account of their Religion; whoſe Reſcue from Slavery, Her Majeſty, out of her known Zeal to the *Proteſtant Religion*, and out of her wonted Piety and Compaſſion to the Confeſſors in ſo good a Cauſe, had much at Heart, and had prevailed therein beyond Expectation; it being what, by His Majeſty King *William*, had been attempted in vain, and was thought, by many, impoſſible ever to be obtain'd: And the good Offices of the ſaid *Gaultier*, in that Affair, having been very acceptable to Her Majeſty, ſhe was pleaſed to increaſe his Preſent in reſpect thereof, and therefore order'd it to be paid in the ſame manner as had been done to others, whoſe Preſents Her Majeſty thought fit to augment. And for this end Her Majeſty, about the Time in the Article mention'd, did ſign a Warrant directing the Payment of One Thouſand Pounds Sterling to *Daniel Arthur*, Eſq; in the ſame Article mention'd, to the intent it might be paid to the ſaid Mr. *Gaultier*, on the Account aforeſaid. And the ſaid Earl believes, the ſaid Monies were iſſued and paid accordingly, and doth not apprehend he hath therein acted contrary to his Duty.

Anſwer to the Fifth Additional Article.

In Anſwer to the Fifth Additional Article, the ſaid Earl doth admit the Sovereign of this Realm may refuſe to receive any Natural-born Subject, who hath committed, and is under the Guilt of High Treaſon as a publick Miniſter, or with any Character from any foreign Prince, State, or Potentate: And that where ſuch Perſon is known to be guilty of ſuch Crime, it may, in moſt Caſes, be fit ſo to do. But he the ſaid Earl apprehends, that the Sovereign is the proper Judge whom to refuſe or receive with ſuch Character. The ſaid Earl believes, that a Perſon ſtyling himſelf, or commonly known, by the Name of *Lilcott* or *Lawleſs*, did, about the Year 1712 or 1713, come into *England* with Letters of Credence to Her Majeſty, from the King and Late Queen of *Spain*, and Authority to treat about carrying *Britiſh* Merchandizes to the *Spaniſh*

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Spaniſh Weſt Indies; and that Her Majeſty was pleaſed to admit ſuch Perſon with ſuch Letters of Credence; and, before his Return to *Spain*, was pleaſed to order, for the Uſe of ſuch Perſon, the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds, to be paid out of the Monies appropriated to the Civil Liſt, which the ſaid Earl, in Obedience to ſuch Orders, cauſed to be paid, and humbly apprehends it was his Duty ſo to do. But the ſaid Earl believes, that when the ſaid *Lilcott* or *Lawleſs* was ſo admitted, he was generally thought to be a natural *Spaniard*, and that, from the Advantages of thoſe Licences which he brought, for carrying the *Britiſh* Merchandizes to the *Weſt Indies*, he expected a much Larger Preſent; however, the ſaid Earl denies, that he knew, or was inform'd, before the Arrival of the ſaid *Lawleſs* in *England*, any thing of his Coming hither, nor after his Arrival did he ſee him, or know of his being here, before he had been introduced to Her Majeſty, it being uſual for Publick Miniſters to be introduced by thoſe Servants of Her Majeſty, to whoſe Office it belongs, as Matter of Duty and common Diſpatch, without conſulting therein other Miniſters of State. And upon the Notice taken of this Affair formerly in the Houſe of Peers, it appear'd, that the noble Lord who introduced the ſaid *Lawleſs* to the Queen, by Virtue of his Office, did it as of courſe, and did not then know he was other than a Native of *Spain*. And the ſaid Earl ſaith, That of a long Time after he had been ſo introduced, the ſaid Earl neither knew nor heard that he was other than a natural *Spaniard*; but when the ſaid Perſon had continued in *England* a conſiderable Time, there was a Rumour, and the ſaid Earl was afterwards inform'd, he was a Native of *Ireland*, and departed out of that Kingdom in his Youth, and had ſince been in the *Spaniſh* Service; but doth not know, nor was inform'd, that he had committed or been guilty of High Treaſon, or that he had ſerved the Late King *James* II. in the War in *Ireland*, againſt King *William* III. or had follow'd the ſaid King *James* II. into *France*, or been in his Intereſt or Service, or had been in Rebellion againſt King *William*, or in Arms againſt the Late Queen. And the ſaid Earl having no Notice of the ſaid Perſon's Arrival, before his being admitted to Her Majeſty, nor any Knowledge of any Crime he was guilty of, ſubmits whether it ſhall be imputed to him as any Want of Duty, that he did not adviſe Her Majeſty

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jeſty againſt admitting or receiving him in the Character aforeſaid, or that he did, by Her Majeſty's Authority, meet, conſer, or negotiate with him, concerning any Affairs about which he was authoriz'd to treat (in caſe he had ſo done, which however the ſaid Earl doth not admit) or that, by Authority from Her Majeſty, he paid the ſaid Sum of One Thouſand Pounds to the ſaid *Daniel Arthur*, which after came to his Uſe. But the ſaid Earl doth deny, that he adviſed Her Majeſty to ſign the Warrant for Payment of the ſaid One Thouſand Pounds, or gave any Directions for Payment thereof, contrary to what was intended by Her Majeſty. And the ſaid Earl admits, that ſome other Sums of Moneys (which might amount in the whole to Nine Hundred and Fifteen Pounds, or thereabouts) were paid in Satisfaction of Monies advanced to the ſaid *Lawleſs*, as part of the Monies agreed to be advanced to *His Catholick Majeſty* by the *Aſſiento-Contract*; but denies, that he directed the Payment of any other Monies whatſoever out of Her Majeſty's Treaſury, to the ſaid *Liteſh alias Lawleſs*, or knows that any other Monies were paid to him, beſide the aforemention'd Sum of One Thouſand Pounds, and the Monies paid in Satisfaction of what was advanced to him towards the Part due to *His Catholick Majeſty*, by the ſaid *Aſſiento-Contract*. And the ſaid Earl never aſſumed the Supreme Direction in Her Majeſty's Councils, neither was he adviſing, that the ſaid Perſon ſhould be introduced to Her Majeſty, or ſhould be received or treated by her Miniſters, under the diſguiſed Name of *Don Carlo Moro*, or ſhould at all be received as a publick Miniſter here. And the ſaid Earl doth acknowledge, that the Houſe of Lords, with Commendable Zeal, made ſuch Addreſs, and came to ſuch Reſolution, and that Her Majeſty made ſuch Anſwer, and iſſued ſuch Proclamation, as in the ſaid Article is mention'd. And as the ſaid Earl had always the higheſt Regard to the Safety of Her Majeſty's Perſon, the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and Advice and Reſolution of the Houſe of Peers; ſo he denies, that he had the leaſt Knowledge, that the ſaid *Liliſh alias Lawleſs* had ever been Miniſter or Agent of the *Pretender* at the Court of *Madrid*, or the leaſt Suſpicion that he was ſent into *England* to promote the Intereſt of the *Pretender* in theſe Kingdoms; nor is he conſcious to himſelf, that he hath done any thing to expoſe

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expoſe the Perſon of Her Moſt Sacred Majeſty, to enervate or render ineffectual the Advice of Parliament, or Her Majeſty's Declarations, to countenance any Emiſſary of the *Pretender*, or encourage his Adherents, to the Danger of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Serene Houſe of *Hanover*; but, on the contrary is perſuaded his Conduct in that Affair is ſo well known, as not to need any farther Juſtification: But if it ſhould at any Time be thought neceſſary, he is able to produce thoſe Proofs of it, which are the Beſt Authority in the World for his Vindication.

Anſwer to the Sixth Additional Article.

In Anſwer to the Sixth Additional Article, the ſaid Earl hath been inform'd, and doth believe it may be true, that after ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts by Her Late Majeſty, in Conjunction with her Allies, to eſtabliſh His preſent Imperial Majeſty upon the Throne of *Spain*, Inſtructions in Writing were given to *Mitford Crow*, Eſq; about the 7th Day of *March*, 1705, taking notice that Her Majeſty had been inform'd, the People of *Catalonia* were inclin'd to caſt off the Yoke impos'd on them by the *French*, and to return to the Obedience of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and that Her Majeſty, deſiring to maintain and improve that good Diſpoſition in them, and to induce them to put the ſame ſpeedily in execution, had made choice of him to carry on ſo great a Work, for the Advantage of her Service and the Good of the common Cauſe, as was the Making a Treaty with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſaid *Mitford Crow* was thereby impower'd to give the *Catalans*, or other *Spaniards*, Aſſurances of Her Majeſty's utmoſt Endeavours to procure the Eſtabliſhment of all ſuch Rights and Immunities, as they enjoy'd formerly under the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Confirmation of ſuch Titles as had been conferr'd on any of them by the Duke of *Anjou*: And that for their further Satisfaction, Her Majeſty had ſent to King *Charles* III. for Powers for confirming the ſame to them, and was willing, if they inſiſted on it, to become Guarantee that it ſhould be done. And the ſaid Earl hath been likewiſe inform'd, That Her Majeſty, in a Commiſſion granted to the ſaid *Mitford Crow*, expreſſed, *That ſhe thought fit to enter into a Treaty with the Principality of* Catalonia, *or any other Province of* Spain, *on Condition they would acknowledge and receive* Charles *the Third*,

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Third, as lawful King of Spain, *and utterly abdicate the House of* Bourbon, *and join their Forces with Her Majesty's.* And that Her Majesty was pleas'd also to sign and deliver to the said *Mitford Crow*, Credential Letters, directed to the Nobility, Magistracy, and other Officers of *Catalonia*, or any other Province of *Spain*, desiring them to give Faith to every thing the said *Mitford Crow* should tell them in Her Majesty's Name; And that Instructions were likewise given to the Earl of *Peterborough* and Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, about the Time, and to the effect in the said Article mentioned; and that a Manifesto or Declaration was afterwards published, by the said Earl of *Peterborough*, to the effect in the said Article set forth; but the said Earl denies, that such Manifesto or Declaration was prepared by his Advice or Privity. And the said Earl believes it may be true, that some part of the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and also of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Majorca*, did afterwards acknowledge King *Charles* the Third (now Emperor) for their lawful Sovereign, and did join their Arms with those of Her Majesty and her Allies, against the present King of *Spain*; but by what Motives they were induc'd thereunto the said Earl does not know. And the said Earl does acknowledge, That, for some time, the Arms of Her Majesty and her Allies in *Spain*, were attended with considerable Successes, in which the Bravery of the *Catalans* appear'd, and the Forces of the Confederates twice enter'd the Capital City of that Kingdom; by which signal Conquests, and the great Supplies that have been granted by Parliament, for their Assistance, the said People were under the highest Obligations of Gratitude to Her Majesty; but the Advantages those Successes had given King *Charles* the Third, being lost, Her Majesty found the Burthen of that War very heavy to her Subjects, the Conquest of *Spain*, for the present Emperor, impracticable, and, after the Accession of the Empire and Descent of the Hereditary Countries to him, esteem'd inconsistent with the Interests of many of her Allies; and therefore thought it necessary, for the Good of her People, and the Tranquility of *Europe*, to enter into Negotiations for a General Peace. But the said Earl denies, That he enter'd into any Conspiracy for subjecting the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, or ever had the least Design of the Ruin or De-

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ſtruction of any of the Rights, Liberties, or Privileges of the *Catalans*; or that he ever formed any Contrivance for abandoning them to the Fury or Revenge of the Duke of *Anjou*, or his Adherents; or for the Extirpation of any of their Rights, Liberties, or Privileges; or that he adviſ'd Her Majeſty to give Directions to the Lord *Lexington* to acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*, before any Negotiation of Peace was ſet on foot in due Form of Law, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*. On the contrary the ſaid Earl ſaith, That, by Letters and Papers ſent by One of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State to the Lord *Lexington*, it will appear, that after Her Majeſty had hearken'd to the Propoſals for a General Peace, for the Good of her own People and her Allies, ſhe us'd her beſt Endeavours for obtaining the Liberties of the *Catalans*, at the Concluſion of the Peace, and that His Lordſhip was directed peremptorily and abſolutely to inſiſt thereon: Nor doth the ſaid Earl know or believe, that any Orders were ever ſent from, or given by Her Majeſty, to any of her Miniſters, to recede from that Demand; or that the ſaid Lord *Lexington* ever deſiſted from making the utmoſt Efforts he could for obtaining it. And if, from any Meaſures of the *Catalans*, or of His Imperial Majeſty, or from any other Cauſe, Her Majeſty's Endeavours had not their full effect, the ſaid Earl conceives it cannot be imputed to any Neglect of Her Majeſty, or any Want of Duty in him the ſaid Earl. He believes, That about the Time in the ſaid Article mentioned, His Imperial Majeſty did enter into a Convention or Agreement for evacuating *Catalonia*; and that Her Majeſty, out of Inclination to perform her beſt Offices to the Emperor, was prevail'd on to become one of the Guarantees thereof; but denies, That His Imperial Majeſty was neceſſitated, by any Practices of the ſaid Earl, to make any ſuch Convention, and is ignorant for what Cauſes His Imperial Majeſty, whom it moſt concerned, omitted, in ſuch Convention, to make expreſs and poſitive Stipulations for the Liberties of the *Catalans*. If it proceeded from any Dependance upon the Declaration of Her Majeſty, to interpoſe her beſt Offices on their behalf, and the Promiſes of the *French* King to join his Endeavours therein; he is confident it will appear, Her Majeſty's beſt Offices were employ'd in that Affair, when it is conſider'd, what repeated

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Inſtances ſhe made by her Miniſters, and in the moſt pathetick manner, to obtain for them the Privileges they deſir'd. And that Her Majeſty, by her earneſt Interpoſition, did obtain a Grant and Confirmation to all the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, of a perpetual Amneſty and Oblivion of all that was done in the Late War, the full Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, and a farther Grant of all their Privileges, which the Inhabitants of Both *Caſtiles*, who, of all the *Spaniards*, were moſt dear to the King of *Spain*, enjoy'd, or might at any Time after have, or enjoy; whereby the *Catalans*, if they obtain'd not all the ancient Privileges they pretended to, receiv'd however, in Compenſation thereof, the Advantage of trading directly to the *Weſt Indies*, and other Privileges, to which they were never before intitled. And the Houſe of Peers, upon Conſideration of ſeveral Papers laid before them, relating to this Affair, in purſuance of their Addreſs to Her Majeſty in that behalf, expreſs'd their utmoſt Thankfulneſs and Satisfaction for Her Majeſty's repeated and earneſt Endeavours for preſerving to the *Catalans* the full Enjoyment of all their juſt and ancient Liberties. And it is probable Her Majeſty had prevail'd to obtain for them their ancient Privileges and Liberties, in the largeſt Extent, if they had waited the Event of her gracious Interpoſitions in their Favour, and not determined to carry on the War by themſelves, againſt King *Philip*, after the Emperor had ſign'd the Convention for evacuating their Country; which incens'd the King of *Spain* in the higheſt degree, and was look'd upon by him as the moſt obſtinate Rebellion. However, the ſaid Earl ſaith, He never amus'd the *Catalans* with any Expectations whatſoever, nor in any degree contributed to engage them in any obſtinate Defence againſt the Duke of *Anjou*; nor adviſ'd Her Majeſty to conclude a Peace with *Spain*, without Security for the ancient Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of that People; or to ſend Sir *James Wiſhart* with a Squadron of Men of War, for the Purpoſes in the ſaid Article mention'd; but believes Her Majeſty might think her ſelf oblig'd, by being Guaranty to the ſaid Convention for the evacuating of *Catalonia*, to ſend the ſaid Sir *James Wiſhart* into the *Mediterranean*, with a Squadron of Men of War, altho' he knows not the Orders or Inſtructions given on that Occaſion; and humbly appreh nds,

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that he cannot, in Juſtice, be charged with any Conſequences from that unhappy People's Refuſal to comply in their Submiſſion to the King of *Spain*, upon the Terms Her Majeſty had ſtipulated for them.

CONCLUSION.

THUS the ſaid Earl has laid his Caſe before Your Lordſhips, wherein he hopes he has fully anſwer'd the ſeveral Articles exhibited againſt him; yet leſt there ſhould be any Omiſſion in his Anſwer, which may be made uſe of to his Prejudice, he ſays, He is not guilty of all, or any the Matters contain'd in the ſaid Articles, or any of them, in Manner and Form as they are therein charged againſt him: And humbly hopes that Your Lordſhips will excuſe any Imperfections or Defects in the ſaid Anſwer, with regard to Expreſſion or Form; and impute whatever of that Kind may appear, to the great Weakneſs of Body, and ill State of Health, which the ſaid Earl now labours, and hath for ſome Months paſt labour'd under: And that Your Lordſhips will be induc'd to make all further Due Allowances in his Favour, from the following Conſiderations, which relate to the Nature of the Charge in general, and the Difficulties with which his Defence of himſelf, againſt the Particulars contain'd in that Charge, is, and muſt be attended. Moſt of the Articles with which he ſtands charg'd, relate entirely to the Negotiations of the Peace lately concluded at *Utrecht*; he doubts not but Your Lordſhips will conſider, that he muſt of neceſſity be under great Difficulties, in giving a full and particular Account of ſuch a great Variety of Facts as are contain'd in theſe Articles; that ſeveral of thoſe Facts concern Tranſactions with the Miniſters of Foreign States, who cannot be produced as Witneſſes in his Defence, be their Teſtimony never ſo material; that many Steps and Proceedings in an Affair of this Nature, where the Intereſts of ſeveral Parties, not only ſeparate from, but ſome of them alſo contrary to each other, are to be adjuſted, do require great Secrecy and Addreſs in the Management. And that in Treaties between Enemies, ſuch Terms are often propoſed, and ſuch Arguments uſed, as carry a Different Appearance from the real Intentions of thoſe that treat: Upon which Accounts it muſt be very difficult to ſet every thing that paſt in the Late Negotiations, with regard to the Enemy, and to the Allies, in a clear Light, and to juſtify

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juſtify every Step that was taken towards conducting them to the End propoſed, eſpecially ſince the Account of thoſe Tranſactions, and of the Reaſons on which they were founded, cannot, as he conceives, be duely cleared, but by inſpecting the entire Series of Letters and Papers which paſ'd during the Continuance of thoſe Tranſactions, and by comparing together ſuch Paſſages in them, as might give Light to each other, and to the whole. All which Letters and Papers are (as he is inform'd) now in the Poſſeſſion of the Honourable Houſe of Commons; nor was it thought fit, upon his humble Application to Your Lordſhips, that he ſhould be indulged with a Copy of any of them. He hopes that it may not misbecome him, on this Occaſion, to obſerve to Your Lordſhips, that the Houſe of Commons, by being poſſeſſed of thoſe Papers, have a fuller View of the whole Progreſs, and of all the ſecret Steps of that Negotiation, than perhaps was ever, in the like Caſe, imparted to any Houſe of Parliament; and they have therefore all the Advantage poſſible towards forming the Charge againſt him upon the Articles of his Impeachment; whereas he (the ſaid Earl) being deſtitute of all Aſſiſtance from thoſe Papers, is under great and particular Diſadvantages towards making his Defence, in the Points whereof he there ſtands accuſed; and he is therefore humbly aſſur'd, that as Your Lordſhips, on the one ſide, will not expect from him any ſuch Proofs of his Innocence, as can only be drawn from a Peruſal of thoſe Papers; ſo, on the other, you will not admit of all, or any of thoſe Articles, as made good againſt him, unleſs the Accuſations therein contain'd, be ſupported by the Cleareſt and moſt Unqueſtionable Evidence, of which the Nature of the Facts is capable. He ſubmits it likewiſe to Your Lordſhips Conſideration, whether, in a Negotiation drawn out into a great Length, where the Advice of all thoſe in High Truſt about Her Majeſty was to be taken, and where ſeveral Perſons were to be intruſted with the Management of what was agreed upon, he can, with any Colour of Equity, be made anſwerable for adviſing and conducting the whole? He deſires alſo farther to obſerve, that every thing with which he is charged, was done in the Reign of a gracious Princeſs, now deceas'd, who, by reaſon of the perfect Knowledge ſhe had of the ill State of Affairs at home, of the Advances made towards Peace from abroad, and of the Com-

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mands which she at several Times laid on her Servants, shad been the best, and indeed could be the only competent Judge, whether she was fraudulently dealt with, led, by ill Advice, into Measures which she did not direct and approve, or made any Instrument of sacrificing the Interests of her Kingdoms to the Enemy. It is with great Grief that he finds such things suggested, as seem to lay a Stain upon the Character of so excellent a QUEEN, whose Memory, he is confident, will be for ever dear to this Country. And therefore he takes leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure Your Lordships, that as far as he knows, or can remember, every thing relating to the Transactions of Peace, was communicated to Her Late Majesty, and maturely consider'd by her, before any thing was determin'd thereupon, nor was any Step taken, but in pursuance of such Determination. As to the Peace in general, he the said Earl thinks he has very good Reason to say, That the Queen had nothing more at Heart, than to procure so great a Blessing for her People; and that when it was obtain'd, she had this Satisfaction in her self, that she had taken the most proper Measures to justify her Conduct, both toward her Allies and toward her own Subjects: For upon a Review of Her Majesty's whole Proceeding, in relation to War and Peace, he believes it will appear, and hath in part appear'd, by the Answer of the said Earl to the said Articles, that as Her Majesty enter'd further into the War than she was oblig'd by any Treaties, subsisting at the Time of her Accession to the Throne, so she contributed more Men and Money towards carrying it on afterwards, than she was engag'd to provide by any subsequent Treaties. That her earnest Desires of Peace being twice frustrated, when such Conditions might have been obtain'd, as would have fully answer'd the Ends for which the War was at first declar'd: That all our Successes and Victories ending in the annual Increase of the Charge of *England*, without any further Assistance from her Allies; and her Kingdoms being exhausted to such a Degree (notwithstanding the great Advantages obtain'd by her Arms) that she was not able to continue the War upon the Foot it then stood, one Year longer; whilst her Allies refus'd to continue it upon those equal Conditions, to which they were by Treaties oblig'd: She was at last constrain'd, in Compassion to her People, to hearken to

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the Overtures of Peace then made her from *France*, without relying farther on the vain Hopes of gaining more Advantageous Terms, by protracting the War a Year longer: She had carry'd it on for some Time under that Prospect, without reaping the Benefits propos'd, even at Junctures that seem'd most favourable to her Demands, and to the Pretensions of her Allies; she had indeed, by that means, rais'd the Glory of her Arms, but she could not think this a sufficient Recompence for the increasing Miseries of her People, and therefore resolv'd to lay hold of the Opportunity that offer'd to her, of ending the War by a Peace, if it might be obtain'd upon Terms every way Just, Safe, and Honourable; and those who were then employ'd in Her Majesty's Councils, thought themselves oblig'd to second her good Intentions in this Case, and to obey her Commands with all Readiness. The said Earl presumes, on this Occasion, to mention the Saying of as Wise a Man, and as Great a General, as the Last Age produced, the Duke of *Parma*, when *France* was in a far Lower Condition than now, being almost equally divided between Two contending Parties, and *Spain* was at the Heigth of its Glory, and he himself at the Head of a *Spanish* Army, supporting One of those Parties, after *Paris* it self had been belieg'd by the Other, it was his Opinion (and the Advice he gave to His Majesty, the King of *Spain*, was grounded upon it) *That if* France *were to be got only by reducing its Towns, the World would be sooner at an End than such a War.* The Queen seem'd, at this Time, with better Reason to frame the like Judgment; and it was therefore her Pleasure, and a great Instance (as the said Earl conceives) of her Wisdom and Goodness, to think of securing a Peace while she seem'd able to carry on the War, her Armies being full and numerous, and before the Exhausted Condition of her Kingdoms, and the Impossibility, on her Side, of maintaining so disproportioned an Expence, was discover'd by her Enemies. At this Juncture the Queen enter'd upon a Negotiation of Peace, with Circumstances of great Honour to her self, *France* applying to her first on this Account, previously owning her Title, and acknowledging the Right of the *Protestant Succession*, two Chief Grounds upon which the Declaration of the Last War was built. As to the Allies, it was conducted in the same manner as all Treaties of Peace in Confederacies

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ſederacies have ever been, and according to the known Laws of Nations in ſuch Caſes; the Firſt Motion, and the ſeveral Steps of it, as faſt as they ripen'd into Propoſals fit for Conſideration, being, without Delay, communicated to the *States General*. By the Terms of this Peace, as all Reaſonable Satisfaction and Security, due to any of the Allies, by Treaty, were obtain'd for them by the Queen, and their Juſt Pretenſions effectually ſupported; ſo larger Advantages were actually procur'd for *Great Britain* in particular, than ever had been demanded before, in any Treaty and Negotiation between this and any other Foreign State. The ſaid Earl craves Leave, on this Occaſion, to appeal to Your Lordſhips, whether all the Ends for which the War was enter'd into, have not, by this Treaty, been fully attain'd? Whether it does not appear by the Beſt of Proofs, Experience, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, are, by the Conventions of this Treaty, moſt effectually ſeparated? And whether any other Expedient could have been ſo ſucceſsful to this Purpoſe, as that whereby it is now happily brought about? Whether the Ballance of Power in *Europe* be not now upon a better Foot than it has been for an Hundred Years paſt? Whether the Advantages that have accrued to *Great Britain*, by the Treaty, do not appear, and have not appeared, in the Security of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and in His Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne, with the univerſal Applauſe of his Subjects; in the Additions made to our Wealth, by the great Quantities of Bullion lately coin'd at the *Mint*; by the vaſt Increaſe of Shipping, employ'd ſince the Peace, in the Fiſhery, and in Merchandize; and by the remarkable Riſe of the Cuſtoms upon Import, and of our Manufacture, and the Growth of our Country, upon Export. For the Proof of which Particulars he refers himſelf to thoſe Offices and Books wherein an Authentick Account of them is contained. And as the Terms of the Peace were, in theſe, and other Reſpects, manifeſtly profitable to *Great Britain*; ſo the ſaid Earl begs Leave humbly to remind Your Lordſhips, that they were communicated to the Parliament, and, with their Concurrence, agreed on: That the Peace, thus concluded, was (afterwards) highly approv'd by both Houſes; that ſolemn Thanks were render'd to God for it in all our Churches, as well as in the Churches of the *United Provinces*; and that

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her Majeſty received on this Subject, the hearty and unfeigned Congratulations of her People from all Parts of her Dominions.

Theſe being the real Effects, and this a true Repreſentation of her Majeſty's Conduct, in the Affairs both of War and Peace; the ſaid Earl ſees not how he, or any others, then in her Majeſty's Service, can be juſtly charg'd with betraying the Intereſts of their own Country, and of the Allies, by negotiating and promoting that Peace, which then was, and (as he has good Grounds to believe) ſtill continues to be very acceptable and advantageous to theſe Kingdoms; and if the Peace it ſelf be not condemned, and it be not even charged upon the ſaid Earl as a Crime, that he adviſed her Majeſty to conclude that Peace, (neither of which appear to him from the ſaid Articles,) he humbly conceives it is a particular and extraordinary Hardſhip upon him, that rough Draughts and Eſſays towards a Peace, with other Preliminary Steps in a Negotiation, all leading to an End which he looks upon to be juſt and profitable, and which is not in any of the Articles alledg'd to be otherwiſe, ſhould be brought into ſo many diſtinct Heads of Accuſation againſt him. For ſuppoſing, that in the proceſs of ſo nice and difficult an Affair, ſubject to divers unforeſeen Obſtructions and Events, any improper Steps had been taken, which the ſaid Earl doth not admit, but altogether on his part denies, yet if Things were at laſt conducted to a right Iſſue, and ended in an honourable and advantageous Peace, there can be (as he conceives) no juſt Ground to find fault with the Meaſures made uſe of to compaſs it, becauſe they ſeem'd before the Accompliſhment to have a different Tendency; eſpecially if it be conſidered, that ſcarce any Peace hath been made by a Confederacy, where leſs Occaſion was adminiſtred for Jealouſy among the ſeveral Parties, and leſs Reaſon given to complain, that every Nicety required, by the Letter of ſuch an Alliance, was not ſtrictly obſerv'd; and therefore he humbly hopes, that no Steps taken for obtaining a Peace, approv'd by the Wiſdom of former Parliaments, ſhall by any ſucceeding Parliament be accounted Criminal, unleſs it can be made appear that thoſe Steps were taken contrary to the Queen's Orders, or upon corrupt Views of private Advantage; but that no Charge of this Nature can be made

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good againſt him, he preſumes to affirm, with great aſſurance nor does he know of any other Perſons juſtly chargeable upon either of theſe Accounts. And as a farther Proof, that thoſe who had the Honour to ſerve her Majeſty in the Negotiations of Peace, acted with upright Views and Intentions, and without being conſcious to themſelves of any failure in their Duty, either to their Queen, or their Country: The ſaid Earl craves leave to obſerve to your Lordſhips, That they never attempted to cover their Actions from publick Cenſure, by any Pardon or Indemnity, tho' they had very good Reaſon to believe, that had they judged, or imagin'd themſelves to have wanted ſuch Security, it might (thro' the Goodneſs of the Queen) have eaſily been obtain'd. Nor can he think it an Obſervation unfit to be made, that in few of the Articles which concern the Negotiations of Peace, the Charge is founded on any Breach of the Laws of *Great Britain*, but it is in moſt of them built chiefly on the ſuppoſed Infraction of certain Treaties and Alliances with foreign Princes or States; and he conceives that ſuch Infractions of publick Treaties, where they do not particularly affect the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, being cognizable by the Laws of Nations only, and not by thoſe of the Realm, are not wont to be examined into here at home, and proſecuted as Criminal, but upon the Complaint of ſome Prince or State, pretending by that means to be injur'd, and lodging ſuch Complaint in ſome reaſonable time with the Prince, by the Advice of whoſe Miniſters and Servants ſuch Injury is ſuppoſed to have been done; but he knows not that any ſuch Steps have been taken ſince the Peace, by any of the Powers concern'd; on the contrary he believes that all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire, made their Peace with the Enemy at the ſame time the Queen did, and that none of them did afterwards complain to her Majeſty (who ſurviv'd the ſaid Peace a Year and almoſt four Months) of any Hardſhips impos'd upon them in it. That the Princes of the Empire, who contributed very little to the War, might have concluded their Peace upon reaſonable Terms at the ſame time the other Allies did, and would probably have done it, if the Emperor on his part had been willing to ſign together with them, which he is inform'd, at the Concluſion of any General Peace, has been ſeldom done; and particularly at the ſeveral Concluſions of the Peace of *Munſter*, that of *Nimeguen*, and that of *Ryſwick* was not practiced. And he ſubmits to your

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your Lordships Consideration, Whether the Emperor, having had all reasonable and equitable Satisfaction made him for his Pretensions to the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, according to the Terms of the Grand Alliance, could have any just Reason to complain of the Queen's Ministers, or those of her Allies, for concluding a Peace, without insisting, on his Account, upon impossible Conditions; especially when no Provision was made, or offer'd to be made, to reimburse her Majesty any part of those vast Sums she had already expended in support of his Pretensions, whilst he fail'd of supplying his Quota, almost in every part of the War, notwithstanding his new and great Acquisitions. But whether the Emperor, or any other of the Allies had any just Ground of Complaint or not, still the said Earl presumes to insist, that it ought to have been signifyed to the Queen, who upon such Complaint, had she found any of her Servants justly blameable, as disobeying her Orders, or misleading her by their Advice, into unjustifiable and dishonourable Measures, might have punish'd them forthwith as their Offences deserv'd; but nothing of this kind having been done, he humbly leaves it to be consider'd by your Lordships, whether the Silence of the Powers concern'd, doth not carry in it a strong Presumption, either that they had no real and just Ground of Complaint, in relation to the Terms of the Peace it self, or at least did not look upon the Ministers of the Queen as any ways liable to blame on that Account; and therefore he must again beg leave to express to Your Lordships his Concern, that he should be charg'd as a Criminal, by the Laws of this Land, for supposed Breaches of Treaties with Foreign States, which never were complained of, as such, by the States themselves, during the Life of her Majesty. He desires farther to observe to your Lordships, That wherever He is charg'd with carrying on a private and separate Negotiation, 'tis all along understood with regard only to the States of the United Provinces, no step that was communicated to them being censur'd upon this Account; whereas all the other Allies, had by vertue of their Treaties with the Queen, a like Right to a Communications of Councils; and her Majesty was under no Stipulations to act more in concert with any one than with all of them. He does indeed allow it to have been most agreeable to Reason,

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and to the Intereſts of State, that the Queen ſhould act in a cloſer Conjunction with *Holland* than with any other of her Allies, becauſe that next to *Great Britain*, *Holland* bore the greateſt Share in the Charge of the War; but then he hopes it will be allow'd alſo, that the States being more interreſted in the Succeſs of the War than *England*, and that *England* having ſubmitted to a greater Share of the Burthen, in order to procure not only a fitting Security for the States, but ſuch as brought great Advantages to them, tho' no Benefit to *England*, it was very reaſonable for the Queen to take care of the Intereſt of her own Kingdoms ſome other way: And ſince the Advantages ſhe demanded from the Enemy, were ſuch as ſhe might obtain, without any Prejudice to the States, it was as lawful for her to negotiate this Matter without communicating it originally, and in the firſt Riſe of it to them, as it was for her and the States to concert their mutual Intereſts together, without the immediate and expreſs Participation of the other Allies, which being known to be done without a Deſign to defeat any of the main Ends of the Alliance, was never complain'd of by any of the Confederates. And as for the Matters concerted previouſly with *France* for the particular Intereſt of *England* without the original Intervention of *Holland*, the States were ſo far from proteſting againſt her Majeſty's Meaſures, and condemning her Conduct in this Reſpect, that their Miniſter proffer'd ſeveral times in their Name to have led the Way, in the moſt difficult Part of the whole Negotiation, and to have done his utmoſt to facilitate the Concluſion of it, provided his Maſters might have a Share in the *Aſſiento* Contract and Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, one of thoſe Advantages which *France* had diſcover'd its Willingneſs ſhould be allow'd previouſly and entirely to *England*.

Theſe few general Obſervations the ſaid Earl has thought fit to add in the Cloſe of his Anſwer to the ſeveral Articles of his Impeachment, not only in his own neceſſary Vindication, but alſo in Defence of her late Majeſty's Conduct in the negotiating and concluding a Peace, the perfecting of which ſhe eſteem'd as the greateſt Happineſs of her Reign. Upon review of the 22 Articles with which he is charg'd, as he is not conſcious of any Offence committed by him with reſpect

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reſpect to any one of them, ſo it is with a particular Concern and Surprize that he reflects on thoſe two, wherein he is accuſed of High Treaſon, for endeavouring to procure *Tournay* to *France*, and ſo deprive the States of that intended part of their Barrier; and for procuring *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Duke of *Anjou*, upon his Renunciation of the Crown of *France*: Referring himſelf to what he has ſaid in his Anſwer to both theſe Articles, he here further aſſures your Lordſhips (and thinks it is ſufficiently known both at home and abroad) that his Opinion and Endeavour as Occaſion offer'd, always were for *Tournay's* remaining, as it now does, to the States General; and as to the latter, he doubts not but that what has lately happen'd in *France*, is a convincing Proof to your Lordſhip's, and to all the World, that the Renunciation was the beſt Expedient that could have been propoſed towards hindring the Two Kingdoms from being united under one and the ſame Monarch, that that Branch of the Treaty which relates to this Expedient has fully anſwer'd its End, and made good the Character given of it by the Queen, *That it would Execute it ſelf*; and therefore that whoever adviſed this method of ſeparating the two Crowns, was ſo far from being Guilty of any traiterous Deſign, that he eminently promoted the Welfare of *Great Britain*, and the Good of *Chriſtendom*. The ſaid Earl, with all the Aſſurances of an innocent Man, begs leave to repeat, that as well in this as in all other Affairs of State, in which he had the Honour to be employ'd by her late Majeſty, he ever acted according to the beſt of his Skill and Judgment, with ſincere Deſires and Intentions to ſerve the Publick, and without any View to his own private Advantage. As he was in ſeveral great Stations under her Majeſty, he came into all of them by her own ſpecial Command, without his ſeeking or deſiring them, and he ſerv'd in all with the utmoſt Reſpect, Zeal and Faithfulneſs. And while he continu'd in theſe Stations for many Years, it was with great Wonder and Pleaſure that he obſerv'd how her Majeſty's whole Thoughts, Endeavours and Time were divided between her Duty to God, and Her Love to her People, whoſe Good and Security ſhe prefer'd always to her own Eaſe, and often hazarded her Health and Life it ſelf, to procure it. He knew that the moſt effectual way for any One

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to recommend himself to her good Opinion, was, to act upon the same Principles of Justice and Love to his Country, that she did: And as she abhorr'd the Thoughts of any thing burthensome or injurious to her People; so she often express'd her self with the greatest Satisfaction and Delight, when she reflected on the Advantages obtain'd by her for her own Subjects, and the Quiet and Repose she had gain'd for *Europe*, by that just and honourable Peace, for which, as the present Age does, so Generations to come will bless the Memory of that excellent and renowned QUEEN.

AFTER the Reading of this Answer, the Lords order'd the same to be enter'd in the Books of their House; and on *Wednesday*, the 7th of *September*, sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, *That the Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer *had put in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him for High Treason and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and to deliver to the House of Commons a true Copy thereof.* Hereupon the Commons *order'd*, That *the said Answer be read upon* Friday *Morning* next; but the same was put off till *Monday* the 12th of *September*, when, the said Answer being read accordingly, there arose a small Debate. Mr. *Walpole*, among other things, said, 'He had not yet had Time to 'peruse and examine that Answer, but that he 'now heard it read with a great deal of Attention, 'and, in his Opinion, it contain'd little more 'than what had been suggested in Vindication of 'the *Late Measures*, in a Pamphlet intitled *The* 'Conduct of the Allies, and repeated over and 'over in the Papers call'd *The Examiner*. That 'the main Drift of this Answer seem'd to prove 'these two Assertions: *First*, That the Earl of 'Oxford had no share in the advising and ma-'naging the Matters mention'd in the Articles 'against him, but that the Late Queen did every 'thing;

* Sept. 9th. *The said Answer read in the H. of Commons.*

thing; and *Secondly*, That the Late Queen was a Wife, Good, and Pious Princeſs. That if the Second Propoſition were not better grounded than the Firſt, the Reputation of that excellent Princeſs would be very Precarious: But as every Body muſt own her to have been a Good and Pious Queen, ſo it was notorious that the Earl of *Oxford*, as Prime Miniſter, was the Chief Adviſer, Promoter, and Manager, of the Matters charged upon him in the Articles: And therefore his Anſwer was a Falſe and Malicious Libel, laying upon his Royal Miſtreſs the Blame of all the pernicious Meaſures he had led her into, againſt her own Honour and the Good of his Country: That he hoped the Earl's Endeavouring to ſcreen himſelf behind the Queen's Name, would avail him nothing: That 'tis, indeed, a fundamental Maxim of our Conſtitution, That *Kings can do no wrong*; but that, at the ſame Time, 'tis no leſs certain, That *Miniſters of State are accountable for their Actions*; otherwiſe a Parliament would be but an empty Name; the Commons ſhould have no Buſineſs in that Place; and the Government would be Abſolute and Arbitrary. That tho' the Earl had the Aſſurance to averr, That he had no ſhare in the Management of Affairs that were tranſacted while he was at the Helm, yet he pretended to juſtify the Late Meaſures: And therefore, in that Reſpect, his Anſwer ought to be look'd upon as a Libel on the Proceedings of the Commons, ſince he endeavour'd to clear thoſe Perſons, who had already confeſs'd their Guilt by their Flight.' Mr. *Shippen*, a Creature of the Earl of *Oxford*, could not be altogether ſilent on this Occaſion: He ſaid, 'That it would not become him to defend the Earl's Anſwer, ſince, as a Member of that honourable Aſſembly, he was become one of his Accuſers; But that he could not forbear

wiſhing

'wishing, that this Prosecution might be dropt, 'and that the House would be satisfy'd with the 'Two Late Acts of *Attainder*. That this Wish 'of his was the stronger, because one of the 'Principal Reasons that induc'd the Commons 'to impeach the Earl of *Oxford*, subsisted no 'longer, the Affairs of *Europe* having receiv'd a 'sudden Turn from the Death of the *French* 'King; whereby the *Renunciation* of King '*Philip* began to take Place, in the Advance-'ment of the Duke of *Orleans* to the absolute 'Regency of *France*.' Mr. *Aislaby* answer'd thereupon, 'He hop'd 'twas to little purpose 'the Gentleman who spoke last, endeavour'd to 'move the Pity and Compassion of the House, 'and persuade them to drop this Prosecution. 'That this was not a proper Time to examine 'and reply to the Earl of *Oxford*'s Answer; 'and therefore he would content himself with 'saying, in general, That it was a Contexture 'of the *Shifts*, *Evasions*, and *False Representa-'tions*, contain'd in the *Three Parts* of the † *His-'tory of the White Staff*. That as to what had 'been suggested, concerning the Event which 'seem'd to have strengthen'd the Renunciation, 'he did not deny, there might be something in 'it; which was manifest from the great Joy the 'Well affected to the Government had shewn 'on this Occasion, and from the Mortification 'and Despair that appear'd in the Faces of a cer-'tain Party: But that, after all, it could not 'yet be ascertain'd, That the *Renunciation* was 'in Force; that there was a vast Difference be-'between the *Regency* and the *Crown*; that 'Time only would decide that Matter; but that 'even supposing that, by the Concurrence of 'unforeseen Events, King *Philip*'s Renunciation 'should, at last, take Place, yet the same 'would not justify the Ministers who propos'd 'and laid it as the Foundation of the Late 'Peace, since they with whom they treated,

'were

† *A Pamphlet written by* Daniel De Foe, *in Vindication of the E. of* Oxford.

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'were so frank and so sincere as to tell them, 'That it could never be *valid*, by the Fundamental Laws of *France*.' After some other Speeches, it was order'd, 1*st*, 'That the Answer of '*Robert* E. of *Oxford* and E. *Mortimer*, be refer'd to the Committee appointed to draw up 'Articles of Impeachment and prepare Evidence 'against the Impeached Lords;' 2*dly*, 'That 'the said Committee do prepare a *Replication* to the said Answer.' Accordingly, on *Friday* the 16th of *September*, Mr. *Walpole*, from the said Committee, reported the said *Replication*, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read, agreed unto, and *order'd* to be ingross'd. Three Days † after, the Ingrossed Replication † Sept. 19th was read, and order'd, That the L*d*. *Coningsby* do carry the same to the Lords: Which His Lordship did accordingly. The said *Replication* is as follows:

The Commons REPLICATION to the Answer of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*. *Replication of the Commons to the Earl of Oxford's Answer.*

THE *Commons have consider'd the Answer of* Robert *E.* of Oxford *and E.* Mortimer, *to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him, by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled; and do with Astonishment observe, That the said Earl, instead of giving a Reasonable and Pertinent Answer, to the just and heavy Charge brought against him, by the Commons of* Great Britain, *has presum'd not only to deny his advising and being concern'd in any Matters of State, in the Articles charged against him, tho' confessed to be under an Administration, wherein he was notoriously the First Minister and Chief Director: But has also joined therewith a False and Malicious Libel, laying upon his Royal Mistress the Blame of every thing, which, by imposing upon her, he had effected against her Honour, and*

the Good of his Country; thereby attempting to reflect upon the Honour and Justice of the House of Commons, and to cast an Odium *upon their Proceedings against him, as tending to asperse the Memory of the Late Queen.*

But the Commons are of Opinion, that if it were possible to add to the heavy Load of Guilt, in which the Treasons, and other most flagitious Crimes, committed by the said Earl, have already involved him; this base and ungrateful Attempt to impute them to his Royal Mistress, must bring such a new Weight of Infamy upon him, and so justly provoke the Indignation of the Commons, that they might think themselves oblig'd to demand Your Lordships Immediatt Justice, for this unwarranted Attempt upon the Honour of the Late Queen, and the Proceedings of Parliament.

But the Commons being sensible, that the Treasons and other Crimes whereof the said Earl stands impeached, and the Necessity of bringing him to speedy and exemplary Justice, require that all Occasions of Delay should be avoided; and not doubting that Your Lordships will, in due Time, vindicate the Honour of the Late Queen and of the Commons of Great Britain, *and the Justice of their Proceedings; the Commons do aver their Charge against the said Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *for High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, to be true; and that the said Earl is guilty of all and singular the Articles and Charges therein respectively contained, in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such Convenient Time and Place appointed for that Purpose.*

Report from the Committee of Secrecy relating to the Confinement of Mr. Prior.

† Sept. 20th. The next † Day, Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to prepare Evidence against the Impeached Lords, That they having, pursuant to the Order of Reference from the House, consider'd of the State and Circumstances

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ſtances of the Commitment of Mr. *Prior*, thought proper to make the following Report thereupon to the Houſe.

That in the Peruſal and Examination of the ſeveral Books and Papers referred to the Committee of Secrecy, Mr. Prior *appeared, through the whole Progreſs of the ſeparate and pernicious Negotiations, carried on between the Miniſters of* Great Britain *and* France, *to have been principally concerned, as an Agent and Inſtrument of thoſe evil and traiterous Counſellors, ſome of which are already attainted, and others ſtand impeached of High Treaſon and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanors: And the Committee conceiving there were Matters contained in the Firſt General Report, from which Crimes of a very high Nature might be juſtly charged and imputed to the ſaid Mr.* Prior, *whenever the Houſe ſhould think proper to enter into that Conſideration, as likewiſe that Mr.* Prior *was able to give great Lights into all thoſe dark and ſecret Tranſactions, when he ſhould be called upon by the Great Council of the Nation, or any Committee appointed by them, to give an Account of the Negotiations in which he was concerned as a publick Miniſter: The Houſe, upon a Motion from the Committee for that Purpoſe, was pleaſed to order, before the Report was made, that Mr.* Prior *ſhould be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, to prevent his making his Eſcape, upon Notice of what was contained in the Report.*

That this Method of confining Mr. Prior *is not only agreeable to former Precedents upon the like Occaſions, but neceſſary and eſſential to that great Duty and Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, of redreſſing Grievances, and bringing great Offenders to Juſtice.*

That the Committee did, ſometime after, purſuant to the Powers given them by the Houſe, proceed to examine Mr. Prior *concerning ſeveral Matters, of which there can be no doubt but he was fully appriſed and acquainted with; in which*

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Examination Mr. Prior *did behave himself with such Contempt of the Authority of Parliament, and prevaricate in so gross a manner, as most justly to deserve the highest Displeasure of the House.*

But finding at last, after an Examination of several Hours, that it was impossible for him to disguise or conceal some Facts that were before the Committee, he was induced to declare upon Oath some Truths, which will be very material Evidence upon the Tryals of the Impeached Lords.

And the Committee having Notice, that Mr. Prior *had during his first Confinement, met and conferred with the E. of* Oxford, *and his nearest Relations and Dependents, which Mr.* Prior *confess'd to be true, thought it their Duty to move the House that Mr.* Prior *might be committed to Closer Custody.*

From this short State of the Proceedings relating to Mr. Prior, *the Committee submits it to the Wisdom of the House, Whether his Behaviour has so far merited the Favour and Mercy of the House, as to make that Confinement more easy to him, which his Contempt of the Commons of* Great Britain, *and his notorious Prevarication, most justly brought him into. And it seems worthy of Consideration, how far it may be thought adviseable for the House of Common to set at Liberty a Person in their Custody, and committed according to the ancient Methods and Practice of Parliament; who is a material Evidence against high Offenders, under Prosecution of the Commons of* Great Britain, *and who, there is great Reason to apprehend, would immediately withdraw himself, and, as far as in him lay, defeat the Justice of the Nation.*

After the Reading of this Report, the Commons *order'd*, 'That the Committee appointed 'to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to 'prepare Evidence against the Impeach'd Lords, 'be impower'd to sit, notwithstanding any Ad-'journment of the House.

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A Week * before, the Lords having ſent for the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and demanded of him, and of the Uſher of the *Black-Rod*, at their own Bar, whether *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, or *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, had ſurrended themſelves to either of them, purſuant to the Limited Time given them; and being anſwer'd, *They had not*: Their Lordſhips thereupon *order'd* the Earl Marſhal to raze out of the Liſt of Peers, the Names and Coats of Arms of *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, &c. and of *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*. Inventories were alſo order'd to be taken of their Perſonal Eſtates; and the Atchievement of the Duke of *Ormonde*, as Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, to be taken down from St. *George's* Chappel at *Windſor*.

* Sept. 13th.

The Names and Coats of Arms of the Duke of Ormond, *and the Lord* Bolingbroke, *order'd to be razed out*, &c.

By this Time the Court had undoubted Information, That an open *Rebellion* was broke out in *Scotland*, that was to be ſupported by a great Conſpiracy in *England*; of both which I ſhall give but a ſhort Account in this Place. Among the *Scotch* Peers, few made earlier Profeſſions of their Loyalty and Affection to King GEORGE, than the Earl of *Mar*, as appears by the following Letter from his Lordſhip to His Majeſty.

Account of the Beginning of the Rebellion in Scotland.

The Earl of Marr's *Letter to King* George.

SIR,

HAving the Happineſs to be your Majeſty's Subject, and alſo the Honour of being one of your Servants, as one of your Secretaries of State, I beg leave to Kiſs your Majeſty's Hand, and congratulate your happy Acceſſion to the Throne; which I would have done my ſelf the Honour of doing ſooner, had I not hop'd to have had the Honour of doing it perſonally e're now.

I am afraid I may have had the Misfortune of being miſrepreſented to your Majeſty, and my

reaſon

reason for thinking so, is, because I was, I believe, the only one of the late Queen's Servants, who your Ministers here did not visit, which I mentioned to Mr. Harley, and the E. of Clarendon when they went from hence to wait on Your Majesty, and Your Ministers carrying so to me was the Occasion of my receiving such Orders as depriv'd me of the Honour and Satisfaction of waiting on them, and being known to them.

I suppose I had been misrepresented to them by some here upon Account of Party, or to ingratiate themselves by aspersing others, as our Parties here too often occasion; but I hope your Majesty will be so Just as not to give Credit to such Misrepresentations.

The Part I acted in the bringing about and making of the Union, when the Succession to the Crown was settled for Scotland on Your Majesty's Family, where I had the Honour to serve as Secretary of State for that Kingdom, doth, I hope, put my Sincerity and Faithfulness to Your Majesty out of Dispute.

My Family hath had the Honour for a great tract of Years to be faithful Servants to the Crown, and have had the Care of the Kings Children (when Kings of Scotland) intrusted to them. A Predecessor of mine was honour'd with the Care of your Majesty's Grandmother when young; and she was pleased afterwards to express some Concern for our Family in Letters which I still have under her own Hand.

I have had the Honour to serve Her late Majesty in one Capacity or other ever since her Accession to the Crown, I was happy in a good Mistress, and she was pleased to have some Confidence in me, and regard for my Services: And since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, I hope you will find that I have not been wanting in my Duty in being instrumental in keeping Things

quiet

quiet and peaceable in the Country to which I belong, and have some Interest in.

Your Majesty shall ever find me as faithful and dutiful a Subject and Servant as ever any of my Family have been to the Crown, or as I have been to my late Mistress the Queen. And I beg Your Majesty may be so good not to believe any Misrepresentations of me, which nothing but Party Hatred and my Zeal for the Interest of the Crown doth occasion; and I hope I may presume to lay Claim to Your Royal Favour and Protection.

As Your Accession to the Crown hath been quiet and peaceable, may Your Majesty's Reign be long and prosperous, and that Your People may soon have the Happiness and Satisfaction of your Presence among them, is the earnest and fervent Wishes of him, who is with the humblest Duty and Respect, SIR,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most dutiful and most obedient Subject and Servant,

MAR.

Whitehall, Aug. 30.
O. S. 1714.

But notwithstanding these Solemn Assurances of Duty and Fidelity, the Earl of *Mar* was the first who broke his bounden Allegiance to King *GEORGE*, and traiterously set up the Standard of the Pretender. About the Beginning of *August*, 1715, his Lordship, with Major General *George Hamilton*, and Two Servants, embark'd in the River *Thames* on board a Collier, and arriving, in Two or Three days, at *Newcastle*, hired there a Vessel, which set him and his Company, on Shore at *Creil*, in the Shire of *Fife*. Soon after his Landing, he was attended by some of his Friends, and so reach'd his Seat in the Country of *Braemarr*, were

The Earl of Mar, goes to the Highlands in Scotland.

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where in a few Days, moſt of the *Scotch* Noblemen and Gentlemen avowedly diſaffected to the preſent Government, reſorted to him: Particularly, the Marqueſſes of *Huntley* and *Tullibardine*; the Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Linthlithgow*, *Traquhair*, *Southesk*, *Mariſchal*, and *Carnwarth*, the Viſcounts *Kilſyth*, *Kenmure*, *Kingſton*, and *Stormount*, and the Lords *Drummond* and *Rollo*.

Meaſures taken to ſecure the Government.

Upon the News of the Earl of *Mar*'s being in the *Highlands*, and the Report of his having drawn together a Body of 5 or 6000, Men, Orders were immediately diſpatch'd to *Edinburgh* for apprehending ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons purſuant to which the Earls of *Hume*, *Wigtown* and *Kinnoul*, the Lord *Deskford*, (eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Findlator* and *Seafield*) Mr. *Lockhart*, and Mr. *Hume*, of *Whitfield*, were taken up and committed Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. Orders were, on the other Hand, ſent to Major General *Wightman*, Commander in Chief in *Scotland*, forthwith to march, with all the regular Troops that could be ſpared, to form a Camp near *Stirling*, to ſecure the Bridge over the *Forth*; and to quarter the Half-Pay Officers in ſuch a manner, that they might be in a readineſs to command the *Militia*: Which was done accordingly. At the ſame time, the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers were directed to have a Watchful Eye on all Ships, the Court having certain Intelligence, that there were ſeveral Veſſels laden with Arms and Ammunition, for the Uſe of the Pretender, ready to ſail from the Port of *Havre-de-Grace*, for *Scotland*. But notwithſtanding, all the Precautions uſed by the Government, on the 29th of *Auguſt*, the Lord Juſtice *Clerk* had Advice from *Montroſe*, that one of thoſe Ships was arrived at *Arbroth* in the North, where ſhe was immediately unloaded by *Highlanders*, ſent thither for that purpoſe

purpoſe, who carry'd the Arms and Ammunition to the Country of *Brae-mar*. A few Days after another Ship landed ſeveral Officers, who went to join the Earl of *Marr*, and gave him, and the Lords with him, Aſſurances that the *Pretender* would ſoon be in Perſon amongſt them.

Upon theſe and other Encouragements, and the confident Expectation of a general Riſing of the Diſſaffected in *England*, on the 3d of *September*, the Earl of *Mar*, with his Aſſociates, held a Meeting at *Aboyne* in the Shire of *Aberdeen*, where, under Pretence of conſulting for their own Safety, they concerted Meaſures to draw their Forces together, and declare for the *Pretender*. Accordingly, on the 6th of *September*, the Earl of *Mar* ſet up the Standard of the *Pretender*, and cauſed him to be proclaim'd at *Brae-mar*; as he was afterwards at other Places, particularly at *Perth*, by Colonel *Balfour*; at *Aberdeen*, by the E. of *Mariſchal*; at *Dundee*, by Viſcount *Dundee*; at *Montroſe*, by the Earl of *Southesk*; at *Forreſs*, by Sir *William Gordon*, *&c.* On the other hand, the E. of *Mar* took upon him the Title of Lieut. Gen. of the *Pretender*'s Forces, and, as ſuch, publiſh'd the following Declaration; which he ſent with a Letter, to the Baillie of *Kildrummie*.

The Pretender proclaim'd in ſeveral Places.

The Earl of *MAR*'s Declaration.

The Earl of Mar's Declaration.

OUR Rightful and Natural King James *the Eighth, by the Grace of God, who is now coming to relieve us from our Oppreſſions, having been pleaſed to intruſt us with the Direction of his Affairs, and the Command of his Forces in this his ancient Kingdom of* Scotland: *And ſome of his Faithful Subjects and Servants met at* Aboyne, *viz. The Lord* Huntley, *the Lord* Tullibardine, *the Earl* Mariſchal, *the Earl of* Southesk,

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Glingary *from the Clans*, Glenderule *from the Earl of* Broadalbine, *and Gentlemen of* Angleshire, *Mr.* Patrick Lyon *of* Auchterhouse, *the Laird of* Auldbair, *Lieutenant General* George Hamilton, *Major General* Gordon, *and my self, having taken into Consideration His Majesty's last and late Orders to us, find, that as this is now the Time that he ordered us to appear openly in Arms for him, so it seems to us absolutely necessary for His Majesty's Service, and the relieving of our native Country from all its Hardships, that all his faithful and loving Subjects, and Lovers of their Country, should with all possible Speed put themselves into Arms.*

These are therefore, in His Majesty's Name and Authority, and by Virtue of the Power aforesaid, and by the King's special Order to me thereunto, to require and impower you forthwith to raise your Fencible Men, with their best Arms, and you are immediately to march them to join me and some other of the King's Forces, at the Invor *of* Brae-mar, *on* Monday *next, in order to proceed in our March to attend the King's Standard, with his other Forces,*

The King intending that his Forces shall be paid from the Time of their setting out, he expects, as he positively orders, that they behave themselves civilly, and commit no Plundering nor other Disorders, upon the Highest Penalties and his Displeasure, which is expected you'll see observed.

Now is the Time for all good Men to shew their Zeal for His Majesty's Service, whose Cause is so deeply concerned, and the Relief of our native Country from Oppression and a Foreign Yoke, too heavy for us and our Posterity to bear, and to endeavour the restoring not only of our rightful and native King, but also our Country to its ancient, free, and independeal Constitution, under him whose Ancestors have reigned over us for so many Generations.

In

In so honourable, good, and just a Cause, we cannot doubt of the Assistance, Direction, and Blessing of Almighty God, Who has so often rescued the Royal Family of Stuart, *and our Country from sinking under Oppression.*

Your punctual Observance of these Orders is expected, for the doing of all which, this shall be to you, and all you employ in the Execution of them, a sufficient Warrant.

To the Baillie and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Lordship of *Kildrummy*.

Given at *Brae mar* the Ninth of *Sept.* 1715.

Mar.

The Earl of *Mar*'s LETTER to his Baillie of *Kildrummy*.

Invercauld, Sept. 9. at Night, 1715.

Jocke,

YE *was in the right not to come with the* 100 *Men ye sent up to Night, when I expected Four Times the Number. It is a pretty thing, when all the* Highlands *of* Scotland *are now rising upon their King and Country's account, as I have Accounts from them since they were with me, and the Gentlemen of our Neighbouring* Lowlands *expecting us down to join them, that my Men should be only refractory. Is not this the thing we are now about, which they have been wishing these* 26 *Years, and now, when it is come, and the King and Country's Cause at Stake, will they for ever sit still, and see all perish?*

I have us'd Gentle Means too long, and so I shall be forced to put other Orders I have in Execution: I have sent you enclosed an Order for the Lordship of Kildrummy, *which you are immediately to intimate to all my Vassals; if they give ready Obedience it will make some amends, and if not, ye may tell them from me, that it will not be in my power to save them (were I willing) from being treated as Enemies, by those who are ready soon*

to join me; and they may depend on it, that I will be the First to propose and order their being so. Particularly, let my own Tenants in Kildrummy *know, that if they come not forth with their Best Arms, that I will send a Party immediately, to burn what they shall miss taking from them: And they may believe this not only a Threat, but, by All That's Sacred, I'll put it in execution, let my Loss be what it will, that it may be an Example to others. You are to tell the Gentlemen that I'll expect them in their Best Accoutrements, on Horseback, and no Excuse to be accepted of. Go about this with all Diligence, and come your self and let me know your having done so. All this is not only as ye will be answerable to me, but to your King and Country,*

Your assured Friend and Servant,
Sic subscribitur MAR.

To John Forbes *of*
Increrat, *Baillie of*
Kildrummy.

A few Days after the Earl of *Mar* publish'd the following *Manifesto*.

MANIFESTO by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who dutifully appear at this Time in asserting the undoubted Right of their Lawful Sovereign, James *the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of* Scotland, England, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and for relieving this his ancient Kingdom, from the Oppressions and Grievances it lies under.*

HIS Majesty's Right of Blood to the Crowns of these Realms, is undoubted, and has never been disputed or arraign'd by the least Circumstance or Lawful Authority.

By the Laws of God, by the ancient Constitutions, and by the positive unrepeal'd Laws of the Land, we are bound to pay His Majesty the Duty of loyal Subjects: Nothing can absolve us from

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from this our Duty of Subjection and Obedience. The Laws of God require our Allegiance to our Rightful King, the Laws of the Land ſecure our Religion and other Intereſts; and His Majeſty giving up himſelf to the Support of his *Proteſtant* Subjects, puts the Means of ſecuring to us our Concerns Religious and Civil, in our own Hands.

Our Fundamental Conſtitution has been entirely alter'd, and ſunk, amidſt the various Shocks of unſtable Faction, while, in the ſearching out new Expedients, pretended for our Security, it has produc'd nothing but daily Diſappointments, and has brought us and our Poſterity under a precarious Dependance upon Foreign Councils and Intereſts, and the Power of Foreign Troops.

The late unhappy Union, which was brought about by the Miſtaken Notions of ſome, and the Ruinous and Selfiſh Deſigns of others, has prov'd ſo far from leſſening and healing the Differences betwixt His Majeſty's Subjects of *Scotland* and *England*, that it has widen'd and increas'd them; and it appears, by Experience, ſo inconſiſtent with the Rights, Privileges, and Intereſts of Us, and our good Neighbours and Fellow-Subjects of *England*, that the Continuance of it muſt inevitably ruin us, and hurt them, nor can any way be found out to relieve us, and reſtore our Ancient and Independent Conſtitution, but by the reſtoring our rightful and natural King, who has the only undoubted Right to reign over us; neither can we hope that the Party, who chiefly contribute to bring us into Bondage, will, at any Time, endeavour to work our Relief, ſince it's known how ſtrenuouſly they oppos'd, in Two Late Inſtances, the Efforts that were made by all *Scotſmen*, by themſelves, and ſupported by the Beſt and Wiſeſt of the *Engliſh*, towards ſo deſirable an End, as they will not adventure openly to diſown the Diſſolution of the Union to be.

Our Subſtance has been waſted in the late ruinous Wars, and we ſee an unavoidable Proſpect of having Wars continued on us, and our Poſterity, ſo long as the Poſſeſſion of the Crown is not in the Right Line.

The Hereditary Rights of the Subjects, tho' confirmed by Conventions and Parliaments, are now treated as of no Value or Force; and paſt Services to the Crown and Royal Family, are now look'd upon as Grounds of Suſpicion.

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A pack'd-up Assembly, who call themselves a *British Parliament*, have, so far as in them lies, inhumanely murder'd their own, and our Sovereign, by promising a great Sum of Money as the Reward of so execrable a Crime.

They have proscrib'd, by Unaccountable and Groundless Impeachments and Attainders, the worthy Patriots of *England*, for their honourable and successful Endeavours to restore Trade, Plenty, and Peace, to these Nations.

They have broken in upon the sacred Laws of Both Countries, by which the Liberty of our Persons was secur'd; they have impower'd a Foreign Prince (who, notwithstanding of his Expectations of the Crown for 15 Years, is still unacquainted with our Manners, Customs, and Language) to make an absolute Conquest (if not timously prevented) of the Three Kingdoms, by investing himself with an unlimited Power, not only of raising Unnecessary Forces at Home, but also of calling in Foreign Troops, ready to promote his uncontrolable Designs: Nor can we be ever hopeful of its being otherwise, in the Way it is in at present, for some Generations to come. And the sad Consequences of these unexampled Proceedings have really been so fatal to great Numbers of our Kinsmen, Friends, and Fellow-Subjects of Both Kingdoms, that they have been constrain'd to abandon their Country, Houses, Wives, and Children, or give themselves up Prisoners, and perhaps Victims, to be sacrific'd at the Pleasure of Foreigners, and a few hot headed Men, of a restless Faction, whom they employ.

Our Troops abroad, notwithstanding of their long and remarkable good Services, have been treated, since the Peace, with Neglect and Contempt, and particularly in *Holland*; and it's not now the Officers long Service, Merit, and Blood they have lost, but Money and Favour by which they can obtain Justice in their Preferments; so that it's evident the Safety of His Majesty's Person, and Independency of his Kingdoms, call loudly for immediate Relief and Defence.

The Consideration of these unhappy Circumstances, with the due Regard we have to common Justice, the Peace and Quiet of us, and our Posterity, and our Duty to His Majesty and his Commands, are the powerful Motives which have engag'd us in our present Undertaking, which we are firmly and heartily resolv'd to push to the utmost, and stand-by one another

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another to the laſt Extremity, as the only ſolid and effectual means of putting an end to ſo dreadful a Proſpect; as by our preſent Situation we have before our Eyes: And with faithful Hearts true to our only Rightful King, our Country, and our Neighbours, We earneſtly beſeech and expect (as his Majeſty Commands) the Aſſiſtance of all our true fellow Subjects to Second this our firſt Attempt, declaring hereby our Sincere intentions that we will promote, and concurr in all lawful means, for ſettling a laſting Peace to theſe Lands, under the Auſpicious Government of our Native Born Rightful Sovereign, the Direction of our own Domeſtick Councils, and the Protection of our Native Forces and Troops.

That we will, in the ſame manner Concur and endeavour To have our Laws, Liberties, and Properties ſecur'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms; That by the Wiſdom of ſuch Parliaments, We will endeavour to have ſuch Laws enacted, as ſhall give abſolute Security to us, and future Ages, for the *Proteſtant* Religion, againſt all Efforts of Arbitrary Power, Popery, and all its other Enemies. Nor have we any reaſon to be diſtruſtful of the Goodneſs of God, the Truth and Purity of our holy Religion, or the known Excellency of his Majeſties Judgment, as not to hope, that in due time good Example, and Converſation with our Learned Divines, will remove theſe Prejudices, which we know his Education in a *Popiſh* Country, has not rivetted in his Royal diſcerning Mind; And we are ſure, as Juſtice is a Vertue in all Religions, and Profeſſions, ſo the doing of it to him, will not leſſen his good Opinion of ours.

That as the King is willing to give his Royal Indemnity for all that is paſt, ſo he will cheerfully concur in paſſing General Acts of Oblivion, that our fellow Subjects, who have been miſled, may have a fair Opportunity of living with us, in the ſame Friendly manner, we deſign to live in with them.

That we will uſe our Endeavours, for redreſſing the bad Uſage of our Troops abroad, and bringing the Troops at home to be on the ſame foot and Eſtabliſhment of Pay, as thoſe of *England*.

That we will ſincerely and heartily go into ſuch meaſures, as ſhall maintain effectually and eſtabliſh a right, firm, and laſting

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lasting Union, betwixt his Majesty's ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, and our good Neighbours and fellow Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*.

The Peace of these Nations being thus settled, and we thus freed from Foreign Dangers, we will use our endeavours to have the Army reduc'd to the usual Number of Guards and Garrisons; And will concur in such Laws and Methods, as shall relieve us of the heavy Taxes and Debts, now lying upon us, and at the same time will support the Publick Credit in all its Parts.

And we hereby faithfully promise and engage, That every Officer, who joins with us, in our King and Country's Cause, shall not only enjoy the same Post he now does, but shall be advanc'd and preferr'd according to his Rank, and Station; and the number of Men he brings off with him to us, and each Foot Souldier so joining us, shall have 20 shillings Sterling, and each Trooper or Dragoon, who brings Horse and Accoutrements along with him, 12 Pound Sterl. Gratuity besides their Pay.

And in general, we shall concurr with all our fellow Subjects, in such measures, as shall make us flourish at home, and be formidable abroad, under our Rightful Sovereign, and the Peaceable Harmony of our ancient Fundamental Constitution, undisturb'd by a Pretender's Interests and Councils from abroad, or a Restless Faction at home.

In so Honourable, so Good, and Just a Cause, We do not doubt of the Assistance, Direction, and Blessing of Almighty God, who has so often Succour'd the Royal Family of *Stuarts*, and our Country, from sinking under Oppression.

Besides

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Besides the Measures concerted among the Heads of the *Highland-Clans*, a Conspiracy was form'd at *Edinburgh*, to surprize the Castle there, on the 8th of *September*, between 11 and 12 at Night; which, by the Care and Vigilance of the Lord Justice *Clerk*, who had early Notice of it, was happily prevented. The Design was to mount the Wall on the West Side of the Castle, by Rope-Ladders provided for that Purpose, which were to be pulled up by Lines let down from within by some Soldiers belonging to the Garrison, who had been corrupted. The Conspirators did accordingly rendezvous at the Foot of the Castle-Wall, at the Time appointed; and a Rope was let down and fixed to one of the Ladders: But the Lord Justice *Clerk* having sent Intimation of this Design to Colonel *Stuart*, Lieutenant-Governour of the Castle, the latter order'd the Officers under him to double their Guards, and to make diligent Rounds. Accordingly Lieutenant *Lindsey*, as he was going the Round, found one of the Soldiers, who had been debauch'd, actually drawing up the Ladder, in order to fix it to the Top of the Wall; upon which he order'd the Centinel next him to fire, which giving the Alarm, the Conspirators dispers'd and fled. But a Party of the Town-Guard, which, at the Request of the Lord Justice *Clerk*, the Provost had sent out to patroll, with some resolute Volunteers, coming up, found one Captain *Maclean*, formerly an Officer under *Dundee*, sprawling on the Ground, and bruised with a Fall from the Wall, whom they secured, with Three others of his Accomplices. They likewise found the Ladders, and about a Dozen of Firelocks and Carbines, which the Conspirators had thrown away, in order to make their Escape the better. One Sergeant, one Corporal, and Two Private Soldiers of the Garrison were also secured; and, by the Confessions of the Persons seized, it appeared that the Number engaged in this Attempt was about Eighty, of

Conspiracy to seize the Castle of Edinburgh *prevented and discover'd.*

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which about Half were *Highlanders*. That one Mr. *Arthur*, formerly an Enſign in the Caſtle, and afterwards in the *Scotch Guards*, engaged the Soldiers in the Conſpiracy, by promiſing the Sergeant a Lieutenant's Place; the Corporal an Enſign's; and by giving one of the Soldiers Eight Guineas, and the other Four. That the Lord *Drummond* was to be Governor of the *Caſtle*, as being the Contriver of the Deſign; and that, upon the Succeſs of it, the Conſpirators were to fire Three Rounds of the Artillery in the Caſtle, which, by the Communication of Fires to be kindled at convenient Diſtances, was to be a Signal for the Earl of *Mar* immediately to march towards *Edinburgh* with his Forces, to improve the Conſternation and Terror which ſuch an Accident would have ſtruk among the Well-affected to King *George*.

Conſpiracy in England *diſcover'd.*

By this Time a far more dangerous and more horrid Conſpiracy was diſcover'd, and happily prevented in *England*; the Particulars of which cannot be related in this Place. Let it ſuffice here to take notice, That on the 2d of *September* Lieutenant Colonel *Paul*, who had a Company in the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, was ſecured, and, the next Day, committed Priſoner to the *Gate-Houſe*, being charg'd with inliſting Men for the *Pretender*'s Service, and other Treaſonable Practices. That on *Sunday* the 4th of *September*, the *titular* Duke of *Powis*, a *Roman Catholick*, was alſo taken into the Cuſtody of one of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, and Ten Days after, * committed to the *Tower* for *High Treaſon*. That on the 21ſt of *September* the Lord *Lanſdowne*, and the Lord Viſcount *Duplin*, were alſo taken into the Cuſtody of Meſſengers; and that a Warrant was iſſued to apprehend the Earl of *Jerſey*.

Col. Paul *taken into Cuſtody.*

* Sept. 14th. *The D. of* Powis *committed to the* Tower.

The Lords Lanſdowne, Duplin, *and* Jerſey, *apprehended.*

The ſame * Day, 'Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, That he was commanded by the King to communicate to this Houſe, 'That His Majeſty having juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect

that

'that Sir *Wm. Wyndham*, Sir *John Packington*, 'Mr. *Edward Harvey*, *Sen.* of *Combe*, Mr. 'Thomas *Forster*, *Jun.* Mr. *John Anstis*, and 'Mr. *Corbet Kynaston*, are engaged in a Design 'to support the intended Invasion of this King-'dom, hath given Order for apprehending 'them; and His Majesty desires the Consent 'of this House to his causing them to be com-'mitted and detained, if he shall judge it neces-'sary so to do, in pursuance of the late Act of 'Parliament for impowering His Majesty to 'commit and detain such Persons as His Maje-'sty shall suspect are conspiring against his Per-'son and Government.' Hereupon it was *resolved*, *Nemine contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for his gracious Message this Day, and for his tender Regard to the Privileges of this House; and to desire that he will be pleased to give Orders for the committing and detaining the several Members named in the said Message, pursuant to the Act of this Sessions of Parliament for that purpole.

Hereupon Warrants were issued out for apprehending the Six Members beforemention'd; Two of whom, who happen'd to be in Town, *viz.* Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, and Mr. *Anstis*, were immediately secured. *Warrants issu'd to apprehend them.*

The same * Day, the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, 'That Their Lordships 'having address'd His Majesty, humbly to de-'sire that he would be pleased to cause Di-'rections to be given to the proper Officers for 'preparing a Scaffold in *Westminster-Hall*, for the 'Tryal of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl 'of *Mortimer*, who now stands impeached, by this 'House, of High Treason and other High 'Crimes and Misdemeanors, His Majesty had 'been graciously pleased to say, *He would give* 'Directions to the Proper Officers pursuant to the 'said Address. * Sept. 21st. *Scaffold ordered to be built in* West-minster-Hall.

The same Day, likewise, the King went to the House of Peers and the Commons attending, the Speaker, upon presenting the several Money Bills, made the following Speech to his Majesty:

The Speaker of the Commons his Speech to His Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, have now finished the Supplies granted to Your Majesty for the Service of this present Year. Your Commons had much sooner offered these Supplies to Your Majesty, had not their Zeal for Your Majesty's Service, and the Duty they owe to their Country, led them into Enquiries which have drawn this Sessions to an unusual Length.

But your Commons could not see, without the utmost Indignation, the Glories of Her Late Majesty's Reign tarnished by a treacherous Cessation of Arms; the Faith of Treaties violated; that ancient Probity, for which the English *Nation had been justly renowned throughout all Ages, exposed to Scorn and Contempt; and the Trade of the Kingdom given up by insidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce; whilst the People, amused with New Worlds explored, were contented to see the most advantageous Branches of their Commerce in* Europe, *lost or betray'd.*

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleased the Divine Providence to call Your Majesty to the Throne of your Ancestors, under whose auspicious Reign your Commons with Pleasure behold the Glories of the PLANTAGENETS *(Your Majesty's Royal Ancestors) revive; and have an unbounded Prospect of the Continuance of this Happiness, even to the latest Posterity, in a Race of Princes lineally descended from Your Majesty.*

And that nothing might be wanting on the part of your Commons, to establish Your Majesty's Throne on Solid and Lasting Foundations, they have apply'd themselves, with unweary'd Diligence, to vindicate the Honour of the British *Nation, and*

to

to restore a mutual Confidence between this Kingdom and its ancient and faithful Allies, by detecting the Authors of these pernicious Counsels, and the Actors in these treacherous Designs, in order to bring them to Justice, by the Judgment of their Peers, according to the Law of the Land, and the Usage of Parliament.

It was not to be expected, but that the Enemies to the Nation's Peace would use their utmost Endeavours to obstruct your Commons in these Enquiries; but despairing of any Success in the Representative Body of the Kingdom, they fomented Tumults among the Dregs of the People at Home, and spirited up the Pretender to an Invasion from Abroad. This gave your faithful Commons fresh Opportunities of shewing their Affection to Your Majesty's Person, and their Fidelity to your Government, by their unanimous Concurrence in granting such Supplies as were sufficient to disappoint the one, and by their passing such Laws as were necessary to suppress the other; and, in every respect to express their Abhorrence of a Popish Pretender, concerning whom nothing remains unsuspected but his Bigottry to Superstition, and his Hatred to our holy Religion; for the Advancement of which Your Majesty has express'd your pious Care, by recommending to your Commons the providing a Maintenance for the Ministers who are to officiate in the New Churches. This your Commons readily comply'd with, trusting that the Prayers, there offer'd to the ALMIGHTY, will bring down a Blessing on all Your Majesty's Undertakings; and not doubting, but that the Doctrines there taught will be a Means to secure the Quiet of your Kingdoms, and the Obedience of your People.

The Revenues set apart for the Uses of the Civil Government, your Commons found so much intangled with Mortgages and Anticipations, that what remained was far from being sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: This your Commons took into serious Consideration, and being truly sensible, that on Your Majesty's Greatness the Happiness of your Subjects entirely depends, they

have

have put the Civil Revenues into the same State, in which they were granted to Your Majesty's glorious Predecessor, King William, *of Immortal Memory; and thereby enabled Your Majesty to make an ample Provision for the Prince of* Wales, *whose heroick Virtues are the best Security of Your Majesty's Throne, as his other Personal Endowments are the Joy of all your Faithful Subjects.*

I should but ill discharge the Trust reposed in me by the Commons, did I not lay before Your Majesty with what Cheerfulness they received Your Majesty's gracious Intentions for Her Royal Highness the Princess, *and with how much Readiness and Unanimity they enabled Your Majesty to settle a Revenue suitable to the Dignity of a Princess, whose Piety and steady Adherence to the* Protestant Religion, *is the Glory of the present Age, and will be the Admiration of all future Generations.*

May it please Your Majesty,

The Bills which the Commons have prepared to compleat the Supplies for this Year's Service, and for the other Purposes I have mentioned, are severally intitled,

1. An Act to enable His Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of Her Royal Highness, *&c.*

2. An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock and Yearly Fund of the *South-Sea-Company, &c.*

3. An Act for making Provision for the Ministers of the fifty new Churches *&c.*

Which they with all Humility now present to Your Majesty, for your Royal Assent.

After this His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three Acts before-mention'd, and to several *publick* and *private Bills*,

Then his Majesty was pleased to declare from the Throne, That he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to deliver His Majesty's Speech to Both Houses of Parliament, in His Majesty's Name and Words; which he did accordingly, as follows:

The King's Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am perswaded you are all by this time very desirous of some Recess, and that it cannot

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be defer'd longer, without great Inconvenience to your Private Affairs.

But before I can part with you, I must return you my most Sincere Thanks for your having Finished, with so much Wisdom and Unanimity, what I recommended to your Care; And particularly I must Thank you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, for the Provision you have made, as well for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as for the other necessary Occasions of the Publick; especially for your having done it by Means so little burdensome to my People; which, I assure you, recommends the Supplies to me above any other Circumstance whatsoever.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Open and Declared Rebellion, which is now actually begun in *Scotland*, must convince all, who do not wish to see us given up into the Hands of a Popish Pretender, of the Dangers to which we have been, and are still exposed.

I thought it Incumbent upon me, to give you the Earliest Notice of the Designs of Our Enemies, and I cannot sufficiently commend the Zeal and Dispatch with which you Impower'd me, at a Time when the Nation was in so Naked and Defenceless a Condition, to make such Preparations as I should think Necessary for Our Security. You shall have no reason to repent of the Trust and Confidence you repose in me, which I shall never use to any other End than for the Protection and Welfare of my People.

It was scarce to be Imagined, That any of my *Protestant* Subjects, who have Known and Enjoyed the Benefits of our Excellent Constitution, and have heard of the great Dangers they were wonderfully delivered from by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be drawn into Measures that must at once Destroy their Religion and Liberties, and subject them to Popery and Arbitrary Power: but such

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such has been Our misfortune, that too many of my People have been deluded, and made Instrumental to the Pretender's Designs, who had never dared to think of Invading us, or Raising a Rebellion, had he not been Encouraged by the Success his Emissaries and Adherents have already had in Stirring up Riots and Tumults, and by the further Hopes they entertain of Raising Insurrections in many Parts of my Kingdoms.

The Endeavouring to perswade my People, That the Church of *England* is in Danger under my Government, has been the main Artifice imployed in Carrying on this Wicked and Traiterous Design. This Insinuation, after the Solemn Assurances I have given, and my having laid hold on all Opportunities to do every Thing that may tend to the Advantage of the Church of *England*, is both Unjust and Ungrateful; Nor can I believe so Groundless and Malicious a Calumny can make any Impression upon the Minds of my Faithful Subjects, or that they can be so far misled, as to think the Church of *England* is to be Secured by Setting a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Proofs this Parliament has given of their Unshaken Duty and Affection to me, and of their Love and Zeal for the Interest of their Country, will recommend you to the good Opinion and Esteem of all who have their Religion and Liberty truly at Heart, and has laid a Lasting Obligation upon me; and I question not but by your further Assistance in the several Countries to which you are going, with the Blessing of Almighty God, who has so frequently Interposed in Favour of this Nation, I shall be Able to disappoint and defeat the Designs of Our Enemies.

Our Meeting again to do Business Early in the next Winter will be useful on many Accounts, particularly, that the Sitting of Parliaments may be again brought into that Season of the Year which is most convenient; and that as little Delay may be given as is possible to your Judicial Proceedings; and I shall at present give such Orders to my Ld. Chancellor, as may not put it long out of my Power to meet you on any Sudden Occasion.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is His Majesties Royal Will and Pleasure, That both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn themselves to *Thursday* the Sixth Day of *October* next.

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Having thus taken an uninterrupted View of the Proceedings of Both Houſes, relating to the Impeached Lords, let's now attend other concomitant Tranſactions.

Commiſſioners for Stating the Debts due to the Army chooſen.

On the firſt of *September*, according to the Order of the Day, for chuſing by Ballotting, Seven Perſons to be Commiſſioners for putting in Execution the *Bill to take, examine, State, and determine the Debts due to the Army*: The Clerk and Clerk-Aſſiſtant of the Houſe of Commons, went on each Side of the Houſe with Glaſſes to receive from the Members, the Liſts of Perſons Names to be the ſaid Commiſſioners. The ſaid Liſts being received and brought up to the Table, a Committee was appointed immediately to inſpect the ſame; which they did accordingly. The next Day, Mr. *Tonge* * reported from the ſaid Committee, that the Majority had fallen upon *Thomas Smith* of *Glaſgow*, Eſq; *Thomas Pelham* Eſq; *Grey Nevil*, Eſq; *John Plumptree*, Eſq; *Leonard Smelt*, *Eſq*; Sir *William Gordon*, Bart. and Sir *Thomas Palmer* Bart: After which, the Bill beforementioned being read the third Time, the Blank was fill'd up with the Commiſſioners Names; and other Amendments were made by the Houſe to the Bill; which was paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords.

* Sept. 2d.

Clauſe added to the Bill relating to the Revenue of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales.

On the third of *September*, the Commons order'd a Clauſe, to be inſerted in the *Bill for the enabling his Majeſty to ſettle a Revenue for ſupporting the Dignity of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs* &c. That the Annuity of 100,000 l. *per Annum* intended to be ſettled upon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, be paid clear of all Taxes, and other Charges whatſoever: After which the Commons, in a Grand Committee, of which Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, was Chair-man, went through the ſaid Bill; which on *Monday*, the 5th of *September*, was order'd to be ingroſſed; and, on the 6th paſs'd, *Nemine Contradicente* and ſent up to the Lords.

The next † day, the Lord *William Powlet* made the Report from the Committee appointed

† Sept. 7th.

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to enquire into the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the Scandalous, and Traiterous Libel, intitled, *The Evening Post*, *from* Tuesday June the 21st to *Thursday June* the 23d, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table. On the 8th *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *for passing Accounts of Stewarts, Bayliffs, Chamberlains, or others concern'd to pass Accounts, commonly call'd* Property Accounts *in* Scotland, *as they were in use to be passed before the Union.*

Bill to pass Accounts in Scotland.

* Sept 9th. The next * day, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons of great Abuses in Franking Post Letters, tending to the lessening his Majesty's Revenue, and to the dispersing of seditious and scandalous Libels; It was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 1st 'That no Member of 'this House do presume to frank any Letter un'less the whole Superscription of such Letter be 'of his own Hand Writing 2*dly*, That no Letter 'directed to any Member of this House be carri'ed free of the Duty of Postage, unless such Mem'ber then actually resides at the Place to which 'such Letter is directed. 3*dly*, That no Member 'of this House do presume to frank any publick 'News-papers to be sent to the Country but such 'as are printed. And resolv'd, 1st, That an hum'ble Address be presented to his Majesty, That 'he will be graciously pleased to give proper Di'rections to the several Offices where Letters 'are frank'd, to prevent the Abuses in sending and 'receiving Letters free of the Duty of Postage. '*Secondly*, That an humble Address be presented 'to his Majesty, That he will be graciously plea'sed to give Directions to the Governour Gene'ral of the Post Office, to keep an Account of all 'such Letters as are carried free of the Duty of 'Postage.

Votes against the Abuses in Franking of Post Letters,

On the 10th of *September*, the Commons proceeded in the further hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Minehead*, in the County of *Somerset*, and resolv'd, 1st, That neither

ther Sir *William Wyndham*, Bart. and Sir *John Trevelyan* Bart, Petitioners, nor *James Milner*, *Esq*; and *Samuel Edgwin*, *Esq*; Sitting Members, were duely Elected Burgesses for the said Borough; 2*dly*, That the said Election was void, and *order'd*, That no Warrant do Issue, during this Session of Parliament, for the making out of a new Writ for the Electing Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said Borough of *Minehead*.

The Election for Minehead *declared void.*

The *Publick* and *Private* Bills which on the 21st of *September*, receiv'd the Royal Assent, besides the Three before-mention'd, were the following, *viz.*

The publick and private Bills, viz.

Acts pass'd Sept. 21st,

4. *An Act to prevent Disturbances by Seamen and others and to preserve the Stores belonging to His Majesty's Navy Royal, and also for explaining an Act for the better preventing the Embezzlements of His Majesty's Stores of War, and for preventing Cheats, Frauds, and Abuses, in paying Seamen's Wages; and for reviving and continuing an Act for the more effectual suppressing of Piracy.*

5. *An Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army.*

6. *An Act for taking and stating the Debts due and growing due to* Scotland, *by way of Equivalent, in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick in* Scotland, *and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.*

7. *An Act for continuing several Laws therein mentioned, relating to Coals, Hemp, and Flax,* Irish *and* Scotch Linnen, *and the Assize of Bread, and for giving Power to adjourn the Quarter Sessions for the County of* Anglesea, *for the Purposes therein mentioned.*

8. *An Act for repealing an Act, intitled,* An Act for repealing part of an Act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intitled, *Act for discharging the* Yule *Vacance.*

9. *An Act for allowing a Time for Two Hundred and Thirteen Families of* Protestant Palatines, *now settled in* Ireland, *to take the Oaths, in order*

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order to intitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Act passed in the Seventh Year of Her Late Majesty's Reign, for naturalizing Foreign Protestants.

10. *An Act to make the River* Kennet *navigable, from* Reading *to* Newbury, *in the County of* Berks.

11. *An Act for repairing and amending the Highways between* Tyburn *and* Uxbridge, *in the County of* Middlesex.

12. *An Act to enable* Richard *Lord Viscount* Rosse, *of the Kingdom of* Ireland, *notwithstanding his Nonage, to settle a Jointure on* Mary *Viscountess* Rosse, *his Wife, and make a Settlement on his Issue Male, with Provision for Younger Children, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

13. *An Act for the Relief of* Anne Milner, Thomas Colmore, William Hunt, William Parrot, *and others, as to Customs of Goods burnt or destroyed by the late Fire in* Thames-Street London.

14. *An Act to enable Sir* Hungerford Hoskyns, *Bart. to raise Moneys to discharge his Brother's and Sister's Portions, and to settle a Jointure on a Wife.*

15. *An Act for the Sale of part of the Manor of* Low Laiton *in the County of* Essex, *and other Lands there; and for laying out the Money arising thereby, in the Purchase of other Lands in the County of* Lincoln, *to be settled to the same Uses as as the said part of the Manor of* Low Laiton *is settled.*

16. *An Act to enable* Robert Cope *Esq; to settle an Additional Jointure out of his Estate, on* Elizabeth *his now Wife, and also to raise Portions and Maintenances for his Daughters and younger Children by her, and to enable those in Remainder to do the same.*

17. *An Act to naturalize* Frederica *Countess of* Holderness, Peter Gravier, Theodore Boucher, *and* Francis Masson.

18. *An Act to naturalize* Robert de Vlieger, George Christian Luders, *and others.*

FINIS.

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THE

POLITICAL STATE

FOR

The Month of OCTOBER 1715.

London, October 31ſt. 1715.

SIR,

UPON the Diſcovery of a horrid Conſpiracy in *England*, to favour an Invaſion from the *Pretender*, the Firſt Care of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, was to conſult the Safety of and Security of the populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, for which purpoſe the following Order, by way of Letter, was ſent to His Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Nottingham*. Vol. X.

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Order of Council to the Duke of Newcastle.

'AFter our very hearty Commendations to Your Grace: Whereas there is an open and unnatural Rebellion at this Time commenced in that Part of His Majesty's Dominions call'd *Scotland*, and, among other hostile Acts, the Castle of *Edinburgh* has been attempted to be surprized; and His Majesty having receiv'd certain Information of an Intended Invasion of this Kingdom, by the Person who, during the Time of the late K. *James* II. pretended to be P. of *Wales*, and, since his Decease, has taken upon himself the Style and Title of *James* the Third, K. of *England*, and *James* the Eighth, K. of *Scotland*, being bred up in the *Popish* Superstition, and instructed to introduce a Tyrannical Government into His Majesty's Dominions, encouraged thereto by divers wicked and traiterous Persons here at Home, we think it necessary that the Kingdom be put into the best Condition of Defence, with as little Inconvenience to His Majesty's good Subjects as may be. And therefore we do, in His Majesty's Name, and by his express Command, hereby pray and require Your Grace forthwith to cause the whole *Militia* within your Lieutenancy to be put into such a Posture as to be in readiness to meet upon the first Orders, and also to give the necessary Directions to the proper Officers of the *Militia*, forthwith to seize, with the Assistance of a Constable, the Persons and Arms of all *Papists*, *Non-jurors*, or other Persons that you have Reason to suspect to be disaffected

'affected to His Majesty and his Government, and may probably be aiding to 'such Insurrections and Invasion; and of 'your Proceedings herein Your Grace is 'desired to return an Account to this 'Board, and so we bid you heartily fare-'wel.' *From the Council-Chamber at* Whitehal, *the* 21*st Day of* September 1715.

Your Grace's very loving Friends,

Nottingham, *P.*
Sunderland, *C. P. S.*
Bolton. Devonshire.
Sommers. Orford.
Marlborough. James Stanhope.

This Order was enclosed in the following Letter from the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Whitehal 21*st* Sept. 1715.

My Lord,

'AS Your Grace will receive an Order in Council to inforce more strongly the putting in Execution the Laws 'concerning *Papists*, *Non-jurors*, and other 'Disaffected Persons, I am commanded by 'the King particularly to recommend the 'due and punctual Execution of that Order, on your part, to Your Grace's 'more immediate Care and Application. 'His Majesty looks upon the Seizing and 'Securing, in this critical Juncture, all 'such Persons as are described in the said 'Order in Council, to be a Matter of the 'most important Consequence to the Peace 'and Welfare of this Kingdom: And 'therefore His Majesty will take Your 'Grace's exact and faithful Discharge of

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'these his Commands as a great Mark of 'Your true Zeal and Loyalty towards him. 'I am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most faithful humble Servant,
Townshend.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, *Ld. Lieutenant of the Counties of* Middlesex *and* Nottingham.

The Duke of *Newcastle*, who for many Years past, under the Names and Titles of Lord *Pelham*, and Earl of *Clare*, had signalized his Affection for the *Protestant* Succession, in the August House of *Hanover*, was not wanting, on this Occasion, to exert his Zeal for His Majesty's and the Nation's Service. His Grace having, the * Sept. 22d. next * Day, call'd together, and met his Deputy Lieutenants for the County of *Middlesex*, told them, 'That the Occasion 'of his coming amongst them, was to 'communicate to them an Order of the 'Privy Council, and a Letter from the 'Lord *Townshend*, one of His Majesty's 'Principal Secretaries of State; which, 'for their further Satisfaction, he desired 'might be read to them.' The Clerk having read the same to the Assembly, His Grace then spoke to them much to this effect:

The D. of Newcastle's *Speech to the Lieutenancy of* Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

'I Am heartily glad you appear so zea-'lous in the King's Service; and I 'come

'come here to desire you not only to continue, but, if possible, to improve your Zeal and Affection for His Majesty's Person and Government: For, GENTLEMEN, I 'can assure you, this is the Time to exert 'your selves. The Enemy threatens: 'They are more bold and insolent than 'ever. We have an open Rebellion in '*Scotland*, as you may see by what has 'been read to you: We daily observe the 'Number of our Enemies increase upon 'us. Some who appear'd best affected, 'prove now to be Traitors, and head the 'Rebels; others are ready to declare upon 'the first Opportunity. Therefore, GENTLEMEN, if you have any Kindness or 'Love for me, I beg of you to join with 'me in this Matter, with all the Heartiness imaginable. The King's Interest is 'our own; all we do for our selves, is for 'the Good of the Nation; and I must tell 'you, GENTLEMEN, all I have I will 'readily venture for the Service of the 'Royal Family, and of my Country. 'Nor do I doubt but the best part of the 'Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom 'are of the same Mind, and will venture 'their All in so good, so glorious a Cause. 'I thank you, GENTLEMEN, for what 'you have already done; and I beg of 'you, not to favour or protect any Body 'through particular Affection; but be very exact in following the Directions laid 'before you. If any Difficulty arises, 'pray, acquaint me with it; and I'll take 'Care to represent it to the Council for 'Explanation; if any Person of Distinction,

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'ction, or even Inferior Perſons, be 'brought before you, let them be uſed 'with all poſſible Civility: And in parti-'cular I deſire you, That in caſe any Peer 'is to be ſeized, a Deputy-Lieutenant may 'attend him. I am very well ſatisfy'd, 'that it will look ſomething hard to ſecure 'ſo many diſſaffected Perſons: But, in ſo 'dangerous a Conjuncture, this cannot 'poſſibly be avoided; and it is better a Few 'ſhould ſuffer for ſome Days, than that the 'whole Nation ſhould undergo the dread-'ful Calamities and Judgments that hang 'over our Heads.

This pathetick, conciſe, and yet comprehenſive Speech, from ſo Young a Nobleman, was receiv'd with Admiration and Applauſe, and made a lively Impreſſion on the Minds of the Aſſembly: And His Grace having, in the Cloſe of it, deſired that, for the better Performance of this extraordinary Commiſſion, the Deputy-Lieutenants would ſubdivide themſelves into ſeveral Allotments, the Board of *Lieutenancy* deſired His Grace to turn the ſame into an *Order*, which was done accordingly. The *Form* of the ſaid Order was as follows:

At a Lieutenancy held for the County of *Middleſex* on *Thurſday* the 22d Day of *September*, 1715.

IT *is ordered by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that the ſeveral Deputy-Lieutenants, in their reſpective Diviſions and Allotments, do take Care that the Perſons, Horſes, and Arms of all* Papiſts, Non-jurors, *and other Perſons*

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Persons, whom they have just Reason to suspect to be disaffected to His Majesty and his Government, be forthwith seized and secured, pursuant to an Order of His Majesty in Council, and a Letter from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; Copies of which are sent herewith.

In the RED Regiment.

The following Companies are allotted to the following Lieutenants.

	Dep. Lieut.
Clare-Market Comp. Cap. *Jeffrey Saunders.*	Sir *John Bennet.*
	Sir *James Misson.*
May-Pole Compa. Capt. *John Stockwell.*	Sir *George Cooke.*
	Mr. *Ingham.*
The *Strand* Comp. Capt. *George Wright.*	Mr. *Thornhill.*
	Mr. *Phi. Jennings.*
The *Dutchy* Comp. in the *Blue Regiment. Thomas Ward* Major.	

In the County Regiments.

Kensington Division 6. *William Munden*, Captain Lieutenant.	Sir *James Misson.*
	Sir *Roger Hill.*
	Sir *Godf. Kneller.*
Althorne 6. *Charles Munden* Captain.	Sir *George Cooke.*
	Mr. *Milner.*
Spelthorne 6. *Francis Alexander* Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.	Mr. *Barker.*
	Mr. *Gardner.*
	Col. *Alexander.*
	Mr. *Phi. Jennings.*
	Mr. *Bucknal.*
	Mr. *Colby Senior* and *Junior.*

In

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the Blue Regiment.

The following Companies are allotted to the following Deputy-Lieutenants.

	To Dep. Lieut.
Red-Lyon-Fields 6. *John Padmore* Captain.	Sir *H. Fetherſton.*
	Sir *Roger Hill.*
Bloomsbury 6. *John Ellis* Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel.	Sir *Rob. Thornhill.*
	Mr. *Hadley.*
	Mr. *Hucks.*
	Mr. *Charlton.*
	Mr. *Rob. Jennings.*
	Mr. *Milner.*

The Form of a Warrant for ſeizing *Papiſts*, and other diſaffected or ſuſpected Perſons, with their Horſes, Arms, *&c.* was as follows:

Middleſex ſſ.

IN purſuance of an Order of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, bearing Date the 20th *of* September *Inſtant, and of a Letter from one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, bearing Date the* 21ſt *Day of the ſame Month, both directed to the Lord Lieutenant of this County: And of an Order of the ſaid Lord Lieutenant made the* 22d *Day of the ſame Month; we whoſe Hands and Seals are hereunto ſet, being Deputy-Lieutenants of the ſaid County, do hereby ſtrictly charge and require you, together with a Conſtable, by Night and by Day, to ſearch for and ſeize the Perſons, Horſes, and Arms of all the Perſons in the Schedule hereunto annexed named, being Perſons whom we have Reaſon to ſuſpect to be dangerous to His Majeſty and his Government. And, in caſe of Reſiſtance, to enter by Force, and to keep the ſaid Perſons in ſafe*

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safe Custody till further Order, and to secure such Horses and Arms. And hereof, from Time to Time, to give an Account to the Lord Lieutenant of this County, or his Deputies, or any Two or more of them. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Dated this 23d Day of *September*, 1715.

Pursuant to the Order of Council, and the Duke of *Newcastle*'s Desire and Directions, the Lieutenancy of *Middlesex* acted with exemplary Vigor, and unweary'd Application and Diligence; holding their Assemblies, during the Remaining Part of the Month of *September*, and all *October*, generally once, and sometimes twice a Day. In this Space of Time above Eight Hundred *Papists*, *Nonjurors*, and other Disaffected and Suspected Persons, were apprehended and brought before the *Lieutenancy*, who, upon Examination, committed such as appear'd most criminal and dangerous, to the several Prisons of *Newgate*, the *Gate-House*, and *New Prison*; and either discharged, or admitted others to Bail: Which contributed not a little to keep the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster* quiet, whilst many Parts of His Maj's Dominions were in Combustion. The Names of the Persons who distinguish'd themselves in this Commission, at this critical Juncture, deserve to be preserv'd to Posterity, and are as follow:

Vigorous Proceedings of the Lieutenancy of Middlesex.

The Lord WILLIAM POWLET *(generally)* Chairman.

Sr. *H. Featherston*, Bar. Sir *John Bennet*.
Sir *H. Dutt Colt*, Bar. Sir *Lambert Blackwell*.

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Sir *Robert Thornhill*.	Mr. *Ingrham*.
Sir *James Miſſon*.	Mr. *Woodcock*.
Thomas Onſlow Eſq;	Mr. *Ellis*.
Mr. *Offley*.	Mr. *Medlicot*.
Brigadier *Watkins*.	Mr. *Greenwood*.
Colonel *Alexander*.	Mr. *Milner*.

It is to be obſerv'd, that the like Order of the Privy Council, with a Letter from a Secretary of State, was ſent to all the Lords-Lieutenants of the Counties in *England*, moſt of whom, on this critical Occaſion, exerted their Zeal for the Service of their Country, in taking all neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of His Majeſty's Government.

All this while ſeveral of His Majeſty's Meſſengers were abroad, to ſeize Suſpected Perſons, and, in particular, ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons as had been named in His Majeſty's Meſſage, of the 21ſt of *September*. That very Day, Colonel *Hunk*, a Captain in the Foot-Guards, being ſent down, with one of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, to apprehend Sir *William Wyndham*, at his Seat call'd *Orchard-Wyndham*, in *Somerſetſhire*, arrived there between 4 and 5 in the Morning. The Door being open'd to them, they appear'd to be in haſte to ſee Sir *William*; but the Porter told them he was in Bed, and could not yet be ſpoke with. The Colonel told him, he came Expreſs, and the Perſon with him had a Packet of Letters of ſuch Conſequence, his Maſter muſt needs be immediately told of it. This convinc'd the Man; and Sir *William Wyndham* preſently leap'd out of Bed, and came in his Gown

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Gown to the Colonel, who told him, he was his Prisoner; the Messenger, at the same Time, shewing the Badge of his Office, Sir *William* told them, that he readily submitted; but desired no Noise might be made to frighten his Lady, who was with Child. They then enter'd a Chamber, where the Colonel seeing Sir *William*'s Coat and Wastecoat lie, told him, he had Orders to seize all his Papers, and that he must take leave to search his Pockets, wherein he found a Bundle of Papers which he secured: Sir *William* would have diverted him, by offering him very frankly the Keys of his Scriptore to search; but the Colonel happen'd to have secur'd the main Chance before (finding nothing in the Scriptore) as he had some Reason to guess by the great Disorder and Confusion that he could perceive in Sir *William*'s Looks, when he took the said Bundle out of his Wastecoat-Pocket. Sir *William* then desir'd the Colonel, that he would stay till Seven a-clock, and he would order his own Coach and Six Horses to be got ready, which would carry them all; telling the Colonel he would only go in and put on his Cloaths, and take leave of his Lady, and then he would wait on him. The Colonel, who had particular Directions to use him with *Decorum*, readily comply'd with this Request, looking on it as his *Parole* to return; but he soon found himself mistaken in the Person, whose Honour he had trusted to: For tho' the Colonel had caused Two Doors of Sir *William*'s Bed-chamber to be secured, yet there being a Third, he

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made his escape through it. The Colonel having directed the Messenger to stay at *Orchard-Wyndham* till further Orders, returnd with all Speed to *London*, to acquaint the Government with what had pass'd, whereupon the King in Council thought fit to sign the following *Proclamation*, for apprehending Sir *William Wyndham* Bart.

Sir William Wyndham *makes his escape.*

Proclamation to apprehend him.

GEORGE R.

WHereas *Sir* William Wyndham *Baronet, has been lately apprehended and seized, by virtue of a Warrant of one of our Principal Secretaries of State, on Suspicion of High Treason, and on the Perusal of Papers found in the Custody of the said Sir* William Wyndham, *at the Time he was apprehended, as aforesaid, it manifestly appears, that he has enter'd into a most horrid and traiterous Conspiracy, not only for the Encouragement of the Rebellion now carrying on in our Kingdoms, in favour of the* Pretender, *but also for the Abetting and Promoting an intended Invasion of our Kingdoms: And whereas the said Sir* William Wyndham *has made his escape, and is fled from Justice; we therefore have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving Subjects whatsoever, to discover and apprehend, and cause the said Sir* William Wyndham *to be apprehended and discovered, and to carry him before some of our Justices of the Peace or Chief Magistrate of the County, Town, or Place, where he shall be apprehended, who are respectively required to secure him, and thereof to give speedy Notice unto our Privy Council, or*

one

one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to the end he may be forth-coming, and be dealt with al and proceeded against according to Law. And whosoever shall apprehend or discover the said Sir William Wyndham, *and bring him before such Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, shall receive for Reward the Sum of One Thousand Pounds; which said Sum of One Thousand Pounds the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.*

Given at our Court at St. *James's* the Twenty-third Day of *September*, 1715. In the Second Year of our Reign.

One of the Papers found in Sir *William Wyndham's* Wastcoat-Pocket was said to be a List of the Principal Persons who had join'd in an Association to favour an Invasion, and to advance the *Pretender* to the Throne, which was transmitted to him by the Lord *Lansdowne*. Be that as it will, 'tis certain, that a great many notorious *Jacobites*, who, by this time, had got together at *Bath*, in order to head the intended Insurrection in *Somersetshire*, were extremely alarm'd at the Coming down of the King's Messengers, and left that Place, with great Precipitation, in a very Rainy and Stormy Night. Some Particulars relating to this Matter were transmitted to a Gentleman in the following Letter:

The Jacobites *at* Bath *leave that Place with Precipitation.*

Bath, Sept. 26.

SIR,

'I Cannot but mention the confident 'Behaviour of the *Tories* and *Jacobites* at the late general *Rendezvous* of 'their

'their Chiefs at this Place, who depending on the Majority they appear'd to have in all Places, and the Measures it seems they were taking to execute their Designs, did not stick to talk very open and insolent in all Conversations. Amongst the rest they gave out, that the Affair of *Scotland* was only a Diversion to draw our Troops that Way, but the Attempt would be made near us in the West very speedily. At the Arrival of Sir *William Wyndham*, who was one of the last that came, the Towers shook with Ringing of Bells, and the loud Acclamations of the hair-brain'd Multitude. On the contrary, the *Whigs* of any Quality, particularly the Marchioness-Dowager of *Wharton*, were perpetually insulted. All the *Tory* Chiefs departed the Day before the Messengers came, and those who remain since the Frightning away their Leader, seem wonderful pensive and thoughtful:

Yours, &c.

Sir *William Wyndham* being pursued by the *Proclamation* abovementioned, and several Messengers, he thought the best Disguise he could put on to prevent his being discover'd, was a *Clergy-man*'s *Habit*: And, indeed, it was very natural for a Leader of a *Faction*, who, under the Pretence of the *Church*'s *Danger*, had all along carried on their *villainous* and *treasonable* Designs; *it was natural*, I say, for such a Man to make use of the *Church* as far as that *Sham* would go. But, by this time, the Eyes of most People began to see through that *unhallowed Cloak*; and Sir *William Wyndham* not

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not thinking himself secure under his Disguise, he order'd one of his Servants to write a Letter to a Gentleman † in *Surrey*, begging of him *to give his Master Refuge in his House; or if he would not venture so far to serve him, to get him a Lodging in the Parson's House, where he would come in a Habit that would bespeak him Respect from a Clergyman.* This Letter being brought to the Gentleman's House while he was abroad, his Lady open'd and read it; and being frighten'd with the Thought of the Danger her Husband might incur in harbouring a Person charg'd with Treason, she thought fit immediately to send it to a Nobleman * of her Acquaintance, who fail'd not immediately to communicate the same to the Government. Sir *William Wyndham* rightly judging by the Miscarriage of that Letter, that he was now hunted upon a strong Scent, and must inevitably fall into the Hands of his Pursuers, thought it Prudence *to make* (as the Saying is) *Virtue of Necessity*, and surrender himself to the Government. In order to that, having cross'd the *Thames* near *Thistleworth*, he went first to *Sion-House*, belonging to the Duke of *Somerset*, his Father in Law; and coming from thence to *London* on *Monday-Night*, the Third of *October*, he put himself into the Hands of the Earl of *Hertford* (his Brother in Law) Captain of one of His Majesty's Troops of Life-guards, who having given notice of it to Mr. *Sec. Stanhope* the Latter sent one of his Clerks, with a Messenger, to take Sir *William Wyndham* into Custody. Three Days after Sir *William*

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† *Mr.* N—s.

* *The E. of* A——d.

Sir William Wyndham *surrenders himself*, Oct. 3.

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William was examin'd at the Council-Board, where he flatly deny'd he knew any thing of a Plot; and behaved himself in such a manner as if he fondly presumed, that, out of Regard to his noble Relations, the Government would be cautious how they meddled with him. But His Majesty's Council was so wise, and so firm, as to have no Respect of Persons, and to make the Safety of the King and the Nation the sole Rule of their Actions; and being justly offended at Sir *William*'s pretending to know nothing of the intended Rebellion, when the Letters found in his Pockets sufficiently evinc'd the contrary, an Order was made for his Commitment to the *Tower*. 'Twas then strongly reported, that the Duke of *Somerset* offer'd to be his Bail; which the Council did not think fit to accept, for the Reasons abovemention'd: But whether, as some pretend, His Grace bore this Denial impatiently, and expres's'd some Resentment upon it too warmly, this is certain, That on the 25th of *October* he was removed from his Place of Master of the Horse to His Majesty.

He is committed to the Tower.

The Duke of Somerset removed from being Master of the Horse, October 25.

Thus much at present about Sir *William Wyndham*. Messengers having, in the mean Time, been sent down to apprehend the Three other Members of the Commons, *viz. Corbet Kynaston*, and *Thomas Forster Junior* Esqrs, and Sir *John Packington*: The First made his escape; the Second stood out in Defiance of Justice, and with Two *Romish* Lords raised a Rebellion in *Northumberland*, of which we shall take Notice in its proper Place. Sir *John Packington*,

Mr. Kynaston *makes his escape.*

Mr. Forster *raises a Rebellion.*

Packington, confiding in his Innocency, did not ſtir from his Houſe in *Worceſterſhire*, where being apprehended, he was brought up to *London*, in the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, on *Saturday* the 1ſt of *October*. Three Days after he was examin'd before the Council, where he behaved himſelf with becoming Decency; and there appearing nothing againſt him, except, as I am inform'd, his being mention'd in a Liſt of eminent Perſons, who were thought diſpoſed to favour the intended Inſurrection, he was honourably diſcharged. On the 6th of *Octob.* the Parliament being met at *Weſtminſter* purſuant to their laſt Adjournment, Sir *John Packington* took his Seat in the Houſe of Commons, where it was order'd *Nemine contradicente*, 'That Mr. *Speaker*'s 'Speech, upon his preſenting the Money-'Bills to His Majeſty, which paſſed the 'Royal Aſſent on the 21ſt of *September* 'laſt, be enter'd upon the Journals of 'this Houſe.' Then Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Houſe, 'That it 'was His Majeſty's Pleaſure, that the Par-'liament ſhould be adjourn'd for a Fort-'night; and therefore deſired that this 'Houſe would adjourn itſelf until *Thurſ-'day* the 20th of *October*:' Which the Commons, as well as the Lords, did accordingly. Being met again on the Day before-mention'd, the Commons *order'd*, *That the Reverend Mr.* John Wright, *Reſidentiary Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of* Chicheſter, *be deſir'd to preach before this Houſe at St.* Margaret's Weſtminſter, *upon the Fifth Day of* November *next, being appointed*

Sir John Packington *diſcharg'd.*

* October 6. *The Parliament meets.*

And is further adjourn'd.

Meets again October 20.

Vol. X. *pointed for a Day of Thanksgiving for the happy Deliverance of King* James *the First, and the three Estates of* England, *from the most traiterous and bloody intended Massacre by Gun-powder; and also for the happy Arrival of His Late Majesty King* William *for the Deliverance of this Church and Nation; and that Sir* Joseph Jekyll, *Mr.* Tho. Pelham, *and Mr.* Naylor *do acquaint him therewith.* It was order'd also, That Mr. *Speaker* do issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for electing several new Members, *viz.* 1*st*, a Burgess for *Lynn-Regis*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Robert Walpole* Esq; lately made First Lord Commissioner of the *Treasury*, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; 2*dly*, a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Rutland*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch* Esq; commonly call'd Lord *Finch*; 3*dly*, a Burgess for *Wenlock* in *Shropshire*, in the Room of *Thomas Newport* Esq; both who had accepted the Office of one of the Chmmissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; and 4*thly*, a Burgess for the Borough of *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Leonard Bilson* Esq; deceased. After this Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House with His Majesty's Pleasure, That the Parliament be adjourn'd until *Saturday* the 5th of *November* next: Upon which the Commons adjourn'd themselves to that Day.

And is further adjourn'd.

On

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On the 29th of *September* the Reverend Dr. *Sherlock*, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, accompanied by ſeveral Maſters of *Colledges*, with divers other Members of that Univerſity, introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Abſence of the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſity, preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Addreſs of the Univerſity of Cambridge *to his Majeſty.*

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty. The humble Addreſs of Thanks from the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE beg leave to approach Your Majeſty with our moſt humble Thanks for the gracious Mark of Royal Favour which Your Majeſty has beſtow'd on Your antient Univerſity of Cambridge.

There never was an Occaſion when we were either more deſirous to expreſs our Sentiments of Gratitude, or leſs able to do it to our own Satisfaction. The Genius of Learning which has for many Ages ſo happily preſided in this Place, cannot furniſh us with Language to utter what we feel. There is nothing to which even the Wiſhes of Your Univerſity extend that is not fully contained in the Happineſs ſhe now enjoys of calling Your Majeſty her King and her Patron; One is the common Bleſſing of every Britain, the other the peculiar Privilege of the Sons of Learning.

The noble Collection of Books and Manuſcripts gathered in many Years by the great Induſtry and accurate Judgment of the late

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Vol. X. *Bishop of* Ely, *tho' in it self exceeding valuable, is upon no account so welcome to your University, as that it is a Testimony of Your Royal Favour: The Memory of which will be constantly preserv'd by this ample Benefaction, worthy to bear the Title of the Donor, and to be for ever stiled* THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

Liberty and Learning are so united in their Fortunes, that Your Majesty's known Character of being the Great Protector of the Liberty of Europe, *led us to expect what our Experience has now confirm'd, that you would soon appear the Patron and Encourager of Learning. Such Royal Qualities must necessarily produce the proper Returns of Duty and Affection: Your University will endeavour, as she is bound to do by the strongest Tyes of Interest and Gratitude, to promote the Happiness of Your Government. And 'tis with the greatest Pleasure she observes, that some there are whose Youth was form'd under her Care, of whose Abilitees and Fidelity Your Majesty has had the fullest Experience.*

Your Royal Progenitors, the Kings and Queens of Eugland, *moved by their Regard to Vertue and Learning, have confer'd many large Privileges and Donations on this Place; those who shine with the greatest Lustre in Story, appear the foremost in the List of our Patrons and Benefactors: And as Your Majesty's Great Name will be an Ornament to the Annals of* Britain, *so shall it stand thro' Ages to come a perpetual Honour to the Records of this University.*

**It shall be our incessant Prayer to God for Your Majesty, that he would long preserve You to reign over us in Peace and Tranquility, that*

that he would extend Your Empire over the Hearts of your Subjects, a Dominion for which he then designed you, when he adorned you with so much Goodness and Clemency.

To which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

The King's Answer.

'IT is a great Satisfaction to me that 'this first Mark of my Favour has 'been so welcome and agreeable to you. 'The dutiful and grateful Manner in 'which you have expressed your Thanks 'upon this Occasion, will oblige me to 'take all Opportunities of giving far-'ther Proofs of my Affection to my Uni-'versity of *Cambridge*, being very sensible 'how much the Encouragement of Learn-'ing will always tend to the security and 'Honour of our Constitution both in 'Church and State.

The University of *Oxford* seem'd to run counter to that of *Cambridge*, of which among others, they gave a remarkable Instance in chusing the Earl of *Arran*, their *Chancellor*, in the room of his Brother the (late) Duke of *Ormonde*; and 'tis observable that in that Election his Lordship had a vast Majority over the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was put up in Competition with him. On *Monday* the 26th of *September*, he was sworn and enstall'd into that Office with the usual Solemnity; and on this occasion the Vice-Chancellor made a long Speech wherein he enumerated and extoll'd the eminent Virtues of the 'Noble Family of *Boteler*, and took no-'tice of the great Obligations they have 'at different Times, laid on that Seminary 'of Learning: Suggesting withall, that 'the (late) Duke of *Ormonde* having be-

The E. of Arran chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

fore

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'fore his withdrawing beyond Sea, 'thought fit to resign the Place of Chancellor of that University, they could not 'better express their Gratitude both to 'his Grace, and his Noble Ancestors, 'than by chusing his Brother the Earl of '*Arran*, in his Grace's Room.

The University concluded this egregious Demonstration of their Loyalty to King *George*, by conferring the Degrees of Doctor in the Laws, on Sir *John Everard*, a Non-juror, and on Sir *William Gifford*, late Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital. Not many Days after, a Letter from a young Gentleman at *Oxford*, to his Friend in *London*, falling into other Hands, by Reason of a Similitude of Names, the following Particulars were found in it.

Remarkable Abstract of a Letter from Oxford.

'I think my self very happy in being 'settled in this so LOYAL PLACE, and 'and only want your good Company to 'compleat it; for here we fear nothing, 'but drink *James*'s Health every Day. 'The Prince thought to have been made '*Chancellor*, and by that to have been a 'Bishop, but thank God, he was disappointed.

The Government being inform'd of all that pass'd at *Oxford*, and, in particular, That Colonel *Owen*, with several other broken Officers, *Irish Papists*, and notorious *Jacobites*, having taken Sanctuary in that Place, fomented and propagated the Spirit of Sedition and Rebellion, drinking Publickly and uncontrol'd the Pretender's Health; and it being justly suspected that they meditated an Insurrection,

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ction, in order to act in Conjunction with the Disaffected at *Bristol* and *Bath*, with whom they held Intelligence, it was resolv'd to secure their Persons. Major General *Pepper* being charg'd with this Commission, about the Beginning of *October*, he first sent Cornet *Vissouse*, one of his Officers, disguised in a Plain Country-man's Habit to *Oxford*, to get Intelligence, and view the Avenues and principal Posts in the Town; and then began to move himself, with his own Regiment of Dragoons, and a Detachment of *Tyrrel*'s, bending his March, as it were, towards *Bath* or *Bristol*. But on *Wednesday*, the 5th of *October*, being come within Seven or Eight Miles of *Oxford*, instead of resting, he march'd all Night, and arrived there about Four a-clock in the Morning, and enter'd the City at the Instant the Gates were open'd. Having caused his Men to alight, and put their Bayonets in the Muzzle of their Fusees, he immediately secured all the Avenues, and the Gates of every Inn and Publick House; and then sent one of his Officers to the Vice-chancellor, and the Mayor of the Town, to desire to speak to them. Those two Gentlemen having readily obey'd this Summons, Major General *Pepper* deliver'd to them a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, and, in few Words, acquainted them with his Orders to seize Sixteen or Eighteen suspected Persons, adding, 'That their concurring Assistance 'would be very acceptable to the Governmen, otherwise that he must be obliged 'to proceed to such Methods, as should best 'execute

M. Gen. Pepper *comes to* Oxford, *with a Regiment of Dragoons.*

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'execute his Orders.' Nothing is either more *insolent* or *abject*, in the various Viciſſitudes of *Proſperity* and *Adverſity*, than either a *Divine*, or a *Country Magiſtrate*. The Vice-chancellor and the Mayor ſurprized and diſmay'd at the unexpected Sight of Soldiers, readily promiſed General *Pepper* all the Aſſiſtance in their Power; and offer'd to provide him Quarters for his Men; which was not accepted, becauſe their Stay was to be very ſhort. The Vice-chancellor, in particular, who, ſome Days before, deliver'd, with a Bold Countenance, and Steddy Voice, a long Oration in Praiſe of a Nobleman attainted by Act of Parliament, and notoriouſly diſaffected to King *George*, now trembling, with a Down-caſt Look, in a Broken Speech, made large Profeſſions of Loyalty and Affection to His Majeſty. General *Pepper* told him the only Proof of them which he deſired of him at preſent, was that he ſhould keep the Fellows and Scholars of the Univerſity quiet in their Colleges; declaring to him, at the ſame Time, That if any Diſturbance happen'd, or if any Perſons aſſembled in the Streets above the Number allow'd by the Act of Parliament againſt Riots, he would cauſe his Men to fire upon them. The Vice-chancellor promiſed all, and even more than was deſired of him: And ſo the Officers appointed by Gen. *Pepper* began to ſearch for the Men they had Orders to apprehend: But the Chief of them, Colonel *Owen*, who lay that Night at the *Greyhound-Inn*, being timely advertiſed by the Oſtler of the Arrival of the King's Troops,

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Troops, had, by this Time, made his escape by leaping over a Wall in his Night-gown, and so got into *Magdalen-College*, where General *Pepper* did not think proper to search for him, rightly judging the same had been to no purpose. Of the other suspected Persons Ten or Eleven were taken, the Principal of whom were Mr. *Gordon*, Mr. *Kerr*, Mr. *Dorrel*; Mr. *Wilson*; Capt. *Halstead*; Mr. *Spelman* of *Norfolk*; one *Lloyd* the famous *Jacobite* Coffee-man at *Charing-Cross*, near *Whitehal*, who formerly follow'd the same Employment at *Dublin*; and one who pretended to be a Post-man, in the Lining of whose Coat were found Letters which he was bringing from the Conspirators at *Bristol* and *Bath* to their Correspondents at *Oxford*. They also seized Two Horses, with Fine Furniture, belonging to Colonel *Owen*, which were said to have formerly been the Duke of *Ormond*'s; as likewise the Horses, and Warlike Accoutrements of several other Officers; And as soon as the Officers had made what Search they thought proper, and refresh'd their Men, General *Pepper* caused them to mount, and march'd out of Town, with his Prisoners, towards *Abingdon*. Whilst he was yet in *Oxford*, several eminent Persons of the University, and substantial Townsmen, went to thank him and his Officers for their Civility, and for clearing that City from those pestilent Fellows, who fomented Sedition there, and were a Nusance to all the Well-affected. Among these we must particularly mention Mr. *Caleb Colston*, Keeper of the *Star-Inn*, who having, at different

Several suspected Persons seized there.

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Times, considerably suffer'd for his Zeal for the present Government, General *Pepper* brought him a Warrant from the Secretary of State, whereby he was appointed Post-master. It might have been reasonably expected, that the University and City of *Oxford* would have taken Warning from this short *military Visit*: But it soon appear'd, that the Seminary of Learning, and Fountain of Loyalty, was turn'd into a Sink of *Debauchery* and School of Sedition: And upon Information that the Disaffected there persisted in their undutiful and disrespectful Behaviour towards His Majesty's Person and Government; and even that a traiterous Design was carrying on to seize that City for the *Pretender*, for which purpose a Regiment was to be form'd of the Young Students, under proper Officers, who secretly *rendezvous'd* to *Oxford*; the Court thought fit to order the Regiment of Foot of Brigadier *Handasyde* to be quarter'd there. Accordingly, they march'd thither on *Friday* the 28th of *October*: And their Arrival was the more seasonable, in that, the very Night before, the Disloyal Rabble had the Insolence to proclaim the *Pretender*, and to commit several Outrages against the Well-affected.

Handasyde's *Regiment of Foot quarter'd at* Oxford.

Upon Information that the Disaffected had laid a Design to surprize *Bristol*, and make it a Place of Arms, the Earl of *Berkley*, Lord Lieutenant and Governor of that City and County, repair'd thither with all Speed, towards the End of *September*; and with unwearied Application and

A Design to surprize Bristol *defeated.*

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and Diligence took all the neceſſary Meaſures and Precautions for the Security of that important Town. Several Perſons, who, under Pretence of being Members of the *Loyal Society*, carried on *Treaſonable Deſigns*, were ſecured, and amongſt them one Mr. *Hart*, a Merchant, who was charg'd with having gather'd great Quantities of Warlike Stores for the Uſe of the Diſaffected. Beſides part of *Lumley*'s Regiment of Horſe, and the Two Battallions of *Stanwix* and *Pocock*, who were already in *Briſtol*, Colonel *Chudleigh*'s Regiment of Foot was order'd to march thither, which they did about the Beginning of *October*. At the ſame Time, the Lord *Windſor*'s Regiment of Horſe, and *Rich*'s Dragoons, under the Command of Maj. Gen. *Wade*, march'd to *Bath*, which Place was both the *Rendezvous*, and one of the Arſenals of the Conſpirators, who having recover'd their firſt Alarm, and return'd to *Bath*, were ſecured, with about 200 Horſes. Upon ſtrict Search, the King's Officers found and ſeized Eleven Cheſts of Fire-Arms, a Hogſhead full of Basket-Hilt-Swords, and another of Cartouches, and Three Pieces of Canon, One Mortar, and Moulds to caſt Cannon, which had been buried in the Ground.

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Warlike Stores &c. ſeized at Bath.

Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* having written a Letter to the Magiſtrates of *Bath*, ſignifying to them the Occaſion of Major General *Wade*'s marching thither with the two Regiments abovemention'd they thought fit to return the following Anſwer:

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The Magistrates of Bath's Letter to Mr. Secretary Stanhope.

Honoured Sir,

'IN Answer to the Honour of your 'Letter of the 1st of *October*, we 'beg Leave to assure you, we are much 'concern'd at the Concourse of *Papists*, 'Nonjurors, and other Disaffected Persons 'to the present Government, of late to 'this Town, and that any Occasion has 'been given here, or in this Part of the 'Kingdom, which has caused the least Uneasiness to those who have the Honour 'to serve His Majesty.

'We are most thankfully sensible of 'His Majesty's Regard for us, in sending 'Major-General *Wade*, with such a Force 'as may be sufficient to prevent the Increase of any Disorders already begun 'and fomented in these Parts, and to secure our Peace for the future; and, we 'hope, that by our ready and sincere Concurrence to support him, our Affection to 'His Majesty's Person and Government 'will be unquestionable, and that further 'Apprehensions of Danger, or any Violation of the publick Peace, will be prevented.

'Our zealous and hearty Endeavours, 'for the future, shall not be wanting, to 'discountenance any Measures that may in 'the least cast a Reflection on His Majesty, 'his Royal Family, or his Administration, 'or that may tend to disquiet the Minds of 'his Subjects, and obstruct that Peace, 'which we pray Almighty God may constantly accompany His Majesty's happy 'Reign over us: And as we readily em-

'brace

' brace every Occasion to declare our Vol. X.
' selves *determined to support the Church by*
' *Law establish'd*, so we shall, by our duti-
' ful Behaviour towards King GEORGE,
' the glorious Defender and Head of it,
' endeavour to deserve his Protection and
' Favour.

We are, with all Duty and Respect,
Your Honour's
most obedient, faithful,
and humble Servants.

Doctor *M——s*, Bishop of *W——ford*, in *Ireland*, and a warm *High Church-Man*, who happen'd about this Time to be at *Bath*, was not so politick as the Magistrates of that Place; for in one of his Sermons there, he not only bitterly inveigh'd against the *Presbyterians*, saying, ' That ' their Baptism being invalid, they were ' all in a State of Damnation; but charg'd ' them with having pull'd down their own ' Meeting-houses; and conceal'd Arms ' and Ammunition at *Bath*, and other ' Places, to throw the *Odium* of it on the ' *Church-Men*.' But the Publick will not wonder that Prelate could advance such horrid Falshoods, in a Sermon, when they are acquainted, that he is the same Man, who, sometime after the Late *happy Revolution*, being then at the University of *Oxford*, wrote a Book in Defence of the Separation of Mr. *Dodwell* and other *Non-jurors*, from the Church of *England*. What, indeed, can be expected from such a Member of our excellent Church! To have done with him, and the Town of *Bath*, I shall only take notice, that 'twas

Remarkable Sermon of the Bp. of W-ford

strongly

strongly reported, the Conspirators design'd to have robb'd all the Persons of Quality, and others, who repair thither either for Health, or Diversion, of all their Money and Jewels, which would have amounted to a very Considerable Sum.

Design to surprize Plimouth *abortive.*

The Designs of the Disaffected upon the important City of *Bristol* being defeated, they laid a Project to seize on the Port and Town of *Plimouth*: But the same was also happily prevented, by the timely securing of several suspected Persons, particularly of Sir *Richard Vivian*, Baronet, who, on *Saturday* the 8th of *October*, was brought up to *London* in Custody of a Messenger. Part of the common People in *Cornwall* were, at this Time, so ripe for a Rebellion, that Six or Seven of them had the Insolence to proclaim the *Pretender* at Saint *Colombe*; Two of whom were seized; and a Reward of 100 *l.* each was offer'd by the Government, for apprehending the rest. However, by the great Vigilance, Care, and Interest of Mr. *Boscawen*, Comptroller of His Majesty's Houshold, all Things were quiet in that Country.

The Pretender proclaim'd at St. Colombe *in* Cornwall.

Account of the Insurrection in the North.

The Disaffected were somewhat more successful in the *North*, than they had been in the *West* of *England*: The Court having early Information that the *Roman Catholicks* in *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in Conjunction with many discontented *Protestants* in those Parts, had resolved to rise, to favour the *Rebellion* in *Scotland*, several Messengers were sent down, with Warrants from the Secretaries

Secretaries of State, to apprehend the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Ld. *Widdrington*, the Lord *Dunbar*, Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable*, all four *Papiſts*; Sir *William Blacket*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*; *Thomas Forſter Junior* Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for *Northumberland*, and ſeveral others. The Lord *Dunbar* and Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable* were accordingly ſecured; but the reſt not only ſtood out and went from their Habitations, but, about the Beginning of *October*, aſſembled between *Alnwick* and *Wackworth*, to the Number of about 300 Men, having laid a Deſign to ſurprize *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*. There were, at this Time, no Regular Forces in the Place, but the Magiſtrates and Deputy-Lieutenants having firſt ſome Suſpicion, and ſoon after poſitive Intelligence of the Deſigns of the Rebels, they took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of the Town; raiſing immediately their Trained Bands; ſhutting up their Gates; and impriſoning all *Papiſts*. At the ſame Time the Earl of *Scarborough*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Northumberland*, repair'd with his Friends to *Newcaſtle*; and, the Gentry in thoſe Parts, after His Lordſhip's Example, mounted their Neighbours and Tenants, ſo that the Town was full of Horſe, all declaring loudly for King *George*. Nevertheleſs, the Chiefs of the Rebels having a great Intereſt in the Place, the Loyal Inhabitants were not altogether without Fear, which obliged the Magiſtrates to requeſt the *Diſſenters* there to ſign the *Aſſociation* for the Aſſiſtance

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The Rebels Deſign to ſurprize Newcaſtle *diſappointed.*

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Assistance of the Lord-Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Magistrates, for the Support of King *George*, the *Protestant* Religion, and the Corporation, which they unanimously did, to the Number of about 700, who call'd themselves *Voluntiers*; and promis'd to be ready in Person at a Minute's Warning. However, the Alarm continued in *Newcastle*, till *Sunday* the 9th of *Octob.* when a Detachment of *Hotham*'s Regiment of Foot, who had made a very speedy March, enter'd the Place; as did, a few Days after, the rest of that Battallion, and the Lord *Cobham*'s Royal Regiment of Dragoons.

In the mean time the Rebels, who had assembled at a Place call'd *Plainfield*, finding that their Design upon *Newcastle* was discover'd, march'd from thence towards the Sea-side, and being at *Wackworth* on *Sunday* the 9th of *October*, would not permit the Parson of the Parish to preach, unless he pray'd for the *Pretender* by the Name of King *James* the Third; which the honest Divine refusing to do, they put up one that did, who was reported to be a *Popish* Priest. Mr. *Forster*, one of the Leaders of the *Rebels*, having engag'd one *Lancelot Errington* in a Design to surprize the Castle of *Holy Island* for the Service of the *Pretender*, the said *Errington*, with Nine or Ten Men, succeeded in the Attempt on the 10th of *October*; but the next * Day, some Officers, with about Thirty Men of the Garrison of *Berwick*, and Fifty of the Inhabitants of that Place, who accompanied them as Voluntiers, retook the said Castle,

The Castle of Holy Island retaken from the Rebels.

* Oct. 11.

Caſtle, making *Errington* (who was wounded in the Thigh) and the reſt Priſoners. Upon this ill Succeſs, and their Diſappointment at *Newcaſtle*, the Rebels march'd to *Hexham*, to keep a Communication both with *Lancaſhire*, and the Borders of *Scotland*, from whence they expected great Numbers would come to join them. The Liſt of the Leaders of the Rebels, which was firſt ſent to Court, and afterwards handed about, was as follows: Vol. X.

List of the Leaders of the Northumberland *Rebels*

N. B. *Thoſe with this Mark* * *are reputed* Roman Catholicks.

* E. of *Derwentwater.*	Mr. *John Clavering* of *Callales.*
* Lord *Widdrington.*	Sir *William Swinburn* of *Cockheaton.*
* *Widdrington* of the *Grange.*	Mr. *Carr* of *Eſbett.*
* *Widdrington* of *Horſley.*	Mr. *Shafto* of *Bavington.*
* *Widdrington* of *Cole-Park.*	Mr. *Liſle* of *Hazon.*
* *Colington* of *Ellington*	Mr. *Liſle* of *Ely-haugh*
* *John Talbot* of *Carrington.*	and moſt of that Name.
* Mr. *Ord* of *Weetwood.*	Mr. *Charlton* of *Hoſtyſide.*
* Mr. *Ord* of the *Grange*	Mr. *Charlton* of the *Boor.*
* Mr. *Ord* of *Felkington*	Dr. *Charlton.*
* *Roger Anderſon.*	Mr. *Lawrence Allgood.*
* *Lancelot Errington.*	Mr. *Fenwick* of *Bywell.*
* *Thomas Errington* of *Beaufront.*	Mr. *Miller* of *Newbiggen.*
* *Edward Errington.*	*Thomas Conyers* and
Sir *William Blacket.*	moſt of that Name.
Tho. Forſter Eſq; *Sen.*	
Tho. Forſter Eſq; *Jun.*	

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Vol. X. *Francis Baber.* Mr. *Bacon.*
Mr. *Eden*, Sir *Robert*'s Son. Moſt of the *Harriſons* and *Sabines.*

Gen. Carpenter *appointed to command againſt the Rebels in* Northumberland.

Upon the Receipt of theſe Advices from the North, the Government appointed Lieut. General *Carpenter* to go in Purſuit of the *Northumberland* Rebels, with *Hotham*'s Regiment of Foot, *Cobham*'s, *Moleſworth*'s, and *Churchill*'s Dragoons; for which Purpoſe he ſet out from *London* on the 15th of *October*, and reach'd *Newcaſtle* on the 18th. Upon the News of his Approach the *Northumberland* Rebels march'd to *Morpeth*, and from thence to *Kelſo*, where they were join'd by a Body of *Scotch* Rebels, who, ſome Days before, had paſs'd the *Forth*, or *Edinburgh-River*, under the Command of Brigadier *Mac-Intoſh*.

Affairs of Scotland.

'Tis now Time for us to attend *Scotland*; but before we purſue the Progreſs of the *Rebellion* there, it is neceſſary to take notice of the Inſtances of *Loyalty* and *Affection* which, at this critical Juncture, the *Presbyterians* gave to His Sacred Majeſty King GEORGE. The *Synod* of *Glaſgow* and *Air*, being at this Time aſſembled, iſſued out the following ADMONITION, *to all the Congregations under their Inſpection.*

Admonition of the Synod of Glaſgow, Oct. 5, 1715.

Dearly Beloved,

WE being met together in Synod, *at a Time when a moſt horrid Rebellion, againſt the Perſon and Government of our moſt gracious and rightful Sovereign* K. GEORGE, *is actually commenced and carried on, reckon it our indiſpenſible Duty, as Watchmen, to give ſeaſonable and faithful Warning of the utter Ruin*

Ruin our holy Religion and valuable Liberties are threaten'd with. Vol. X.

The very Character of our Enemies, which cannot be unknown unto you, gives all Ground to look for the Greatest Miſchiefs that can happen to a Proteſtant *and free People, they being Men of Arbitrary Principles, aſcribing ſuch a Prerogative, even to their* Popiſh *Idol, as renders all that is, or can be dear to Men and* Chriſtians, *precarious: Many even of their chief Leaders are bigotted* Papiſts, *to whom it is a Principle to extirpate the* Proteſtant *Faith, which they call the* Northern Hereſy: *Others of them are guilty of notour Treachery and Perjury. To ſay nothing of their ſeemingly zealous concurring in His Majeſty's being proclaimed King, they have frequently, in the moſt ſolemn manner, abjured the* Pretender, *whom they now appear for, and have ſworn Allegiance to His preſent Majeſty, and likewiſe bound themſelves, by repeated Oaths, to maintain the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion in his Family. They were alſo moſt active in all the Late Meaſures for ruining the* Reformation, *endangering the Liberties of* Europe, *weak'ning the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion, and laying us in this Church, as well as all the firm Friends of the ſaid Succeſſion, under the greateſt Hardſhips; yea, it is undoubtedly evident they are open and declared Enemies to our Conſtitution, as inconſiſtent with their tyrannical Schemes, and are ready to re-act all the Villanies and Barbarities of the late Times of horrid Perſecution, in which ſome of them had a bloody Share.*

As for the Deſign it ſelf, it is ſo wicked and black, as nothing can diſguiſe it to an honeſt Proteſtant: *To dethrone our gracious rightful*

Sovereign, whose Government is limited by Law, who has never injured even the most ungrateful of his Subjects, if it be not by his declared Zeal for Religion and Liberty; and whose Ancestors have been eminently distinguished by their Sufferings for the Protestant *Cause; and at the same Time to set over us the* Popish Pretender, *educate and confirmed in all the Principles of* Popish *Bigotry, Persecution and Tyranny, pretending to rule by Hereditary and Indefeasible Right, Projects which can only be the Effect of a hellish Plot, to impose again upon these Nations the Yoke of Slavery, and to re-introduce the Idolatry, Tyranny, and other Abominations inseparable from the Church of* Rome.

Can any Thing below Infatuation it self expect any Security, or rather any thing less than utter Destruction to all our previous Interests, whatever Promises or Declarations are, or may be made to the contrary, from one, who, from his Youth, hath been taught to abhor, and endeavour to root out what is, and should be dearest to us; and who, according to Romish *Principles, must do so as he would not be damned.*

We hope the Rebels Pretence of making us easy as to the Grievance of the Union, *can never take with thinking People, who consider that some of the chief Leaders were principal Contrivers and Promoters of it: And when Essays were made to have Redress in a Parliamentary Way, so as the* Protestant *Succession might be secured, they themselves defeat the Design. And it's notour from their Conduct, that the great thing in the* Union *grievous to them, is the Establishment of the* Protestant

Succession

Succession in His Majesty's Family, upon which the Security of all our valuable Rights depends. Vol. X.

Wherefore we find our selves obliged from Conscience of our Duty to GOD *and you, to beseech and obtest, yea, to charge you in the Name of our* LORD JESUS CHRIST, *to search and try your Ways, and humble your selves greatly, for the many aggravated Sins of these Nations, which have brought all this Evil upon us, to apply to the Blood of* CHRIST *for Peace with our Offended* GOD, *and to turn again to the* LORD, *from whom we have deeply revolted: And lift up our Hearts with our Hands to* GOD *in the* Heavens, *that He may* judge betwixt *us and our Enemies,* plead the Cause which is His Own, *and* not give up His Heritage to Reproach.

And further, we declare it to be your Duty before GOD, *to which you ly under the strongest Ties, to put your selves in Condition to make a Stand for all these great Interests now at Stake, and to give all necessary Aid and Assistance to His Majesty, and these employed by him, and to exert your selves with the utmost Zeal, Vigour, and Faithfulness, that the most important Concern and glorious Cause can demand.*

All which we earnestly require, as you would escape the Curse of MEROZ, *which stands branded with Infamy, for not coming* out to help the LORD against the Mighty; *as you would shew a just Regard for our* Reformation-Rights, *the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government of this Church, which our* Fathers, *at the Expence of so much* Wrestling *and Blood, have transmitted to us, and testifie Compassion and Faithfulness to Posterity,*

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rity, and as you would not suffer these Nations to become a Tool to Antichrist, *to enslave all the Churches of* CHRIST.

It is equally observable and encouraging, that the Same GOD *Who signally appeared for these valuable Interests in the Days of our* Fathers, *hath of late so seasonably interposed by a Train of Wonders on the Behalf of this Cause, and in a continued disconcerting the Measures of our Enemies, as may force an Acknowledgment that His Hand is against them, and plainly shews that* GOD *is for us: So that we cannot doubt that in this Juncture you'll* be of good Courage, play the Men for our People, and for the Cities of our GOD; and the LORD do what seemeth Him good.

At the same Time, the Synod agreed on the following Address to His Majesty:

Their Address to the King.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Provincial Synod of *Glasgow* and *Aire*, met in Synod at *Glasgow*, the 5th of *October*, 1715.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE are so sensible of the Great Goodness of Almighty God in bringing Your Majesty to the Throne of your Ancestors, and thereby delivering us from the imminent Danger which threaten'd all that was dear to us, and of the manifold Advantages of Your Majesty's wise, just, and benign Administration of the Government over us, that we cannot, without the highest Resentment, and utmost Abhorrence, think of the wicked and traiterous Attempt against Your Majesty's Person and Government, by an open and declared Rebellion in this Country, on Design to impose on these Realms a Pretender to

Your

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Your Majesty's Crown, bred up in all the Principles of Popery, *and Maxims of Tyranny, to the manifest Danger of the whole* Protestant *Interest, as well as the utter Overthrow of our Religion and Liberty, and inevitable Ruin of our native Country.*

Under the deep Sense of all this, being now met in this Provincial Assembly, we do beg Leave to assure Your Majesty of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to your sacred Person and Government: And while others, by Insinuations both unjust and ungrateful, seek to draw Your Majesty's Protestant *Subjects into the wicked and pernicious Design of the* Pretender's *invading Your Majesty's Dominions, and raising a Rebellion in them; a thing indeed scarce to be imagined; we will unanimously and heartily by all Means suitable to our Station, to the utmost of our Power, assert and defend Your Majesty's just and undoubted Title to the Crown, and the Succession in your Royal Family, in Opposition to the* Pretender *and all others whatsoever; and will use our best Endeavours, to engage all under our Care, to a stedfast Loyalty and dutiful Affection to Your Majesty, and excite them to a zealous and faithful Performance of their Duty at this Juncture.*

May the Almighty, by Whom Kings reign, defeat all Designs and Conspiracies against Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, scatter all who are risen up against you, give you the Hearts of your Subjects, and Necks of your Enemies, and grant that Your Majesty may long sway the Scepter over your People for their Good, and that the same may be transmitted to your

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your Royal Progeny, even to latest Posterity, is and shall be the hearty Prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful, most loyal, and most obedient Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of *Glasgow* and *Aire*. Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment.

About this Time the Ministers of the Presbytery of *Linlithgow* agreed on the following Address:

Address of the Presbytery of Linlithgow.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Ministers of the Presbytery of *Linlithgow*.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE *Your Majesty's most faithful and most loyal Subjects, are so deeply sensible of the Divine Goodness in raising up Your Majesty to sway the Scepter of these Kingdoms, and of the many Blessings that all your Subjects, and we in this National Church of* Scotland *in particular, enjoy under your Government, that, without ceasing, we magnify and bless the Holy Name of our Gracious God for the same.*

We cannot but be deeply touched with a Sense of the imminent Dangers which threaten Your Majesty and your Dominions, from malicious and cruel Enemies, and unnatural Srbjects, appearing in open Rebellion amongst us at this Juncture; who (notwithstanding that God did formerly defeat their Projects and Designs, by bringing Your Majesty peaceably to the Throne) are restless in their Endeavours to imbroil us in the

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the deepest Calamities, and to deprive us of all that is dear to us as Men and Christians, *by setting a* Popish Pretender *on the Throne of these Kingdoms, of which you are the only Rightful and Lawful Sovereign; and whose Title thereto we, in our Stations, and by all Means proper for us, are resolved ever to maintain with a firm and unbyas'd Zeal; and shall never be wanting in our utmost Endeavours to confirm the People under our Care in their Loyalty to Your Majesty, and firm Adherence to the present happy Establishment.*

That the Great God may prevent Your Majesty with the Blessings of His Goodness, and convey an uninterrupted Succession of signal Mercies to all your Dominions, in your Royal Progeny, to latest Posterity; That all Attempts against your Royal Person and Government may have no other Effect than the firmer Establishment of your Throne; That God may give you the Hearts of all your Subjects, and subdue under you those that rise up against you; That Truth and Peace may be the Mercy of these Lands under your auspicious Government; That our present Fears may be mercifully disappointed; and that the gracious God may guide Your Majesty by his Counsel, till, after a long happy Reign upon Earth, He crown you with Glory in Heaven, shall be the earnest Prayers of,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful
most dutiful, and loyal Subjects.

The *Synod* of *Perth* and *Sterling* issued out also the following WARNING *to Persons of all Ranks, in their several Congregations under their Inspection:*

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Dearly Beloved in our Lord,

Warning of the Synod of Perth, &c.

WE *the Ministers, and Elders of this Province of* Perth *and* Sterling, *being now met together in Synod, and being under the deepest Impressions of the Danger of our holy Religion, our Liberties sacred and civil, by the seditious and rebellious Insurrection of a Set of Men, espousing the Interest of a* Popish Pretender, *opposing the Kingdom and Interest of our Lord* Jesus Christ, *declaring themselves Enemies to our only Lawful, and Rightful Sovereign, King* George, *and to the* Protestant *Succession, threatning us with utter Ruin and Desolation; who are not ashamed blasphemously to alledge Divine Warrant for their horrid Practices, and presumptuously to call in Divine Assistance to their abominable Attempts. We cannot therefore, but from Sense of Duty to God, Faithfulness to you, for the Exoneration of our own Consciences, and that we may transmit a Testimony of our Integrity to Posterity, give you this seasonable Admonition.*

We do then, in the Bowels of our Lord and Only Saviour Jesus Christ, *beseech and obtest you seriously to consider who they are that have now risen up to the Disturbance of our Peace, and Overthrow both of our Church and State; even Men of Arbitrary and Enslaving Principles, whereof some were active in the late Measures for ruining our glorious* Reformation; *many of whom, tho' they have, in the most solemn manner, abjured the* Popish Pretender, *for whom they now appear; sworn Allegiance to our gracious Sovereign, whom they now oppose, professed themselves zealous in his being proclaimed King of these Realms, yet now have proclaimed another, and own his pretended Authority,*

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thority, and have by repeated Oaths bound themſelves in the Sight of God, and before the World, to maintain the Succeſſion in King George, *his Royal Family, which they now endeavour to overturn; yea, many of their chief Leaders among them are moſt bigotted* Papiſts, *whoſe Inclinations lead, and Principles neceſſarily oblige them to extirpate the* Proteſtant *Faith, which they falſly and blaſphemouſly call* the Northern Hereſie; *Men whoſe Schemes are inconſiſtent with true Liberty, and whoſe Diſpoſitions make them fit Inſtruments for promoting a* Popiſh *Intereſt, and re-acting all the barbarous Cruelties that have been committed in the Times of moſt horrid Perſecution.* Vol. X.

It is alſo manifeſt, that the Deſigns of theſe Men ſo principled, and of ſuch a Spirit, are to deprive us of the glorious Goſpel of Chriſt, *dethrone our gracious and only lawful Sovereign, who conſults nothing ſo much as the Good of all his Subjects, and has never given the leaſt Shadow of Ground to the moſt Unnatural of them, for their preſent perfidious Practices, unleſs his declared Zeal for Religion and Liberty, the Appearance and Suffering of his glorious Anceſtors for a* Proteſtant *Cauſe, be by them reckoned a Crime; and in the mean Time they aim at nothing leſs than ſetting over us a* Popiſh *Pretender, educated and confirmed in all the Principles of* Popiſh *Bigotry, Perſecution and Tyranny, under the greateſt Obligations to advance the Intereſt of* Rome, *and conſequently muſt unavoidably deprive us of every thing dear to us as Men and* Chriſtians: *So that if we are not under the greateſt Infatuation, we can expect nothing, ſhould theſe Men obtain their End, but the Deſtruction of our moſt va-*

liable Intereſts, and the moſt horrid Inhumanities and Perſecutions; and of this the deſolate and ruinous Condition of a great part of this Province, and other Places, is a viſible and lamentable Inſtance,

And tho' they endeavour to cover theſe their Black and Antichriſtian *Deſigns, with ſpecious Pretences of diſſolving the* Union, *and fair Promiſes of Security to our Intereſts; yet theſe being meer Amuſements, to enſnare People, we cannot but firmly hope, that no Thinking Perſon, or Honeſt-hearted* Proteſtant, *will be ſo far impoſed upon by theſe, as to give Credit to the Aſſurances of Men, amongſt whom there are many whoſe Principles bind them to keep no Faith to* Proteſtants, *and whoſe Methods, to carry on their dark Conſpiracies and fatal Aims, are repeated Perjuries, Speaking evil of Dignities, illegal and arbitrary Impoſitions upon civil Eſtates, by demanding all manner of exorbitant Supplies, even while they deceitfully give out to eaſe us of our Taxes, and uſurping Commands upon Sacred Offices, by requiring Miniſters, That they neither preach nor pray againſt them, and their pretended King.*

We do therefore, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, beſeech you, as you regard the Glory of God, the Advancement of the Mediator's *Kingdom, your own, and Poſterity's Happineſs, the Good of* Proteſtant *Churches Abroad, the Obligations that lie upon all of us, by our Solemn and National Covenants, the Duty you owe unto the Beſt of Kings, and as you would prevent the greateſt Judgments and blackeſt Reproaches, that you would make Conſcience of ſearching and trying your Ways, be deeply humbled in the Sight of God, upon the account*

of

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of our many aggravated Sins, especially our Contempt of the Gospel, whereby the Lord has been provoked to threaten these Evils against us; that you would sincerely, and without Delay fly to the Lord Jesus Christ *our Great Atonement, for Pardon, and in Him return to the Lord our God; that you would frequently and fervently pour out your Souls before the Lord, in the Name of* Jesus Christ, *that He may avert threaten'd Judgments, continue with us and our Posterity our most valuable Mercies, bless and preserve His Majesty King* George, *the Prince and Princess of* Wales; *and their Royal Issue; that* the Lord *would* go forth with our Armies, *and remarkably direct and own them that have the Command thereof, and graciously* arise *and* scatter *all His and our* Enemies. *And,* finally, *we reckon it our Duty* before the Lord, *to exhort and call you, that you would, with the utmost Care, guard against joining with, or giving Countenance or Encouragement, any manner of way, to these our declared Enemies, but with the utmost Zeal, Vigour, and Faithfulness, to exert your selves in appearing heartily against them, and for all our great Interests and Concerns that are now at Stake, and in giving all necessary and called for Aid to His Majesty, and those imployed by him, committing the Management and Issue to our Good and Gracious God, Who hath hitherto so wonderfully appeared in our Behalf, breaking our Enemies Measures, and disappointing their Designs. And the Synod appoints this Act to be read in the several Congregations within their Bounds, by all the Ministers as they shall have Access.*

Done.

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Done at *Sterling* the Thirteenth Day of *October*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen Years.

ANDREW BURGH Moderator.

Here follows also an ACT of the SYNOD of *Mers* and *Teviotdale* at *Kelso*, when they were surrounded by the Rebels.

Kelso, *October* 19th, 1715.

THE whilk Day the Synod considering, that our most holy Religion, Laws and Liberties, as well as the sacred Person of our only rightful and lawful Sovereign King GEORGE, are in imminent Danger, by reason of a most horrid Rebellion already broke out, and carried on in our Land, in Favour of a *Popish Pretender*, by a Party of Men, many of whom have by Oath professed, testified and declared in their Consciences, that he the said *Pretender* hath no Right nor Title whatsoever to the Crown; and considering likewise, that these Rebels are emitting Papers cunningly conceived, and industriously handed about, disguising their horrid Purposes, that they may deceive well-meaning People, as if they intended to have Grievances redressed, and the Peace and Quiet of the Nation more effectually established; and considering likewise, that the Party now in Arms in Favour of the *Pretender*, is the very same with which the Church of *Scotland*, since the *Reformation*, has had her *Wrestling*, even *unto Blood*, *striving against Sin*, and bearing *Testimony* to the glorious Work of Reformation, to which we stand bound by our solemn Covenants; and it is

not

not to be doubted, if this cruel Party should prevail (as GOD forbid) we shall find their *Little Finger heavier than their Fathers Loins*, and every thing that is, or ought to be dear to us, whether as Men or *Christians*, subverted. Therefore the Synod, that they may not be wanting in their Duty to GOD, their King and Country; and to prevent the People's being seduced by the Artifices of our Enemies, do hereby appoint the Ministers, within their Bounds, in publick Preaching, and private Conversation, faithfully and diligently to labour to fix in their People a deep Sense of the Impiety and Profaneness that abounds among all Ranks, and particularly of our Ingratitude for the signal Mercies, and remarkable Deliverances GOD of His Infinite Goodness has bestowed upon us, both of old and of late, which is the true Cause of all our Troubles, and to excite them to lay hold upon GOD in CHRIST JESUS *by Faith*, and to *turn to him by Repentance, that Iniquity may not be our Ruin*; and to stir them up in their respective Stations, to express a becoming Zeal for our most holy Religion, and for the Preservation of His Majesty's Person and Government, against a *Popish Pretender*, and all his Abettors: And further, that as they have been earnest and fervent, so they are hereby exhorted most earnestly and fervently to pray for His Majesty King GEORGE, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and their Royal Issue; and that GOD, in His Infinite Mercy and Goodness, may defeat the Designs

Designs and Purposes of the Rebels, strike them with Terrour, fill them with Shame and Confusion, and powerfully maintain what He has wonderfully wrought in Favour of his Church and People in these Lands, and that we may never want one of the Royal Line of our gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, to rule over us to latest Posterity. And, *lastly*, It's hereby appointed, That all the Ministers within the Bounds of the Synod, do read this Act from the Pulpit on *Sabbath* come Eight Days, or sooner, if it come to their Hands, with suitable Exhortations to the Occasion, and to report their Diligence.

Extracted forth of the Records of the Synod, and at their Appointments, signed by

RO. COLVILL.

Let's now attend Military Affairs: And in the first place, since the Earl of *Marr* makes so great a Figure in the History of the present Times, it is not improper to give our Readers his *Character*, extracted from a Book intitled, *Memoirs concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, supposed to be written by Mr. *Lockhart*, which † is as follows;

† *Page* 139.

The Earl of Marr's Character

'JOHN Earl of MAR was descended from, and the Representative of a 'Family, noted for its *Loyalty*, on many 'Occasions both ancient and modern, and 'much beholden to the Bounty of the 'Crown. 'Tis true, indeed, his Father 'embark'd with the *Revolution*; but if all 'be true that is reported, His Lordship 'gave a particular, tho' fatal Sign of his 'Remorse

‘ Remorse and Repentance. This present
‘ Gentleman's Fortune being in Bad Cir-
‘ cumstances, when he came to Age, he de-
‘ voted himself to the Duke of *Queens-*
‘ *berry*, and the Court-Measures, to which
‘ he always stuck close, till, in the Year
‘ 1704, he headed such of the Duke of
‘ *Queensberry*'s Friends, as opposed the
‘ Marquis of *Tweedale*, and his Party's De-
‘ signs; and that with so much *Art* and
‘ *Dissimulation*, that he gain'd the Favour
‘ of all the *Tories*, and was by many of
‘ them esteem'd an Honest Man, and well
‘ inclin'd to the *Royal Family*. Certain it
‘ is, he vow'd and protested so many a
‘ time; but no sooner was the Marquis of
‘ *Tweedale* and his Party dispossess'd, than
‘ *he return'd, as a Dog to his Vomit*, and pro-
‘ moted all the Court-Measures, with the
‘ greatest Zeal imaginable. He was not a
‘ Man of good *Coram vobis*, and was very
‘ Bad, tho' Frequent Speaker in the Par-
‘ liament; but his great Talent lay in the
‘ cunning Management of his Designs and
‘ Projects, in which it was hard to find him
‘ out, when he aim'd to be *incognito*; and
‘ thus he shew'd himself to be a Man of
‘ *Good Sense*, but *Bad Morals*.

When it was first known, that the Earl of *Mar* had taken upon him the Title of Commander in Chief of the *Pretender*'s Forces in *Scotland*, most People look'd upon the Rebellion there with Contempt and Unconcern, judging from his current Character, and his Want of Skill in Military Affairs, that he would not be able long to support it: But it soon appear'd that neither the Rebels, nor their Leader, were to

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be despised. This seems to have been the Sense of the Wise Men at the Helm: For upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, besides the Measures mention'd in our † Last, His Majesty thought fit to send down the Duke of *Argyle*, to take upon him the Command of the Forces, and principal Direction of Affairs in *Scotland*; looking upon His Grace as the fittest Person for so great a Trust, not only on Account of his innate Bravery, consummate Experience in Military Affairs, bright Parts, Activity, and Vigilance; but also of the great Interest His Grace was judg'd to have in the Western *Highlands*, and in all *Scotland*, where his noble Ancestors have ever been strenuous Assertors of Liberty, and firm Sticklers for the *Protestant* Religion. The Earl of *Ilay*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*, tho' he had hitherto spent most of his Time in his Study, yet now fir'd with emulous Ardour, and animated by an equal Zeal and Affection for His Majesty's Service, resolved to assist His Grace in this Expedition. At the same Time, the Earl of *Sutherland*, a Peer of firm Courage, and unshaken Fidelity and Devotion to the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, in the Worst of Times, offer'd his Service to go and raise the *Highland* Clans in the most Northern Counties of *Scotland*, of which he was lately made Lord-Lieutenant; which was kindly taken, and readily accepted: And the *Queenborough*, one of His Majesty's Men of War, was appointed to transport His Lordship thither. Several other *Scotch* Peers and Gentlemen (particularly the D. of *Roxburgh*, the Marq. of *Annandale*,

† Pol. State for S. pt. 1715. *Page* 300.

The Duke of Argyle appointed to command in Scotland.

The Earl of Ilay resolves to assist his Brother.

The Earl of Sutherland offers and is appointed to go and raise the Northern Clans.

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Annandale and *Tweedale*; the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Loudon*, *Rothes*, *Haddington*, and *Forfar*; the Lds *Torphichen* and *Belhaven*, *&c.*) did readily embrace this Opportunity to shew their Loyalty to K. *George*, and Zeal for the Prosperity and Quiet of their native Country.

On the other hand a great Number of Peers and other Persons either actually join'd and acted in the Earl of *Mar*'s Rebellion, or having given shrewd Indications of their Disaffection, the Government thought fit to secure such of them as could be apprehended, and to summon the rest to appear at *Edinburgh*, and give Security for their good Behaviour; according to the Tenor of the late Act of Parliament. The Lists which, on the 4th and 7th of *Sept.* were brought to *Edinburgh* for that purpose, contain'd the following Names:

A List of suspected Persons summon'd to appear.

Marquis of *Huntley*.

Earl of { *Seaforth*. *Winton*. *Carnwath*. *Southesk*. *Nidsdale*. *Linlithgow*. *Marr*. *Kinnoul*. *Panmure*. *Marischal*. *Brodalbin*.

Ld. Visc. of { *Kenmure*. *Stormmount*. *Kilsyth*. *Kingston*. *Strathallerton*

The Lord { *Ogilvie*. *Rollo*. *Drummond*. *Nairn*. *Glenorghay*.

Sir *James Campbell* of *Auchirchrech*.

Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Locknell*.

Sir *Donald Mac-Donald*.

Sir *Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre*.

Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Bannockburn*.

Sir *Alex. Erskine*, *Lord Lyon*.

Sir *John Maclean*.

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Lieut. General *George Hamilton.*
Master of *Stormount.*
Master of *Nairn.*
Master *Alexander Mackenzie* of *Frazerdale.*
James Sterling of *Keir.*
Robert Stuart of *Appin.*
John Campbell of *Aftrahalder.*
William Murray Younger of *Auchtertire.*
Alex. Robinson of *Strowan.*
Laird of *Mackinnan.*
William Drummond Servant to Lord *Drummond.*
Mr. *Seaton* of *Touch.*
Lieutenant *Allen Cameron.*
Rob. Roy alias *Mac-Gregor.*
Mr. *Stewart* of *Ard.*
Master *Francis Stewart* Brother to the E. of *Murray*
John Cameron of *Lochiell.*
Laird of *Clanronald.*
Laird of *Glenghairy.*
Laird of *Keppach.*
Mr. *John Fullerton* of *Greenhall.*
Mac-Intosh Younger of *Borlam.*
James Malcolm.
Mr. *Harry Maule* Brother to the E. of *Panmure.*
Wackingshaw of *Barasield.*
Colin Campbel of *Glenderule.*
Graham of *Bucklivy.*
George Home of *Whitfield.*
Master *John Drummond* Brother to the Lord *Drummond.*
Lyon of *Auchterhouse.*
Colonel *Balfour.*
Master *Balfour.*
Bothune of *Balfour.*

It is to be observed, That *Geo. Lockhart* of *Carnwarth* Esq; who, as we mention'd in our Last † was early apprehended and committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, having writ to the Duke of *Argyle*, and given His Grace full Assurances of his dutiful and peaceable Behaviour, for the future, he was, through His Grace's Intereſt, admitted to Bail, about the Beginning of *September*, upon the Security of 6000 Marks (that is about 300 *l. Sterling*) the Sum required by the Act of Parliament for a Gentleman. The Lord *Deskford*, Son to the Earl of *Findlater* was also admitted to Bail: But though, a few * Days after, Sir *Alexander Erskine* *Lord*

† ubi supra p. 300.

Mr. Lockhart *and the Lord* Deskford *admitted to Bail.*

* Sept. 15th.

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Lord Lyon King at Arms, surrender'd himself according to his Citation; yet the Government thought fit, at this dangerous Juncture, to secure him in the Castle. On the other hand, such as did not follow his Example in due Time, were denounced and declared Rebels; particularly the Earls of *Linlithgow*, and *Wintoun*, and *Henry Maule* Esq; on the 15th of *September*; the Lord Viscount *Kingston*, Sir *Donald Mac-Donald*, Sir *Hugh Paterson*, and *Sterling* of *Keir*, on the 16th; the Lord Viscount *Kilsyth*, the Lords *Rollo* and *Nairn*; the Master of *Nairn*; Mr. *Seaton* of *Touch*; Mr. *Malcom* of *Grange*; Mr. *Graham* of *Bucklivy*, and Mr. *Hume* of *Whitfield*, on the 17th; the Lord Viscount *Strathallan*, the Lord *Drummond*, Mr. *William Drummond* his Man, and Mr. *Walkinshaw* of *Bainfield*, on the 19th; the Lord Viscount *Stormount* and and his Son, on the 20th of *Sept.* The Earls of *Panmure* and *Southesk*, on the 26th; the Ld. *Ogilvie*, Sir *Ja. Campbel*, *Glenderule*, and *Rob. Roy*, alias *Mac. Gregor*, the 27th; and the E. of *Brodalbine*, the Ld. *Glenurghay*, his Son, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouse*, and *Murray* Younger of *Auchtertyre*, on the 29th. The Father to this last Gentleman, Sr. *Pat. Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, the 2d Person who came in upon the Summons, was, on the 19th, committed Prisoner to the Castle; but was, a few Days after, admitted to Bail.

The Lord Lyon surrenders himself.

Several Persons declared Rebels.

The Duke of Argyle *arrives at* Edinburgh.

On the 14th, late in the Evening, the Duke of *Argyle* arrived at *Edinburgh*, with the Duke of *Roxburgh*, and some other Persons of Distinction, having been but Five Days, in his Journey from *London* thither. The next Morning, after having conferr'd with

with the Lord-Provoſt, and other Chief Men in the Government, His Grace went to view the Caſtle, and appointed Brigadier *Grant* to command in it. The ſame Day, the Barons of His Majeſty's Exchequer in *Scotland*, ſigned Warrants for paying the Sum of 10000 *l.* to His Grace, towards the maintaining of the Forces under him, and other neceſſary Expences. Upon private Notice given to the *Lord-Provoſt*, that the following Night a great Mobb was to ſet Fire to the *Tolbooth*, in order to reſcue the Priſoners that were committed there, as Accomplices in the late Conſpiracy to ſurprize the Caſtle, they were all, to the Number of Eight, removed to that Fortreſs in Irons. On the 16th of *September*, Brigadier *Grant* receiv'd an Expreſs with Advice, That the Clan of the *Mac-Kenzies* were all in full March to join the E. of *Mar*, who, ſince his ſetting up the *Pretender*'s Standard, ſtill continued about *Dunkeld*, or in his own Country of *Brae-Mar*; and that the Marq. of *Huntley* had muſter'd his Men, and order'd them not to ſtir, till the *Pretender* was landed. The next * Day, arriv'd an Expreſs from the Earl of *Rothes*, with Advice, That he had march'd with 500 Foot towards *Perth*, in order to ſecure that Town for King *George*, but being inform'd, that he had been prevented by a Party of the Earl of *Mar*'s Horſe, commanded by Colonel *Balfour*, who had taken poſſeſſion of the Place, he thought fit to return into *Fife*, where his great Intereſt lay. Upon the Receipt of this Advice, the Duke of *Argyle* immediately ſet out for the Camp at *Sterling*, accompanied

Brigadier Grant *Governor of the Caſtle there.*

* September 17.

Perth ſeiz'd by the Earl of Mar's *Forces.*

The Duke of Argyle *goes to the Camp at* Sterling, September 17*th.*

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accompanied by the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Earl of *Haddington*, Col. *Middleton*, and some other Officers and Persons of Distinction. Upon his Arrival at *Sterling*, His Grace found the Troops encamp'd there very thin, and not exceeding One Thousand Five Hundred Effective Men: For it is to be observ'd, That some Time before the Earl of *Mar* declared for the *Pretender*, Three Regiments of Foot were sent from *Scotland* to *Ireland*, *viz.* Those of *Orrery*, *Irwin*, and *Forfar*; so that there only remain'd in *Scotland* the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Portmore* and *Stairs*, and the three Regiments of Foot of *Shannon*, *Montague*, and *Grant*. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, the Three First Battallions before-mention'd immediately came back from *Ireland* to *Scotland*; and these eight Regiments, which had been reduced to Thirty Men each Troop and Company, were all the Forces the Duke of *Argyle* found in *Scotland*, upon his coming to *Edinburgh*. A few Days after, His Grace was somewhat reinforc'd by the Regiments of Dragoons of *Carpenter* and *Kerr*; but all those Troops together not making above 1850 Effective Men, and therefore hardly sufficient to enable the D. of *Argyle* to maintain himself against the E. of *Mar*, who, before the Middle of *Oct.* had encreased his Forces to 8 or 9000 Men, the Government thought fit to order the Regiment of *Evans*'s Dragoons, and 4 Battallions of Foot (*viz.* *Morrison*'s, *Clayton*'s, *Egerton*'s, and *Wightman*'s) to go from *Ireland* to *Scotland*. We may take notice, that, some

Account of the regular Troops in Scotland.

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Vol. X. some Time before, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* had raised 400 Men, to augment the ordinary Guard of that City; and that upon His Grace's Arrival at *Sterling*, the Magistrates of the City of *Glasgow* sent 500 of their Militia to reinforce him, and offer'd to send 6 or 700 Voluntiers to his Assistance, in case of Need: But it appear'd in the Progress of this Rebellion, how little *Militia* and *Voluntiers* are to be depended upon. The same Day that the Duke of *Argyle* went to *Sterling*, the Earl of *Ilay*, His Grace's Brother, and the Ld. *Belhaven*, arrived from *London* at *Edinburgh*; as did also, Three Days after, the Earl of *Forfar*.

Brigadier Preston *Deputy Governor of* Edinburgh-Castle.

On the 22d of *September*, Brigadier *Preston* was receiv'd in *Edinburgh-Castle*, as Deputy-Governor, in the Room of Colonel *Stuart*, who, on Suspicion of having connived at the late Design to surprize that important Fortress, was, the same Day, committed Prisoner to the *Tolbooth*; but was, soon after, enlarged upon Bail.

Colonel Stuart *imprison'd and bail'd out.*

It was the general Opinion, that the sudden Death of the *French* King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth, upon whose Encouragement, and Promises of Assistance, the Chiefs of the Rebels had principally grounded their Hopes of Success, would have entirely broke their Measures. 'Tis certain, that as that unforeseen Accident struck a general Damp upon the Spirits of the whole *Jacobite* Cabal, so, in a particular manner, on those of the *Scotch* Conspirators, who thereupon consulted together, whether they should stand out any longer, in Expectation of the *Pretender*'s Coming according

Consultation of the Chiefs of the Rebels.

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according to his Promiſe, or whether they ſhould give over their Enterprize, and ſurrender themſelves purſuant to their Summons? They divided upon the Queſtion: Some few were for going Home, and not ſtirring till the *Pretender* was actually landed; but the Majority, depending on a general Riſing of their Friends and Aſſociates in ſeveral Counties of *England*, were for ſtanding out, at leaſt, till they had News from the *Pretender*, to whom they all agreed immediately to ſend Meſſengers to preſs his Coming over to them. According to this Reſolution, the Earl of *Marr* iſſued out the *Declaration* and *Circular Letter* mention'd in our * Laſt, which may be look'd upon as his Firſt Overt Act of *Rebellion*. He and his Adherents made, ſoon after, ſeveral others, ſuch as the Publiſhing the traiterous *Manifeſto*, likewiſe mention'd in our Laſt; the Poſſeſſing themſelves of the Towns of *Perth* (the Grand Paſſage between the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*) *Dondee*, *Inverneſs*, *Aberdeen*, *Montroſs*, *&c.* the Proclaiming the *Pretender* as lawful King, by the Name of *James* the Eighth; and the Seizing all the Publick Money as belonging to him. About this Time alſo, a Patent from the *Pretender*, creating Mr. *Graham* Viſcount *Dundee*, was read at the Market-Croſs of that Place. A few Days after † Sir *Thomas Bruce*, alias *Hope*, as he was going to proclaim the *Pretender* at *Kinroſs*, was prevented by the Earl of *Rothes*, who came unexpectedly into that Town, with a Troop of Dragoons, and ſome

* Pag. 301 & ſeqq.

† September 26.

Vol. X. Voluntiers, and carried him Priſoner to the Camp at *Sterling*. About this Time, the Duke of *Argyle* having ſent a truſty Serjeant of his own, under Pretence of deſerting to the Earl of *Mar*'s Camp, and, to cover his Deſign, publickly promis'd a Reward of One Hundred Pounds *Sterling* to any that ſhould apprehend this his Deſerter: This beſpoke the Serjeant a very kind Entertainment among the Rebels; but after having made his Obſervations of their Strength, Numbers, and Diſpoſition, as he was ſent from the Earl of *Mar*, with Two good Horſes, to General *Hamilton* at *Perth*, he very faithfully return'd, with his two Horſes, to the Duke of *Argyle*, and made his Report to His Grace.

Account of the Clans of Scotland. Before we proceed, it is neceſſary to obſerve that the *Highlands* of *Scotland* are generally divided into Two Sorts of *Clans*, *viz.* The *Weſtern*, and the *Northern*, and that both the one and other followed, on this Occaſion, Different Standards, as they were influenced by their Chiefs. The Principal *Weſtern Clans* are thoſe of the *Campbels*, the *Mac-Donalds*, the *Mac-Cleans*, and the *Camerons*: Moſt of which were formerly ſubject either to the Family of the *Campbels*, of whom the Duke of *Argyle* is the Chief; or to the Family of *Douglaſs*, of whom the preſent Duke of *Douglaſs*, and *Queensberry*, a *Minor*, is the Head. But the Intereſt of the Family of *Campbel* being, at this Juncture, unhappily divided between the Duke of *Argyle*, and Sir *James Campbel*; and Sir *John Mac-Clean*

Clean and Sir *Donald Mac-Donald*, with their Dependants, having, by the Management of the Late *traiterous Miniſtry*, been ſecured to the *Pretender*'s Intereſt, thoſe who appear'd for King *George* in the *Weſtern* Highlands, under the Command of the E. of *Ilay*, were inferior in Number to thoſe who follow'd Brig. *Gordon*, whom the Earl of *Mar* ſent into thoſe Parts. Vol. X.

In the moſt Northern Counties of *Scotland*, *viz. Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnavarn*, or *Strathnaver*, and *Caithneſs*, the moſt Noted Clans are thoſe of the *Grants*, *Frazers*, *Forbes's*, *Monroes*, and *Brodies*, of whom the Earl of *Sutherland*, the Lord *Roſs*, and the Laird of *Grant*, are the Chiefs: And theſe, for the moſt part, appear'd in the Intereſt of King GEORGE: But moſt of the other Northern Highlands, from *Inverneſs* to *Brodalbine*, on the *Weſt*, and from the Forth of *Cromartie* to the Forth of *Edinburgh*, on the *Eaſt*, together with the Inland Counties, in which are the Clans of the *Mac-Intoſhes*, *Mackenzies*, *Macleods*, *Mac-Gregors*, *Mac-Pherſons*, *Gordons*, *Murrays*, the Lairds of *Glenghary*, *Glenderule*, *Glencoe*, and many others, follow'd their Chiefs in Rebellion, *viz.* The Marquis of *Huntley*, Earls of *Marr*, *Seaforth*, *Mariſchal*, and *Brodalbine*; the Viſcounts *Kilſyth* and *Stormount*; the Lords *Glenurghay*, *Drummond*, *Duffus*, and ſeveral others.

On *Wedneſday* the 28th of *September*, the E. of *Mar* march'd from *Dunkeld*, *Logreret*, and other Places, to *Perth*, with 3000 Men, *The Earl of* Mar *marches to* Perth.

Vol. X. Men, having ſent thither Major-General *Hamilton*, with 2000 more, Two Days before. The next Day, he review'd all his Forces, which conſiſted of about 1500 Horſe, and 3500 Foot; the Firſt pretty well equipp'd and arm'd; the other very indifferently: And, being moſt of them forc'd from their Buſineſs and Families in Harveſt-time, deſirous to return home, and inclinable to deſert. Upon the News of the E. of *Mar*'s being advanc'd to *Perth*, the E. of *Ilay* ſet out from *Edinburgh*, for *Argyle-ſhire*, to aſſemble his Brother's Vaſſals, and others in that, and the Neighbouring Counties, well-affected to King *George*.

Account of his Forces.

† October 2.

The Earl of *Sutherland*, who, as was hinted before, had embark'd in the River *Thames*, on Board one of His Majeſty's Men of War, having call'd at *Edinburgh*, had, a few Days before, proceeded in his Voyage to the *Northern* Counties, of which he was Lord-Lieutenant: But an Accident happen'd which prov'd a fatal Diſappointment to His Lordſhip. About 3 or 400 Arms, with Ammunition, and other warlike Neceſſaries in Proportion, that had been taken out of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and were deſign'd for the Earl of *Sutherland*, were ſhipp'd off at *Leith*, and order'd forthwith to be ſent after His Lordſhip. Whether, with a Traiterous Deſign, or meerly out of natural Affection, the Maſter of that Ship, who belong'd to *Brunt-Iſland*, put in there to ſee his Wife and Family; of which the Earl of *Mar* having Intelligence, he detach'd * from *Perth*, on *Sunday* the 2d of *October*, in

* October 2.

the

the Evening, 400 Horse-men, with as many Foot behind them. The Rebels arrived at *Brunt-Island* about Midnight; and having immediately press'd all the Boats in the River, boarded the Vessel, and seized the Arms and Stores abovemention'd. They also found about 100 Arms in the Town, and 20 or 30 in another Ship, all which they took and carried off, and so return'd to *Perth*, undisturb'd: For the Dtke of *Argyle* not having had Intelligence either of the March of that Detachment, or of their Design till the 3d in the Morning, both His Grace and the other General Officers were of Opinion, that it was too late to think of intercepting them. That Day His Grace being inform'd, that the Earl of *Mar* proposed to be the following Night at *Arva*, 4 Miles from *Stirling*, with a strong Detachmeat, he order'd out the Picquets of Horse and Foot, and had all the Troops ready to march to sustain them, if there had been Occasion; but none of the Rebels appearing, the Picquets return'd to the Camp. However, the Success at *Brunt-Island* encouraged the Rebels to range about the Towns and Coast of *Fyfe*, in Quest of Arms, being much disappointed in those they expected from *France*, which by the provident Care and Diligence of Sir *George Byng*, were discover'd, and by the earnest Application of the Earl of *Stairs*, stopt at *Havre-de-Grace*.

A Ship laden with Arms seized by the Rebels.

Arms for the Rebels stopt in France.

The same Day that the Earl of *Mar* went from *Dunkeld* to *Perth*, Mr. *James Murray*, Second Son to the Lord Viscount *Stormount*, arriv'd *incognito* at *Edinburgh* from *France*, by the Way of *England*, and crossing

Mr. Murray comes to Perth with a Character from the Pretender.

Vol. X.

croſſing the *Forth* at *Newhaven* above *Leith*, got undiſcover'd into *Fife*, and ſo to *Perth*. His Arrival occaſion'd great Rejoicings among the Rebels, whoſe Spirits he induſtriouſly buoy'd up, with large Promiſes of Aſſiſtance, both from *France* and *England*: And the better to perform his Part, he came with the Character and Authority of Secretary of State to the *Pretender* for *Scotland*. The Lord *Nairn* was deſign'd to be the other Secretary for the ſaid Kingdom; the Earl of *Murray*, High Commiſſioner to the Parliament which the *Pretender* intended to call there; Mr. *Maule*, Lord Chancellor: And as for the Earl of *Mar*, he was promiſed to be made a Duke, a Knight of the *Garter*, and Maſter of the Horſe in *England*. About this Time a ſtrong Party of the *Mac-Donalds*, *Mac-Cleans*, and *Camerons* in Rebellion, attempted to ſurprize the Fortreſs of *Inverlochy*, and ſucceeded ſo far as to take Three Redoubts at ſome Diſtance from it, in one of which there was an Officer with 20 Men, and in another a Sergeant with Five: But the Main Garriſon being on their Guard, the Rebels march'd downwards towards *Argyle-ſhire*.

The Earl of Mar reinforc'd

On *Wedneſday*, the 5th of *October*, the *Mac-Intoſhes*, a Clan in the County of *Inverneſs*, join'd the Rebels at *Perth*, to the Number of 500 Foot, pretty well arm'd, headed by their Chief, Brigadier *Mac-Intoſh*, a tough, reſolute, old Soldier, formerly a Captain in King *James* the Second's Guards. The next * Day, the M. of *Huntley* arrived at *Perth* with his Men, conſiſting

* October 6.

of

of about 500 Horſe, and 2000 Foot; and ſome Days after came alſo the Earl of *Mariſchal*, with 300 Horſe, and 500 Foot. Beſides theſe the Earl of *Mar* expected to be reinforc'd with near 3000 Foot from the *North*, under the Command of the Earl of *Seaforth*, and about the like Number from the *Weſtern Clans*, headed by Brigadier *Gordon*. But the Rebels being by this Time ſtreighten'd in their Quarters in the Neighbourhood of *Perth*, they were obliged to extend themſelves, and caſt off (as Bees do Swarms from their Hives) Three or Four Thouſand Men, who took Poſſeſſion of *Brunt-Iſland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, and the other Towns along the Coaſt of *Fife*, on the other Side of the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, from whence they threaten'd, and, in reality, made all neceſſary Preparation, to invade the South Part of *Scotland*, on this Side that *Forth*.

Hitherto no *Chriſtian* Blood had been ſpilt: The Firſt that was drawn in this unnatural Rebellion, was of *Robert Hepburne*, Second Son to the Laird of *Keith*; which happen'd in the following Manner: Upon Notice that ſome of the Rebels were come to *Keith*, in order to get over the *Forth*, to join the Earl of *Mar*, a Party of the Militia, commanded by the Laird of *Humby*, a very Loyal Gentleman, was ſent to ſeize them: But the Rebels being alarm'd, had mounted their Horſes before he came, in order to make their Eſcape. However, he came up with them, and, upon their Refuſal to ſurrender, he order'd his Men to fire, by which the Laird of *Keith*'s Son, one

Mr. Hepburne *the Firſt Man kill'd in this Rebellion.*

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one of the Rebels, was kill'd: And they having likewiſe fir'd, Dr. *Sinclair*, a very Loyal Gentleman, one of thoſe with *Humby*, was wounded, but not dangerouſly.

Upon the Rebels ſpreading themſelves in *Fyfe*, the Duke of *Argyle* detach'd 500 Foot under the Command of the Earl of *Forfar*, and 500 Horſe under the Command of Colonel *Ker*, Brother to the Earl of of *Roxburgh*, to reinforce the Earl of *Rothes*, in that County. Some Days before, the following Memorial was preſented to His Grace.

MEMORIAL *for His Grace the Duke of* Argyle.

Memorial to the Duke of Argyle.

THAT, by Letters and other Information, it appears there is a Correſpondence kept between *Mar*'s Camp and the Border, and between ſeveral diſaffected Perſons in *Annandale* and *Nithſdale*, *&c.* and the *Engliſh* Gentlemen on the other Side.

That many on the other Side are actually liſted in the *Pretender*'s Service, and in Readineſs to appear upon the firſt Call from *Mar*, *&c.*

That the Diſaffected on this Side are ſeen frequently travelling back and forward in By-Ways, and ſometimes obſerv'd meeting on Hills, to the Numbers of 15 or 20 at a Time.

That the Diſaffected buy up all the Sturdy Horſes they can find, at Extravagant Prices; and namely, Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*

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Carnwarth has of late bought many such Horses. Vol. X.

That the Disaffected are also provided with Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* and Accoutrements, particularly some have been bought and lodg'd in *Carnwarth*'s Servants Houses.

That some of the Disaffected have been heard to threaten the Ruin of all that will not join them, and make (as they term it) many of their Enemies to *sleep in their Shoes.*

That great Pains is taken to fix Prejudices in the Minds of the common People against the Government, upon the Account of the *Union*, and Papers dispersed for this end: Yea, some of that kind are dropt here and there in the Highways.

That the Sheriff-depute of *Clidsdale*, and Justices of the Peace, both there and in *Nithsdale*, are so far disaffected, that it is not to be expected that, by their means, any thing can be done for seizing the Enemies of the Government, or Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* and for doing what else Your Grace may think needful.

It's most humbly thought, that it may be for the Service of the Government, if Your Grace will please to lodge Powers in the Hands of such Persons as you think proper, for seizing and apprehending disaffected Persons, and for searching for Arms, Ammunition, *&c. All which is most humbly submitted to Your Grace.*

Hereupon His Grace issued out the following Orders:

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His Grace's Orders thereupon

NOtwithſtanding all the Difficulties in this Memorial, all Juſtices of the Peace, Depuy-Lieutenants, and other Officers and Perſons whatſoever, are required to do all that in them lies, for the Security of the Government, and not to be miſled by contriv'd Niceties of the Law, by the Jacobites, *invented only to amuſe and diſappoint the well-affected Perſons.*

ARGYLE.

To all Perſons concern'd.

Sterling-Camp, Oct. 2. 1715.

John Duke of *Argyle*, General and Commander in chief of His Majeſty's Forces in *North Britain*, *&c.*

WHereas great Numbers of well-affected Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, in the Southern and Weſtern Shires of Scotland, *being in Readineſs to march to ſuch Places as they ſhall be appointed, may be deſirous to have a particular Order for that Effect. Theſe are therefore, in His Majeſty's Name, and by his Authority, requiring, ordering, and authorizing the Lords-Lieutenants, Lieutenant-Deputies, or, in their Abſence, all well-affected Heretors, and each of them, in the Weſtern and Southern Shires as aforeſaid, to march forthwith their Fencible Men, with their beſt Arms, and what Ammunition they have, and with* 40 *Days Proviſion, towards* Glaſgow, *and to quarter there, or in the Adjacent Towns, or Villages on the North Side of the River* Clyde, *in order to be ready to aſſiſt in the oppoſing and extinguiſhing the Rebellion now raiſed, againſt our Laws, our Liberties, and the*

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the Protestant *Religion*. Given at our Camp at *Stirling*, the 2d of *October*, 1715. Vol. X.

ARGYLE.

To the Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and, in their Absence, to the Well-affected Heretors in the Western and Southern Shires in *Scotland*, and in particular to the Justices of Peace, Magistrates of Burghs, and other Judges and Officers, Civil and Military.

The Earl of *Mar* being put to great Streights for Want of Money, the following Order of Assessment was publish'd in his Name:

The Earl of Mar's Order for raising Cess.

PURSUANT *and conform to an Order from the Right Honourable* John *Earl of* Mar, *Commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in* Scotland, *dated at the Camp at* Perth *the 4th of* October 1715. *These are commanding and requiring every Heretor, Fewer, or Woodsetter, now attending the King's Standard, or that may be excus'd, or their Factors and Doers in their Absence; and likewise all Life-Renters, do immediately proportion and raise, among their Tenants and Possessors of their respective Estates, and Life-Rent-Lands, the Sum of Twenty Shillings* Sterling *on each Hundred Pounds of Scots of Valued Rent: And such Heretors who do not immediately, nor shall, betwixt the 12th of* October *Instant, attend the King's Standard, if not excused by the said noble Earl, immediately proportion and raise out of their respective Estates, the Sum of Forty Shillings* Sterling *on each Hundred*

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Pounds Scots, *of Valued Rent, which several Proportions, according to their respective Cases aforesaid, are, by the said Order, ordain'd to be paid by every Heretor, Fewer, Wood-seller, and Life-Renter, to* ——— *Collector, against the* 12*th Day of this Instant* October, *at* ——

Some Days after, the Duke of *Argyle* made the following Counter-Order:

The Duke of Argyle's Counter Order.

By John *Duke of* Argyle, *General and Commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in* Scotland.

WHereas I am certainly inform'd, That the Earl of *Mar*, and the other Rebels, have, in Prosecution of their treasonable Practices, adventur'd to impose a Cess upon some Parts of the Shires of *Fife*, *Clackmanan*, *Kinross*, and *Perth*; and whereas the paying any Money to the Rebels, or complying with any of their Orders or Demands, will infer High Treason against such as do the same, as being Aiders, Comforters, and Abettors of the Rebels: Therefore, and that all well-affected People may know, and prevent their Danger in this Matter, I hereby, in His Majesty's Name and Authority, strictly prohibit and discharge all His Majesty's good Subjects, in the Countries abovemention'd, or any other where within *Scotland*, to give or furnish the Rebels with Money, Provisions, or any other Aid or Assistance, or Comfort whatsoever, directly or indirectly, under the highest Pains and Punishments of the Law: And this I appoint to be intimated at each Parish-Church-door after

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ter divine Service, and before Dissolution of the Congregation, the *Sabbath* immediately after this, or a Copy hereof, comes to your Hand. *Given at* Stirling *the 25th of* October, 1715. Vol. X.

Sign'd, ARGYLE.

Two Days after, the Duke of *Argyle* issued out also the following Order:

By JOHN Duke of *Argyle*, General and Commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*.

His Grace's Order for recruiting his Forces.

WHEREAS our gracious Sovereign King George *has been pleased, for the better suppressing the present Rebellion, to order and appoint Two Companies to be added to each Regiment of Foot now in His Majesty's Service in* Scotland, *and to appoint each Company to be augmented to the Number of Fifty private Centinels: And since it must be evident to all well-affected People, that the strengthening and augmenting the regular Troops is the most effectual Way for suppressing the Rebellion, and that the same will bring no Charge nor Burthen upon the Country, and that the Harvest is over, whereby many People, that were that Way employ'd, are now at Liberty; and in regard the Officers of the several Regiments are so employ'd in His Majesty's Service, that they cannot conveniently attend the Recruiting in this Country; I hereby intreat and require all well-affected Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, or other well-affected Subjects, to contribute their best Endeavours to persuade and encourage all the Able-body'd well-affected Men, in their respective Parochins in Town and Country, within* Scotland, *to inlist themselves in the regular Forces. And I,*

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in His Majesty's Name, do promise, that the Endeavours of such as shall be useful in this Matter, shall be looked upon as good Service, and entitle them to His Majesty's Favour and Protection. And for the Encouragement of such as shall inlist themselves voluntarily in Compliance herewith, I, in His Majesty's Name, promise, that each Volunteer, so inlisting and incorporating himself in any of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot now in Scotland, *shall not only receive His Majesty's Bounty-Money of Forty Shillings* Sterling *in Hand, but shall, at the End of Three Months, after the present Rebellion is suppress'd, draw and receive his Pass, discharging him from the Service, if he require the same; each Man who shall so desire to be discharged, always giving Two Months Advertisement before drawing his Discharge, to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the Time, to the effect he may provide another Man in his Room. And I appoint the Sheriffs and Stewarts of the several Sheriffdoms and Stewartries, and the Magistrates of Royal Burrows, forthwith to dispatch Copies hereof to the Ministers of the several Parochins within their Jurisdiction, as they shall be answerable at their Peril. And I appoint the same to be intimate at each Parochial Church from the Pulpit, after divine Service, and before Dissolution of the Congregation, on the* Sabbath *immediately after this, or a Copy hereof, comes to the respective Ministers Hands; and do recommend to the several Ministers earnestly to exhort the People to their Duty in this Matter, for the Service of their King and Country.*

Given at the Camp at *Stirling*, the 27th of *October* 1715. ARGYLL.

A

A few Days after, the Earl of *Mar* published the following Counter Order: Vol. X.

The Earl of Mar's Counter Order.

By *John* Earl of *Mar*, General, and Commander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*.

WHEREAS *by the Laws of God, the Right of Blood, and the ancient Constitution of these Kingdoms, our Sovereign Lord* James *the Eighth, by the Grace of God, of* Scotland, England, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith,* &c. *has the only undoubted* Title *to the Crown of these Realms, and whereas His Majesty's Restoration is the only Way left to retrieve the unhappy Consequences of the* Union, *disburden the People of the heavy Taxes and Mortgages they now groan under, and to prevent our Posterity from being involved in endless Miseries; and whereas many of His Majesty's loyal Subjects of all Ranks, have dutifully assembled themselves to the Royal Standard, in order to restore our rightful Sovereign to his Crown, and these Kingdoms to their ancient and independent State: And I having seen an Order publish'd by the Commander in chief of the Pretended King's Forces in this Kingdom, setting forth that the Forces under his Command were to be augmented, and inviting* all Able-bodied Men to inlist themselves in *that Service, and requiring* all Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of *the* Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, *and others,* to contribute their best Endeavours to persuade and encourage Men *thereunto. These are therefore, in His Majesty's Name, prohibiting and discharging all Noblemen, Gentlemen,*

Justices

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Justices of Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, and all other Subjects whatsoever, to publish, execute, or obey the said Order, and that under the highest Pain.

And whereas I have promis'd, in His Majesty's Name, Protection to all Ministers who behave themselves dutifully, and do not acknowledge the Elector of Brunswick *as King, by praying for him as such in their Churches and Congregations, notwithstanding whereof several of them continue in that Abuse: For preventing whereof, and that they may not, by so doing involve and mislead innocent and ignorant People into Traiterous and Seditious Practices: These are therefore expresly prohibiting all Ministers, as well in Churches as in Meeting-Houses, to acknowledge the Elector of* Brunswick *as King, and that upon their highest Peril: And all Officers Civil and Military are hereby ordered to shut up the Church-Doors, where the Ministers act in Contempt hereof, and to apprehend their Persons, and bring them Prisoners to the King's Camp, wherever it shall be for the Time. And I do, by these Presents, promise Protection to all such Ministers as do behave themselves dutifully towards His Majesty, and I appoint the Sheriffs and Stewarts of the several Sheriffdoms and Stewartries, and the Magistrates of Royal Burrows, forthwith to dispatch Copies thereof to the Ministers of the several Paroches within their Jurisdictions, as they shall be answerable upon their Peril; and I also appoint the same to be intimate at each Parish-Church, by the Minister, Precentor, or Reader, before divine Service, immediately after the Minister enters the Pulpit, on the*

Sabbath

Sabbath *next after a Copy hereof comes to their Hands.* Vol. X.

Given at the Camp at *Perth*, the First of *November*, 1715.

Perth: Printed by Mr. *Robert Freebairn*, 1715.

By this Time, the Rebels had made good their Threats of passing the *Forth*, or River of *Edinburgh*. The Magistrates of that City, and the Duke of *Argyle*, being early apprehensive of their Design, had order'd all the Boats that could be got, to be brought into *Leith*; and commanded the three Frigots that lay in that Road, and the three Custom-house Smacks, either to burn, or bring over from *Fyfe*, all the Boats and Vessels they could light on, to prevent the Rebels coming over: But all these Precautions proved ineffectual. The Rebels, as was hinted before, being Masters of all the Sea-shore from *Cromarty* to the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, got together a great Number of Boats on the East Coast of *Fyfe*, and while, with some of them, they amused the King's Ships about *Brunt-Island*, they embark'd between 15 and 1600 of their best Men on the other Side, under the Conduct and Command of Brigadier *Mac-Intosh*, of *Borlam*, who, in the Night between the 12th and 13th of *October*, landed at *Gallon*, *North Berwick*, *Aberlady*, and other Places. The King's Frigates lying up in the *Frith* could not sail down time enough to intercept them; but

The Rebels pass the Fryth *of* Edinburgh.

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a large Boat which had been mann'd out from *Leith*, fell in amongst them, and took a Boat with about 40 *Highlanders*. The News of the Rebels landing on this Side the *Fryth* being brought to *Edinburgh*, on *Thursday-Morning* (the 13th) the Lord Provost immediately dispatch'd an Express with it to the Duke of *Argyle*. The same Day about Noon, the Rebels enter'd *Haddington*; and that Night the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Lord *Belhaven*, and divers Gentlemen, with a good Number of Horse, and the greatest Part of the Militia of *East Lothian*, came into *Edinburgh*, where the Well-affected were under the deepest Consternation, and the Enemies of the Government expected a *Revolution*. Nor were the Hopes of the Latter altogether groundless: For it had been concerted, that while *Mac-Intosh*, with his *Highlanders* should pass the *Forth*, the Earl of *Mar* should do the same, above *Stirling*, with his main Body: And the Success of this Design seem'd the more probable and easy, considering the small Number of regular Troops the Duke of *Argyle* had with him to oppose the Rebels, in Two Places at once; but His Grace's Prudence and Activiey supply'd what he wanted in Force. On the 14th the Rebels advanc'd from *Haddington*, and *Preston-pans*, towards *Edinburgh*, and about Six a Clock in the Evening came within less than a Mile of it; but being inform'd that the Gates were shut, and that all the Loyal Inhabitants were in Arms to defend them, and to prevent their Scaling the Walls, they filed

Great Consternation at Edinburgh.

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filed off to *Leith*, which being an Open Place, they enter'd it, between 6 and 7 at Night, designing, the next Morning, to march and attempt the Taking of *Edinburgh*. After they had made themselves Masters of the Guard, they open'd the Gates of the *Tolbooth*, and set at Liberty about 35 of their Men, who had been seized in a Boat Two Days before, and whose Officers were committed to *Edinburgh Castle*; then entring the Custom-House, they carried out all the Brandy and Provisions they found in it, and, upon the Information they had of the Duke of *Argyle*'s Approach, march'd into the old ruin'd Castle or Citadel of *Leith*, where they strongly intrench'd and barricado'd themselves; having, for that purpose, taken some Cannon from the Ships then in the Harbour, and mounted the same in the most advantageous Places. Vol. X. *The Rebels go to Leith.*

Upon the first Intelligence the Duke of *Argyle* receiv'd of the Rebels being landed, and on their March to *Haddington*, His Grace immediately sent a Detachment of Dragoons to *Linlithgow*, Half Way between *Stirling* and *Edinburgh*, till he knew what Route the Rebels would take: But as soon as he heard that they were on the Way towards *Edinburgh*, he strait march'd from *Stirling* with another Detachment of Dragoons, and a Party of Foot, mounted, for Expedition, on Horses furnish'd by the Country-People; and used such Diligence, that with them, and the Detachment he had sent before to *Linlithgow*, making in all about 400 Horse, and 200 Foot, he enter'd

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Edinburgh between One and Two a Clock, on the 15th in the Morning, and was join'd by the Horse-Militia of *Lothian*, and of *Haddington*, and the *Mers*, and with many Volunteers both Horse and Foot. Having let the Troops take a little Refreshment after so long and so precipitate a Journey, His Grace march'd with them, the Militia and Volunteers before-mention'd, the *Edinburgh-Guard*, and the 400 New-raised Men, to *Leith*, and took a narrow View of the Posture of the Rebels. His Grace finding them so well intrench'd, that it was impracticable to force them without Cannon, by reason the Horse he had with him could do him little or no Service, he return'd to *Edinburgh* about Two in the Afternoon; and caused the necessary Preparations to be made for attacking the Rebels with Artillery. But, the same Evening, between 8 and 9, they thought fit to retire, taking the Opportunity of the Low Ebb. They march'd off by the Head of the Peer on the Sands, Eastward, to cover their Retreat, and so went to *Seaton-House*, a large Castle with High Walls, belonging to the Earl of *Winton*. Of which the Duke of *Argyle* having Intelligence early the next Morning, His Grace order'd out some Parties of Horse, and a Detachment of Gentlemen Volunteers, to observe them; but finding the Rebels had secured and intrench'd themselves within the Gates, they return'd. The same Evening to *Edinburgh*. The same Day, about 40 of the Rebels, who staid in *Leith*, either through Weariness, and Fatigue, or drunk with strong Liquor,

The Duke of Argyle *comes to* Edinburgh.

He marches to Leith.

Liquor, were taken Prisoners; as were also Vol. X.
some others who lagg'd behind in their March to *Seaton-House*.

The same Day, the Duke of *Argyle* receiving Advice, that the Earl of *Mar*, and the Rebels with him, were marching from *Perth*, he returned on *Monday* the 17th of *October*, to *Stirling*, to observe their Motions, leaving 100 Dragoons, and a Hundred and Fifty Foot, of those which had been detach'd from *Stirling*, under the Command of Major-General *Wightman*, to join with the Voluntiers and Militia headed by the Earl of *Rothes*, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Lord *Torphichen*, and some other loyal Peers and Gentlemen, who, with the Lord-Provost and Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, took all the necessary Measures for the Security of that City; and, in particular, planted 20 Pieces of Cannon on the Walls. The same † Day the Earl of *Rothes*, with about 300 Gentlemen-Voluntiers, and the Lord *Torphichen*, with the Hundred Dragoons, march'd to *Seaton-House*, but found the Rebels so strongly posted, that it was impossible to dislodge and reduce them, without Artillery, and a good Body of Foot. By this Time, the Earl of *Mar* had advanc'd from *Perth* towards *Dumblain*, with Design to pass the River *Forth*; but being inform'd that the Duke of *Argyle* having secur'd *Edinburgh*, was return'd to *Stirling*, with the same Speed he had march'd from thence; and that His Grace expected daily to be reinforc'd by *Evans*'s Dragoons, and *Wightman*'s Regiment of Foot from *Ireland*: He (I mean

The Duke of Argyle goes back to Stirling

† Oct. 17th.

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mean the Earl of *Mar*) durſt not attempt any thing, and ſo return'd to his Camp at *Perth*. All this while the Rebels under him committed great Ravages and Diſorders in the Shire of *Fife*, of which I ſhall give but a ſingle Inſtance: One of their Parties being come to *Leſly*, the chief Seat of the Earl of *Rothes*, after ſearching the Houſe for Arms, they forc'd open the Church-doors, and finding no Arms there, they broke into the Burial-Place of the Family of *Rothes*, and digging up the Ground, tore open the Coffins, in the moſt barbarous manner.

The E. of Mar *dares not attempt to paſs the* Forth.

The Rebels commit great Diſorders.

Before we proceed, it will not be amiſs to take notice of a Letter written at the Camp at *Stirling*, by a nice Obſerver of the Affairs of *Scotland*, at this critical Juncture, which is as follows:

A Letter from the Camp at Stirling.

Camp at *Stirling*, *Oct.* 18.

LAST Wedneſday *the Detachment of the Rebels that was in* Fife, *did, in ſpite of all the Precautions that were taken, get Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Number of Boats as tranſported about* 1500 *or* 2000 *of them to* North Berwick, *within* 14 *Miles of* Edinburgh, *above* 100 *of the reſt of their Detachment being taken by one of the Men of War, and ſome Hundreds of them being forc'd back. This put not only the Town of* Edinburgh, *but all the Country thereabouts in a very great Alarm; and indeed their Behaviour on this Occaſion was more timorous than cou'd reaſonably have been expected. His Grace receiv'd Letters in the moſt preſſing Terms, from all Hands, that if he did not ſend a Detachment of Troops, the Town certainly would fall into the Enemies Hands. It has always been entirely againſt His Grace's*

Grace's Opinion to divide the small Number of Troops he has with him, and he has hitherto shunn'd it, tho' importun'd several Times to it; but now, tho' he expected the great Number of Inhabitants of Edinburgh, and Country thereabouts, might have been able to have defended themselves against any such Detachment; yet, by the pressing Instances of all the Noblemen and Gentlemen, as well as the Magistrates of the Town, who, tho' very honest and bold, cou'd not get their People who are well arm'd to do their Duty, he was forc'd, against his Judgment, to comply, and accordingly went himself, the 14th Instant, for Edinburgh, with a Detachment of 300 Dragoons, and 200 Foot, mounted on Country Horses for Expedition, and arrived there in the Night, the Enemy being then within Four Miles of the Town; who, upon hearing of the Arrival of our Detachment, alter'd their Resolution of coming strait forward to the Town (which they would otherwise have infallibly taken) and march'd into the Citadel of Leith, in which Place, as was represented to His Grace, he thought he might easily have come at them, and next Morning invested the Town with the Cavalry, and march'd his 200 Foot, with 350 Voluntiers, from Edinburgh, very Good Men, and the like Number of Lord Polwarth's Militia, down to the Sea-shore, where there being a long Breach in the Old Rampart, he judg'd it easy to enter, but reconnoitring the Place near, found, that, to come at it, the Men must have march'd at least 500 Paces under a Flank-Fire; that they had made a Barricade along the Breach; and that a Garden-Wall, on the Inside, flank'd it; all which made him judge it

too

too difficult to attempt by Assault, and not willing to expose the few regular Troops he had, tho' they shew'd a mighty Eagerness to attack: The Enemy within were about 1200, *and the rest that past the River being in* East Lothian, *His Grace thought fit to delay any Attempt, and think of some properer Method of dislodging them; but, in the Middle of the Night, they abandon'd the Place and retir'd into* Seaton-House, *a Large, Old, and Strong House,* 7 *Miles from* Edinburgh, *leaving behind them some Baggage and Ammunition: Thirty Six of their Men, and* 2 *Officers, were taken by a Detachment under Col.* Dubourgay. *On that Occasion many deserted them, and have been since daily taken up in several Places in the Country. His Grace was preparing to march the Troops and Militia to* Seaton, *to endeavour to destroy the Detachment of theirs, which he would certainly have accomplish'd, had not a Motion of the Main Body of the Rebels, from* Perth *towards this River, oblig'd him to give over the Design, and to return hither yesterday, with* 200 *of the Dragoons, and* 50 *Foot, leaving a Hundred Dragoons, and* 150 *Foot, at* Edinburgh; *and by these two quick and seasonable Marches, His Grace prevented the Enemies Designs, both on* Edinburgh *and* Glasgow. *The Rebel-Army march'd from* Perth *on* Saturday, *and came last Night to* Dumblain, 3 *Miles on the other Side this River, expecting to be join'd by some of the Clans who are assembled in a Body by themselves: We are ready to observe what Party they will take. We hear nothing yet of the other Regiments from* Ireland. *I must tell you, that one of*

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of the first things the Duke of Argyle *did, on his Arrival in* Scotland, *was to order a Garrison of the Militia in* Seaton-House, *and order'd 3 Half-pay Officers to command them, to prevent the Rebels possessing it; but no sooner did the Enemy land in the* Lothians, *instead of reinforcing the Garrison, contrary to His Grace's Orders, the Men that were in it were taken out; which the Officers were sorry for.*

P. S. We were all yesterday expecting the Enemy to advance, either to pass the Fords in this Place (in which Case we should immediately have battled them) or otherwise to march by the Head of the River; and then we should likewise have march'd to meet them, before they had reach'd *Glasgow:* But we find, that hearing of the Duke's Return, and the Success of their People in *the Lothians*, they are in great Haste march'd back towards *Perth*. When we are join'd by *Evans*'s Dragoons, I hope we shall be able to do something.

About this Time Two Letters from the Earl of *Marr* were intercepted: One of them written to the Viscount of *Kenmure*, the other to Mr. *Forster*, which are as follows:

The Earl of Mar's *Letters.*

My Lord,

I Long extremely to hear from you, you may be sure, since I have not had the least Accounts almost of your Motions, since I sent the Detachment over. I hope all is pretty right again, but it was an unlucky Mistake in Brigadier Mercsh, *in marching from* Haddingtoun *to* Leith. *I cannot but say though, that it was odd Your Lordship sent no Orders or Intelligence to him, when you had Reason to expect that*

Vol. X. *Party's Coming over every Day. His Retreat be made from* Leith, *and now from* Seatoun, *with the Help of the Movement I made from this, makes ſome Amends for that Miſtake; and I hope that Party of Men with him will be of great Uſe to you and the Cauſe. I wiſh you may find a Way of ſending the Incloſed to Mr.* Forreſter, *which I leave open for Your Lordſhip to read; and I have little further to ſay to you, than what you will find in it. I know ſo little of the Situation of your Affairs, that I muſt leave to your ſelf what is fit for you to do, as will moſt conduce to the Service, and I know you will take good Advice.*

My humble Service to all Friends with you, paricularly Brigadier Metoſh, *Ld.* Nairn, *Ld.* Charles Murray *and* Metoſh, *who, I hope, are joined you long 'ere now; and indeed they all deſerve Praiſe for their gallant Behaviour. I muſt not forget* Kinackin, *who, I hear, ſpoke ſo reſolutely to the Duke of* Argyle *from the Citadel; and I hope* Inercall, *and all my Men with him, are well; and their Country-men long to be at them, which I hope they and we all ſhall ſoon. I have ſent another Copy of the Incloſed to Mr.* Forreſter *by Sea, ſo it will be hard if none of them come to his Hands.*

I know Your Lordſhip will endeavour to let me hear from you as ſoon as poſſible, which I long impatiently for; and I hope you will find a Way of ſending it ſafe. In one of my Former, either to Your Lordſhip, or to ſomebody to ſhew you, I told that a Part of the Army would be about Dumbartoun; *but now I beg you would not rely upon that, for, till I hear from General* Gordon, *I am uncertain if they hold that Way. I have ſent Your Lordſhip a Copy of my New*

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New Commission, which perhaps you have not seen before. I have named the General Officers, and Your Lordship has the Rank of the Brigadier of the Horse.

I am told Earl Wintoun *has been very useful to our Men we sent over. I suppose he is now with Your Lordship, and I beg you may make my Compliment to His Lordship, and I hope the King will soon thank him himself.*

I will trouble Your Lordship no further now, but all Success attend you, and may we soon have a Merry Meeting. I am, with all Respect,

My Lord,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,

Mar.

From the Camp
at *Perth*,
Oct. 21, 1715.

From the Camp at *Perth*, *Oct.* 21. 1715.

Sir,

I *Wrote to you of the* 17*th from* Auchterarder, *which I hope you got. I marched the same Night the Horse to* Dumblaine, *within* 4 *Miles of* Stirling, *and the Foot some Miles short of that Place. Next Morning I had certain Intelligence of the D. of* Argyle's *returning from* Edinburgh *with most of the Troops he had carried there, and was on their March towards* Stirling: *I also had Account of* Evans's *Regiment landed in the West of* Scotland *from* Ireland, *and were on their Way to* Stirling. *I had come away from* Perth *before our Provisions were ready to go with us, and I found all the Country about* Stirling, *where we were to pass* Forth, *was entirely exhausted by the Enemy, so that there was nothing*

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for us to subsist on there. I had no Account from General Gordon, *as I expected, and the soonest I could expect him at the Heads of* Forth, *was Two Days after that, and I could not think of passing* Forth *till I was joined by him. Under those Difficulties, and having got one of the things I designed by my March,* The Duke of *Argyle*'s Withdrawing from our Friends in *Lothian, I thought it fit to march back to* Auchterarder, *which was a Better Quarter, tho' not a Good one neither. Next Morning I got Intelligence of the Duke of* Argyle's *being come to* Stirling *the Night before, and that he had sent Express upon Express to* Evans's *Dragoons, to hasten up. I had a Letter also, that Morning, from General* Gordon, *telling me that some things had kept him up longer than he expected; that it would be that Day ere he could be at* Inverary; *and that he could not possibly join me this Week: Upon this I thought it better to return here, which is a Good Quarter, and wait his Coming up, and the Lord* Seaforth's, *than continue at* Auchterarder, *since it would not a bit retard my Passing the* Forth *when I should be in a Condition to do it; and in the mean Time I could be getting Provisions ready to carry along with me in my March, which, as I have told, are absolutely necessary about the Heads of* Forth: *So I came Home last Night.*

I very much regret my being obliged to this for many Reasons particularly because of its keeping me so much the longer from joining you; but you easily see it was not in my Power to help it. However, I hope my Stay here shall be very short, and you may depend upon its being no longer

longer than it neceſſarily muſt. The Paſſage over the Forth *is now ſo extremely difficult, that it's ſcarce poſſible to ſend any Letters that Way; and within theſe Two Days there was Two Boats coming over with Letters to me, that were ſo hard purſued, that they were obliged to throw the Letters into the Sea; ſo that I know very little of our Friends on that Side, and leſs of you, which is no Small Loſs to me. I heard to Day, by Word of Mouth, that the Detachment I ſent over are marched and joined our Friends in the South of* Scotland, *ſo I hope they may be yet uſeful, but I hope you know more of them than I do. I have now writ to Lord* Kenmure, *but it is Ten to One if it comes to his Hands. I know not what he is doing, where he is, or what Way he intends to diſpoſe of his People; whether he is to march into* England, *or towards* Stirling, *to wait my paſſing* Forth; *and in the Ignorance I am in of your Affairs beſouth the River, I ſcarce know what to adviſe him. If you be in need of his Aſſiſtance in* England, *I doubt not but you have called him there; but if not, certainly his being in the Rear of the Enemy, when I paſs* Forth, *or now that the Duke of* Argyle *is reinforced, ſhould he march towards me before I am, it would be of great Service. I am forced in a great meaſure to leave it to himſelf, to do as he finds moſt expedient.*

I am afraid the Duke of Ormond *is not as yet come to* England, *elſe I ſhould have had the Certainty of it, one way or other, before now. I cannot conceive what detains him nor the King from coming here. However I am ſure it is none of their Fault; and I hope they will both ſurprize us agreeable very ſoon.*

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Vol. X. *I believe I told you in my Last of the Lord* Strathmore *and* 200 *of the Detachment that were going over* Forth, *and drove into the Island of* May *by* 3 *Men of War, who being got safe ashore on this Side, are now joined us again. There were but Two of all the Boats taken; and I hear, some of the Men that were in them, who were made Prisoners in* Leith, *were relieved by our Men, when they came there, but that their Officers were sent to* Edinburgh-Castle; *so I want some Reprizals for them, which I hope to have ere long.*

Tho' Metosh *Brigadier's Mistake in going to* Leith, *was like to be unlucky to us and them, yet it has given the D. of* Argyle *no little Trouble; and our March obliging him to let them slip, has, I am apt to believe, vext him.*

I beg you will find some Way to let me hear from you. Ever since my Detachments were in Fyfe, *all the Men of War that cruised on the North Coast, betwixt* Peterhead *and the* Firth, *have been in the* Firth, *and, I believe, will continue there, to prevent my sending more over that Way: So all that Coast is clear, which I wish to God the King knew; and you may easily send a Boat here any where, with Letters from* England. *I hear there is one of the Regiments of Foot from* Ireland *come to* Stirling.

When you write to me, if by Sea, pray send me some News-Papers, that I may know what the World is a doing, for we know little of it here these 8 *Days. Success attend you; and I am with all Truth and Esteem,* Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Mar:

Directed thus,

To Mr. Forrester *with the King's Forces in* Northumberland. To

To proceed: The Rebel Highlanders under Brigadier *Mac-Intosch*, having no News from the Earl of *Mar*, and either not thinking themselves secure at *Seaton*-House, or being streighten'd there for want of Provisions, left that Place on the 19th of *October* early in the Morning, and march'd *Southward* towards *Duns* in the County of *Mers*. As soon as Major General *Wightman* receiv'd Intelligence of their Motion, he march'd from *Edinburgh* with 80 Dragoons, 50 Militia, and some Voluntiers, to attack their Rear, and return'd in the Evening with several Prisoners, after leaving 50 Foot in *Seaton*-House, the Court-Walls of which he order'd to be demolish'd. The next † Day, they receiv'd Intelligence at *Edinburgh*, from the *North*, that the Earl of *Sutherland*, with the Lord *Rea*, and Mr. *Monroe* of *Foulis*, having drawn together about 1800 Men, advanc'd on the 8th to *Alness*, in Order to attack the Earl of *Seaforth*, who had assembled the Clans of the *Mackenzies*, *Mackloods*, and others. But that upon a near View of the Rebels on the 9th, they appear'd to be much Superior in Number; and therefore it was judg'd proper for the Earl of *Sutherland* to retire, which he did accordingly in good Order, and without any Loss, to his own Shire, where he was augmenting his Forces, and preparing to come forward again, being assur'd of Assistance from the *Graunts* and *Rosses* of *Culraick*, and other Parts, and from some of the *Frasers*. In the mean Time these Motions of the Earl of *Sutherland* kept the Earl

Vol. X.

The Scotch *Rebels quit* Seaton *House.*

† Octob. 26.

The Earl of Sutherland *does not think fit to attack the Earl of* Seaforth.

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Vol. X. Earl of *Seaforth* from joining the Earl of *Mar*.

About a Week after, Advice was brought to *Edinburgh*, That on the 20th of *October*, a Body of the *Western* Highlands Clans, consisting of 2300 Men, commanded by General *Gordon*, came before *Inverary*, the chief Town in *Argyleshire*, and having that Night view'd the Place, march'd back to a Mill about half a Mile from the Town. Next Day being reinforc'd by 300 of the Earl of *Brodalbin*'s Men, they view'd the Town a second Time, and again return'd to their former Quarters. On the 22d they drew up a third Time, and sent Detachments to cut Fascines, as if they design'd to attack the Town; but finding that the Earl of *Ilay*, who commanded in it, was ready to receive them, they thought fit once more to retreat to their Quarters, and on the 24th left the Place, and march'd thro' *Glenorchy*, in their Way to join the Earl of *Mar*. The preserving the Town of *Inverary* was, at this Juncture, a considerable Piece of Service; For had the Rebels been Masters of that important Pass, they might have pour'd in their Men either towards *Glascow*, or into the Shire of *Air*, and so have join'd the Rebels in the *North* of *England*.

The Earl of Ila preserves the Town of Inverary.

Upon the News of Brigadier *Mack-Intosh*, with his Highlanders being landed in *Lothian*, the Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Winton*, and *Carnwarth*, the Lord Viscount *Kenmure*, the Laird of *Ranescalles*, and several other disaffected Gentlemen in the *Southern* Parts of *Scotland*, mounted on Horseback,

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Horſeback, with their Friends, Servants and Followers; and having join'd the *Northumberland* Rebels, on the Borders, march'd together to *Wuller* on the 20th of *October*. The next Day the Highlanders who had left *Seaton*-Houſe on the 19th, arriv'd at *Duns* in the *Merſe*, from whence on the 22d, they march'd to *Kelſo*, where all the *Scotch* and *Engliſh* Rebels join'd: Upon Intelligence of which, Lieutenant General *Carpenter* ſet out on the 25th in the Morning from *Newcaſtle*, for *Morpeth*, on his March towards the Rebels. *What became of them afterwards ſhall be related in our next.*

Vol. X.

The Scotch *and* Engliſh *Rebels join.*

Upon the breaking out of the *Conſpiracy* the following Order was publiſh'd, for the Half-Pay Officers to march to the reſpective Places and Garriſons aſſign'd them therein, *viz.*

Half-Pay Officers ſent to ſeveral Places.

Whitehall, September 20. 1715.

IT is his Majeſty's Pleaſure that all the Half Pay Officers now in *South Britain*, belonging to the underwritten Regiments, do immediately repair to the ſeveral Places directed in the following Liſt, where they will receive his Majeſty's farther Orders; and the commanding Officer at each Place is hereby requir'd to tranſmit to the Secretary at War, a Liſt of the Names, together with the Days of the Arrival of the Officers at their reſpective Quarters, and ſuch Officers as do not repair thereto will be ſuſpended from their Pay.

By His Majeſty's Command,
MARLBOROUGH.

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Officers of late Col. *Leigh*'s Regiment	1	to *Jersey*.
Major General *Rooks*	1	to *Guernsey*.
Colonel *Frank*'s	1	2 to *Chester*.
Late *Edw. Stanhope*'s	1	
Colonel *Kane*'s	1	to *Dover*.
Major Gen. *Wynn*'s	1	2 to *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*.
Colonel *Butler*'s	1	
Col. *Will. Stanhope*'s	1	4 to *Portsmouth*.
Brigadier *Dalzell*'s	1	
Sir *Charles Hotham*'s	1	
Brigadier *Munden*'s	1	
Brigadier *Gore*'s	1	3 to *Plymouth*.
Colonel *Tyrrel*'s	1	
Colonel *Dubourgay*'s	1	
Colonel *Clayton*'s	1	4 to *Berwick*.
Lord *Staires*	1	
Colonel *Fielding*'s	1	
Colonel *Jones*'s	1	
Brigadier *Vezey*'s	1	4 to *Hull*.
Sir *Robert Rich*'s	1	
Lieut. Gen. *Mordaunt*'s	1	
Colonel *Molesworth*'s	1	
Major Gen. *Elliot*'s	1	2 to *Carlisle*.
Major Gen. *Evans*'s	1	
Colonel *Newton*'s	1	5 to *York*.
Brigadier *Price*'s	1	
Brigadier *Stanwick*'s	1	
Lieut. General *Hall*'s	1	
Lord *Shannon*'s	1	
Colonel *Pocock*'s	1	3 to *Edinburgh*.
Lord *Mark Kerr*'s.	1	
Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*'s	1	

MARLBOROUGH.

Upon

Upon the farther Diſcovery that the traiterous Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government extended far and wide, the Privy-Council wiſely conſider'd, that the regular Forces in *Great Britain*, moſt of whom were new rais'd, and ſome not yet compleat, were hardly ſufficient to curb the peſtilent Spirit of Rebellion, and hinder the Fire already kindled in the *North* from ſpreading into *Lancaſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, and other diſaffected Counties of *England*. Hereupon, it was reſolv'd to call in the Aſſiſtance of the ſix Thouſand Men, which, by the XIVth Article of the Treaty of *Guaranty and Barrier*, the States-General of the *United Provinces*, are engag'd to ſend over, when the ſame ſhould be required, for the Defence of his Majeſty's Dominions, againſt any Attempts in favour of the *Pretender*: And accordingly *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; Secretary to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, principal Secretary of State, was ſent to *Holland*, for that Purpoſe. General *Cadogan* being gone thither ſome Days * before, with his former Character of his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to uſe his laſt Efforts to put the finiſhing Hand to the Barrier Treaty, that had long been depending between the Emperor and the States-General: His Excellency, before he proceeded from the *Hague* to *Antwerp*, made ſome Propoſitions to their High Mightineſſes, in relation to the 6000 Men above-mention'd. But tho' the States expreſs'd themſelves ready not only to furniſh the ſame, but even

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General Cadogan *arrives at the* Hague. * Oct. 9. *N.S.*

even to assist his *Britannick* Majesty with a greater Number of Forces, if Necessity requir'd: Yet they insinuated, at the same Time, that their Engagements with *Great Britain* being Conditional, it ought not to be expected that they should perform their Part of the Treaty of *Guaranty and Barrier*, till the said *Barrier* was settled by the Interposition of his *Britannick Majesty*.

Mr. Horatio Walpole arrives at the Hague.

A Week after, being the 16th of *October*, *N. S.* Mr. *Horatio Walpole* arriv'd at the *Hague*, with Orders to General *Cadogan* to demand in Form of the States-General, the 6000 Men in Question. Mr. *Cadogan*, accompany'd by Mr. *Walpole*, immediately communicated those Orders to the Pensionary, and that Afternoon they had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, and of the Council of State for Foreign Affairs. On the 17th Mr. *Cadogan* presented a Memorial, in Form, on that Subject to the States-General; who on the 18th pass'd a Resolution to order the said 6000 Men to be embark'd with all Expedition for *England*. The Forces appointed for this Service were the *Dutch* Battalions of *Palant*, *Welderen*, *Cronstroon*, *Rantzaw* and *Jacob*, each of which Battalions consists of 500 Men in ten Companies; and the Dragoons of *Slippenbach*, who are to serve on Foot, consisting of 500 Men in 8 Companies; and five *Swiss* Battalions, *viz.* two of *Sturler*, two of *Smidts* and one of *Chambrier*; each Battalion consisting of 600 Men. The General Officers appointed to Command these Forces, were Lieutenant General *Vander Beck*, Major General

General Cadogan and Mr. Walpole demand the 6000 Men of the States General.

Which are granted by the States.

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General *Monteze*, and the Brigadiers *Sturler*, *Cronſtroom* and *Labadie*. On the 20th of *October*, N. S. Mr. *Cadogan* arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, and immediately diſpatch'd proper Perſons to *Bruges* and *Oſtend* to provide Shipping for the Tranſportation of thoſe Forces; and on the 22d went from *Bruſſels* to *Antwerp*, in Company of Count *Coningſeck*, the Imperial Miniſter, in order to renew the Conferences with the Miniſters of the States General, for ſettling the Treaty of Barrier.

General Cadogan goes to Antwerp Oct. 22, N. S.

About the latter End of *October*, N. S. General *Cadogan* cauſed to be preſented to their High Mightineſſes the States-General, the following Memorial.

His Memorial to the States General for ſearching for Perſons, Arms and Ammunition.

THE underwritten Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick *Majeſty to your High Mightineſſes, having receiv'd Advice from divers Places, that the* Pretender, James Butler, *late Duke of* Ormond, Henry St. John, *late Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *and other Traitors, Enemies to their Country, have form'd a Deſign to endeavour to paſs through the Countries which are under the Dominion of your High Mightineſſes, in order to go to* Great Britain *and join the Rebels there; he deſires your High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to give Orders to all the Governors of Places upon the Maes, in the Low-Countries, and other Places under your Dominions, to examine the Strangers that paſs there; and to ſtop all the Subjects of his* Britannick *Majeſty, who come from* Germany, Lorrain *or* France, *or thoſe who are going thither; and to ſend him Information of their Perſons, their Names and their Qualities, keeping them in the mean Time till his Anſwer thereupon can be receiv'd.*

The

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The underwritten desires moreover, that your High Mightinesses will be pleased to give Orders to all the Towns and Ports upon the Sea Coast, to all the Captains of Ships, Masters of Ships, or other Vessels, that they do not take on Board any Subjects of his Britannick *Majesty, who are not provided with Passports signed by his Hand. And as the underwritten Ambassador cannot doubt the Affection and sincere Friendship of your High Mightinesses for the King his Master, and their earnest Desire to defeat the Designs of the* Pretender; *he is fully perswaded that your High Mightinesses will, as soon as possible, expedite Orders according to the Tenor of this Memorial, and will take such other Measures, as in your great Wisdom shall be thought most proper, for hindering the Passage of the said* Pretender *and his Adherents.* Done at *Antwerp, October* 29, 1715. Sign'd, *William Cadogan.*

Pursuant to this Memorial, the States-General issued out several Orders; and in a special manner directed the Admiralties to cause all Ships to be carefully search'd, before they sail'd out of the Harbours, for Persons, Arms and Ammunition. We may here take Notice, that about the Beginning of *October, N. S.* the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who for some Time had resided at the *Hague*, left that Place, on Pretence of going to *Rotterdam* to receive the Sacrament in the *English* Church there: But proceeding from thence to *Brussels*, and designing to have gone farther, Mr. *Lamb*, the *English* Secretary at *Brussels* who was before-hand order'd to have an Eye upon him, caus'd him to be taken into Custody.

The Lord North *and* Grey *apprehended.*

However,

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However, a few Days after, his Lordship was set at Liberty.

And set at Liberty.

The Government having wisely foreseen that some Weeks would pass before the 6000 *Dutch* could be embark'd, and that in the mean Time, a Reinforcement of regular Troops might be wanted in the *West* of *England*, the Regiment of *Pitt*'s Horse, and those of Foot of *Sabine*, *Preston*, and *Vane*, were sent for from *Ireland*, and about the Beginning of *October*, O. S. landed near *Chester*. *Seymour*'s Regiment of Foot was also sent for from *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.

Four Regiments come over from Ireland *to* England.

On *Sunday* the 25th of *September*, Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, one of the Members of the Commons, taken up on Suspicion, was examin'd before a Committee of the Privy-Council at the *Cockpit*, where he, at first, resolutely denied the Charge against him; but Proofs of the same being produc'd, he had little to say for himself; and, was in great Confusion, sent back to the Messenger's who had him in Custody. Some Hours after he went to Bed; but tortur'd by the Remorse of his Guilt, he took the desperate Resolution to end his Life, and with a Knife gave himself two very dangerous Wounds. He lay weltering in his Blood till five a Clock in the Morning, when the Maid coming into his Room, and hearing him groan, found he had stabb'd himself. Mr. *Buissiere*, a famous Surgeon's Man being immediately sent for, dress'd his Wounds; of which Mr. *Buissiere* himself took afterwards such Care, that in about a Fortnight or three Weeks, the same were perfectly cured. But Mr. *Harvey* being very uneasie in his Mind, fell into a kind of

Mr. Harvey *of* Combe *examin'd.*

He stabs himself.

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of Hectick Fever, attended with a *Diarrhœa*, so that his Life is still in Danger.

Lord Lansdowne *sent to the* Tower. *Earl of* Jersey *examin'd.*

On the 26th of *September*, the Lord *Lansdowne* was committed to the *Tower*; the next Day the Earl of *Jersey* was examined before a Committee of Council at the *Cockpit*, and remanded to the Messenger's.

The Lds Scarsdale *and* Duplin *sent to the* Tower.

On the 1st of *October* the E. of *Scarsdale* a *Roman Catholick*, was taken into Custody of one of His Majesty's Messengers, and was only confined to His House for some Days: But on the 12th he was sent Prisoner to the *Tower*; as was also the Lord *Duplin*, the next Day.

Mr. Crawley *discharg'd.*

On the 1st of *October*, Mr. *Crawley*, an eminent Iron-Merchant, Son to the Late Sir *Amb. Crawley*, who, some Days before had been apprehended on Suspicion, was, after Examination, discharg'd. But, the

Mr. Ozinda *and Mr.* King *committed to* Newgate.

same Evening, Mr. *Ozinda*, Keeper of the Chocolate-House near Saint *James's* Palace, and a *Roman Catholick*, was, on Suspicion, committed to *Newgate*; as were some Days before, Mr. *King*, an Undertaker, and one *Francis Francia*, a *Jew*, for treasonable Practices against the Government.

On the 28th of *Sept. William Shippen* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Saltash*, a Stickler for the Last Ministry, and Brother in Law to Mr. *Anstis*, one of the *Suspected Members*, being inform'd that a Report had been spread, that he had made a Discovery of several Persons concern'd in the Conspiracy against His Majesty's Person and Government, and looking upon it as a

Reflection

fection on his *ſteddy Principles*, went, betwixt Two and Three a Clock to the *Royal Exchange* (in full Exchange-time) and affix'd the following Certificate to one of the Pillars, he ſtaying there a conſiderable Time, to juſtify the Truth thereof.

Mr. Shippen's *publick Declaration.*

WHEREAS there has been a Report induſtriouſly ſpread, that Mr. Shippen *has given Information at the Secretary's Office, againſt ſeveral Perſons ſaid to be concerned in a Plot, and an intended Invaſion from Abroad, I do hereby declare, that the ſaid Report is utterly falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious, and an impudent Lye and Forgery.*

Sept. 28. 1715. William Shippen.

On the 4th of *October* the following Advertiſement was publiſh'd:

Sept. 30. 1715.

'The Juſtices of the Peace of *Middleſex* 'in the *Tower-Diviſion*, and Deputy-Lieu-'nants, having ſat *de Die in Diem*, ever 'ſince the Diſcovery of the Plot, for admi-'niſtring the Oaths to all the Inhabitants, 'and ſecuring diſaffected Perſons, did this 'Day commit to *Newgate* one *Joſeph* 'Scriven, a late Serjeant in the Militia, for 'ſpeaking theſe Words, *viz. That, in a Week* 'or Fortnight's Time, there would be ſuch Work *in* England *as never was*; *and that the Maſſacre in* Ireland *would be a Fool to it*; *and* 'that there was ONE MAN *that he would cut* 'down, *and make one Side of his Head hang* 'upon one Shoulder, *and the other Side of his* 'Head hang upon the other Shoulder; *and* 'that we ſhall have the King of Hearts *quickly, and then we will ſend the* Hanover *Gre-*'nadiers to the Devil.

Joſeph Scriven *ſent to* Newgate.

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A young Man who reflected on the Government dies suddenly.

On the 5th of *October*, Three young Men having been made free of the City, went to treat their Masters at the *Fountain-Tavern* in *Aldersgate-street*, where one of them, named *John Nichols*, who serv'd his Time to a Spectacle-maker in *Ludgate-street*, inveighing against the present Government, and using bitter Imprecations in his Discourses, on a sudden some Flegm or Choler rising in his Throat, he dropt down dead from the Table. A remarkable Judgment of Heaven on such as repine at the Happiness they enjoy!

The same Day (*Oct.* 5th.) at the General Quarter-Sessions held at *Marlborough* for the County of *Wilts*, came on the Trial of *John Napper*, Clothier of *Trowbridge*, in the said County, for villainous Words highly reflecting on His Sacred Majesty King *George*: He pleaded guilty to the Indictment, upon which a Motion was made by some Gentlemen on the Bench, who consider'd the heinous Nature of the Crime, to fine him 500 *l.* to imprison him for a Year, and to set him in the Pillory at 3 Market-Towns, for a Terror to the like Criminals for the future. But as the Prisoner humbly begg'd the Mercy of the Court, and acted the Part of a Penitent, by confessing his Guilt, and promising Amendment of his Life and Conversation, the Court was pleas'd to shew him Favour, by only fining him in a Small Sum, and obliging him to make the following Recantation in the publick Market-place, which he did with an Audible Voice, while the Court was sitting:

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I John Napper *being indicted in this Court for speaking base reproachful Words of his present Majesty King* George, *to which my Conscience obligeth me to plead guilty; I do therefore, in the Face of the whole Country, humbly beg Pardon of God and the King, and do hereby declare, that I am heartily sorry for the Offence, and, for the future, promise to demean my self as a dutiful and obedient Subject to His Majesty King* George.

Vol. X. John Napper's *Recantation.*

John Napper.

On *Saturday* the 8th of *October*, Sir *Rich. Vivyan* Baronet, was brought up from *Cornwall* to *London*, in Custody of a Messenger.

Sir Rich. Vivyan *brought up Prisoner.*

Four Day's † after, Twelve Chests of Arms, each Chest containing Furniture for Fifty Men, were seized at the *King's Arms Inn* in *Holbourn*.

† Oct. 12th. *Arms seized in* Holbourn.

The same Day, one *Gordon*, one of the *Oxford* Conspirators, was committed to *Newgate* for High Treason.

Gordon *sent to* Newgate, Oct. 12.

The Night before, * *George Dormer*, Writer of a News-Paper call'd *Dormer's Letter*, who succeeded Mr. *John Dyer*, the famous *Jacobite* News-Writer, and, for some Years last past, imposed upon the well-meaning People in the Country, by his scandalous and false Accounts of Affairs, was taken into Custody by one of His Majesty's Messengers, who likewise seized some of his Papers. Being, on the 19th, sent for to the Secretary's Office, the Oath of Abjuration was tender'd to him by Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; but he refused to take the same, and, upon Examination, he confest himself

* Oct. 11th.

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to be a *Papist*, and was accordingly convicted as such: A Certificate of which Conviction was transmitted to the next Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of *Westminster*.

Mr. Dormer *the News-writer a* Papist *convict.*

Prisoners from Oxford *and* Bath *brought to* London, Oct. 18.

On the 18th of *October*, a Party of the Duke of *Argyle*'s Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, brought up to *London*, in several Coaches, Eleven Prisoners that were apprehended at *Oxford*, by General *Pepper*, *viz.* Capt. *Holsted*, Mr. *Spelman*, Mr. *Wilson*, Mr. *Kelley*, Mr. *Lloyd*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Burke*, *Tho. Dalsgrove*, *John Clarke*, *Tho. Tod*, *Will. Hughes*. The same Evening, were brought in Prisoners, by a Party of Brigadier *Bowles*'s Regiment, Eight Persons apprehended at the *Bath*, *viz.* Col. *Lansdon*, Capt. *Doyle*, Capt. *Sinklar*, Sir *George Brown*, Mr. *Mackartey*, Mr. *Dun*, Mr. *Mackdonnel*, and *Will. Hibbert*.

Sullivan, Hara, *and* Whitty *try'd for High Treason*, Oct. 20th.

Two Days after, *came on the Tryal of* Joseph Sullivan, *alias* Silver, *a Serjeant in Col.* Paul's *Company of the Guards, and* Felix Hara, *and* Robert Whitty, *for High Treason. The Indictment against the First set forth, That on, or about the* 30th *of* August *last, he listed the Two Latter, and several others, in the Service of the* Pretender, &c. *The Indictment against the Two Last was, for being enroll'd or listed in the said Service, by the said* Sullivan. *Their Tryals were at the* Old Baily: *The Judges were, The Lord Chief Justice* Parker, *Mr. Justice* Tracy, *Mr. Baron* Bury. *There were about* 150 *Gentlemen in the Pannel, of whom about* 80 *were present; and the* 12 *First of them, to wit, Sir* Tho. Holton, *Bart. Sir* Edward Gould

Gould, *Knt.* Alexander Pitfield, George Hadley, Thomas Woodward, John Chamberlayne, Tho. Raylton, Timothy Lanoy, Daniel Dolins, Richard Brown, Rich. Bealing, *and* John Cleave, *Esqs. were sworn of the Jury. The King's Council were, Sir* Joseph Jekyll, *the Attorney and Sollicitor General, Mr.* Forteſcue, *and Mr.* Denton. *For the Priſoners were Mr.* Kettleby, *and Two others, whom the Judges had aſſign'd to be of Council for them. Mr.* Kettleby *made a ſlight Objection againſt the Number of the Pannel, but it was over-rul'd; he ſaid likewiſe on Behalf of the Priſoners, that they had not received, in due Time, a Copy of their Indictment and Pannel of the Jury, nor were their Friends admitted to come to them. But the contrary was fully prov'd upon Oath, by the Proper Officers, and by Orders and Warrants from the L.* Townſhend, *for that purpoſe.* Sullivan *was try'd firſt, and his Tryal began about Ten, and laſted till One: The Witneſſes againſt him were* James Feland, William Naylor, Sarah Mackney, *and* Dennis Sullivan: *The Firſt of which depos'd, That he was with him at* Calais *about Half a Year ago, where he was raiſing Recruits for* Dorrington's *Regiment, in the Service of the* Pretender; *that he met him afterwards, in* July *or* Auguſt *laſt, in the* Mews, *where, he ſaid,* Sullivan *told him he was raiſing Men for King* James *the Third, ſome of which he had already ſent to* Dover, *and adviſ'd him to liſt in his* (i. e. *Colonel* Paul's) *Company, where he might be protected from his Creditors, and they might the better carry on the Service of the ſaid King* James, *as he did, by the Leave and Connivance of the ſaid Colonel*

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Colonel Paul, *who had given him a Furloe of* 14 *Days for the ſaid purpoſe; and that, to conceal his Deſigns the better, he appear'd ſometimes as a Barber, and ſometimes as a Sailor; and added, that the ſaid Colonel would excuſe him from doing Duty. That he had had ſeveral Meetings with the ſaid* Sullivan, *upon the ſame Account; one Time at a Cellar in* Pall-mall; *another Time at an Ale-houſe in* Lumley-Court *in the* Strand; *and the Laſt Place was the* Black Spread-Eagle *near* Somerſet-Houſe; *where there were ſeveral other Perſons whom he ſaw the ſaid* Sullivan *liſt and ſwear in the Service of the* Pretender: *The Manner of doing it was, This* Sullivan *call'd for a Bible, under the Pretence of a Wager laid about a Paſſage in* Jeremiah, *and when it was brought, and a Quantity of Drink with it, they ſhut themſelves in a private Room, and there* Sullivan *firſt, in the Preſence of them all, laid his Hand upon the Bible, and ſwore to be true to King* James *the Third*, &c. *Then he adminiſter'd the Oath to* Whitty, Hara, *and ſeveral others there preſent, giving each of them Half a Crown as Liſting-Money, and a Promiſe of* 12 d. per *Day for their Subſiſtence, beſides Aſſurances of Great Preferments, when their King came over: Somebody objecting to* Sullivan, *that he had abjur'd the* Pretender, *his Anſwer was, That he meant King* George, &c. *That* Sullivan *told them, that he had liſted many more than they, whom he kept cloſe at* Dover, *ſo that no body could ſpeak with them, till he had an Opportunity of ſending them to* France: *That he told them there were about* 30000 *Men ready at the Command of the Duke of* Ormond, *and for the Service of the* Pretender,

tender, *who was to land in* England, *whilst others were to take up Arms for him, at the same Time, in* Scotland, *and draw the King's Forces that Way: That Col.* Paul *was to command a Regiment under the* Pretender, *and* Jos. Sullivan *to be a Major: That King* George *would be glad to get to* Hanover, *if King* James's *Friends did not knock him on the Head before; and that the* Pretender *would be King by* Christmas: *That the Earl of* Cl—n *and the Lord* —— *were Friends to the said* Sullivan. *The rest of the Witnesses spoke much to the same effect as the First did. The Woman's Evidence was very full: All of them agreed in the Charge against* Sullivan, *of listing Soldiers for the* Pretender, *and of swearing them to be true to him. The Council for the Prisoner objected against* Nailor's *Evidence, because he was so drunk that he was carried Home, and lost the Half Crown which* Sullivan *gave him, and that the Woman was set on to betray them; but that was not made out, and besides, the Matter was fully prov'd by the rest of the Witnesses.* Sullivan *said little for himself, but that he had serv'd the Crown of* England 11 Years, *but produc'd no Witness, nor call'd any one to his Reputation. The Jury went out, and immediately return'd, and found* Sullivan *guilty of the Indictment against him. Then came on the Trial of* Robert Whitty *and* Felix Hara *together, being both charg'd for listing themselves in the Service of the* Pretender, *and swearing to be true to him,* &c. *The same Witnesses were produc'd against them, and much the same Evidence given, as at the Tryal of* Sullivan. Sarah Mackney *depos'd, That* Whitty *took the Oath upon his Knees, and wish'd*

Vol. X. *wiſh'd Damnation to any one that betray'd King* James: *That* Hara *ſaid, he did not want Money, but came to ſerve his King, meaning the Pretender, and ſwore to be Faithful to him,* &c. *The Priſoners objected againſt the Woman, that ſhe was a common Whore, and liv'd in a Garret, and lay on a Whiſp of Straw, but own'd they knew nothing of her but by hear-ſay: That* James Feland *was a great Rogue, and had been in the Pretender's Service. They call'd but one Witneſs, which was* John Jackſon, *but he did not appear. They could produce no one Perſon to their Reputation: They were alſo found Guilty, and Sentence of Death pronounc'd againſt them all.*

They were executed according to their Sentence on the 28th of *October*; and *Sullivan*'s Head was fix'd to a Pole on *Temple-Bar*, to deter others from ſuch traiterous Practices. It is very remarkable, that *Whitty* who had profeſs'd himſelf to be of the *Church of* England, not a LOW-CHURCH-MAN, but one of the HIGH-CHURCH, did at the Place of Execution declare himſelf to be of the ROMISH RELIGION: Thereby openly avowing, with his dying Breath, that POPERY and HIGH-CHURCH are interchangeable Terms, for one and the ſame Thing.

High Church *the ſame with* Popery.

In this Critical Conjuncture the well-affected were not wanting to give Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government: Among the reſt Sir *Charles Peers*, Lord-Mayor Elect of the City of *London*, at the Head of a great Number of the moſt eminent Merchants and Traders of the ſaid City, introduc'd by

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by General *Stanhope*, presented the following Addreſs to His Majeſty. Vol. X.

Addreſs of the London Merchants to the King.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the *Turkey*, *Ruſſia*, *Eaſt-Country*, *Hambourgh*, *Dutch*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugal*, *Weſt-India*, *Virginia* Merchants, and other Traders of the City of *London*.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

THE pernicious Scheme concerted for ſubverting the Liberties of this Nation, the late Tumults, and the preſent Rebellion, cannot but awaken all your honeſt Subjects, and inſpire them with that juſt Concern for their Country which becomes Patriots and Freemen.

Your Majeſty may place a particular Confidence in the Loyalty and Affections of the trading Part of this Kingdom: None are more deeply intereſted in the Fate of Britain, *none have expreſs'd in the moſt dangerous Times a warmer Zeal for the Succeſſion of your moſt Illuſtrious Houſe, and none will contribute more Liberally, or act more unreſervedly in the Defence thereof.*

The Endeavours of thoſe who had laid Plans of Ruin and Slavery for theſe Kingdoms, have been, not only to divide our Religious from our Civil Intereſts, but to ſet one Part of Property againſt another, by making the Landed Gentlemen jealous of the Trader, as if both Intereſts were incompatible. They could not have contriv'd a more effectual Method to deſtroy their Country, than by diſcountenancing Trade, a conſiderable Source of its Strength and Power: This was the proper Buſineſs of

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Men who design'd to give up a rich and flourishing Nation.

But your Majesty is both too good to place your Greatness in any Thing but the Prosperity of your People, and too wise not to know that Prosperity depends chiefly on the Encouragement of Commerce, which it will be the Glory of your Reign to recover and enlarge; in Consequence of which we may assuredly depend on your Majesty's Goodness and Protection, not only from our Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government, but also as our true Interests can never be distinct from those of our Country. As we are perswaded of your Majesty's Care and Concern for our Happiness, so we will not fail to make such Returns of our Duty and Zeal, as shall convince our Enemies how desperate the Attempt is in which they are engaged, when they see you surrounded with faithful Subjects at Home, and when all Hopes of Assistance are cut off from Abroad.

That your Majesty may long reign in the Hearts of your loving and Obedient Subjects, that you may be the Restorer of our Trade, as you are the Defender of our Religion and Liberties, and that there may never be wanting a Prince descended from your Royal Loins, to sway the British *Scepter, and adorn the Throne of your Ancestors.*

These, Great Sir, are the hearty Prayers of your most humble, most Obedient, most loyal and dutiful Subjects, &c.

His Majesty's Answer.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal Address, and for the just Indignation you express against the traiterous Designs and Rebellion

lion now on Foot to subvert the Religion and Liberties of my People. I shall do all I can to encourage and improve Trade, which is so Essential to the Strength and Riches of the Nation. Vol. X.

On the 29th of *September* Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt. was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing. *Sir* Charles Peers *chosen Lord Mayor.*

The same Day the Honourable *John Fane*, Esq; was elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kent*, without Opposition. J. Fane, *Esq; Knight of the Shire for* Kent.

On *Tuesday* the 27th of *September*, died Dr. —— *Burnet*, Master of the *Charter-House*, famous for many curious and learned Writings, particularly his *Theory of the Earth.* *Dr.* Burnet *dies.*

On the last Day of *September* the Earl of *Galway* was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and on the 3d of *October* his Lordship set out for *Chester*, to embark there for *Ireland.* *The Earl of* Galway, *and D. of* Grafton *set out for* Ireland.

Eight Days after, the Duke of *Grafton* † set out also for *Chester*, in his Way to *Ireland.* † Octob. 11.

The Night * before the Dutchess of *Montague* was brought to Bed of a Son. * Octob. 10. *The Dutchess of* Montague *has a Son.*

On the 15th of *October* Sir *George Byng* struck his Flag on Board the *Windsor*, and went on board the *Charlotte* Yatch for *London*, where he arriv'd on the 17th. *Sir* George Byng *comes to* London.

About this Time the Earl of *Dundonald*, a *Scotch* Peer, Captain of the fourth Troop of Life-Guards, was marry'd to the Dutchess Dowager of *Beaufort.* *Earl of* Dundonald *married.*

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The King's Coronation Day solemniz'd.

Thursday the 20th of *October*, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Coronation; the Day was usher'd in with ringing of Bells, the Shops in the City and Suburbs were shut up; The Royal Standard at the *Tower*, and all the usual Places; and the Colours and Streamers on board the Ships and Vessels down the River, were display'd. The Guns at *Whitehall* and the *Tower*, and at some other Places were fired. In the Evening there were extraordinary Illuminations, Bonfires, *&c.* and there appear'd an universal Spirit of Loyalty and Affection towards his Majesty King *George*, and Abhorrence of a *Popish* Pretender.

The Earl of Peterborough *goes to* France.

On *Friday* the 28th of *October* an Imbargo was laid on all the Shipping at *Dover*, which detain'd a Tide the Earl of *Peterborough*; but the next Day the Imbargo being taken off, his Lordship sail'd in the *Marlborough* Yatch for *Calais*.

* Oct. 29. *Sir* Charles Peers *sworn Lord Mayor.*

The same * Day Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt. was sworn Lord Mayor of the City of *London* at the *Exchequer Bar* at *Westminster*, from whence he return'd to *Fishmongers-Hall* (the Place his Lordship keeps his Mayorality in) where the Duke of *Marlborough* and several of the Nobility, Privy-Counsellors, Ladies, and Persons of Distinction, were entertain'd with a most noble and magnificent Dinner.

The Prince of Wales's *Birth Day solem. niz'd.*

The Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* fell on the next Day, *October* 30, but the same being a *Sunday*, the celebrating of that Festival was put off

off to *Monday*, the last Day of *Oct.* when there was at Court a very numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes. The Guns of the Park were fir'd at Noon; and at Night there was a Ball at Court; and Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of publick Joy. Vol. X.

I cannot better close this Journal than with Two very remarkable Letters lately publish'd in a *revived Paper*, called the *Englishman*: One from the Late Queen to the Earl of *Godolphin*, the other His Lordship's Answer to Her Majesty. *You will see in these Epistles* (says the Author of the Paper before-quoted) *the surprizing Manner by which that excellent Lady was misled to listen no longer to her Honest Ministers, but to take Councils contrary to the Welfare of her Kingdoms, and with what a generous Spirit the wise and disinterested Earl of* Godolphin *laid before her the Consequences of that Proceeding.*

The QUEEN to the Earl of *Godolphin*. *The Late Q's Letter to the Late Earl of* Godolphin.

St. *James's*, *April* 13th, 1710.

I *Am sorry to find by your Letter, you are so very much in the Spleen, as to think you cannot for the future contribute any thing towards my Quiet, but your Wishes; however, I will still hope you will use your Endeavours: Never was there more Occasion than now; for by all one hears and sees every Day, as things are at present, I think one can expect nothing but Confusion. I am sure, for my part, I shall be ready to join with all my Friends in every thing that is reasonable, to allay the Heat and Ferment that is in this poor Nation. Since you*

went

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ment to Newmarket, *I have receiv'd several Assurances from the Duke of* S———y *of his Readiness to serve me upon all Occasions, and his Willingness to come into my Service; which Offer I was very glad to accept of, having a very good Opinion of him, and believing he may be of great Use in these troublesome Times. For these Reasons, I have resolv'd to part with the Duke of* K—t, *who, I hope, will be easy in this matter, by being made a Dnke; and I hope that this Change will meet with your Approbation, which I wish I may ever have in all my Actions. I have not yet declared my Intentions of giving the Staff and the Key to the Duke of* S———y, *because I would be the First that should acquaint you with it.*

The Earl of Godolphin *to the* QUEEN.

Newmarket, April 15. 1710.

The Late Earl of Godolphins *Answer to the Late Queen.*

'I Have the Honour of Your Majesty's 'Letter of the Thirteenth, by 'which I have the Grief to find that which 'you are pleased to call *Spleen*, in my former Letter, was only a true Impulse and 'Conviction of Mind, that Your Majesty 'is suffering your self to be guided to your 'own Ruin and Destruction, as fast as it is 'possible for them to compass it, to whom 'you seem so much to hearken.

'I am not therefore so much surprized 'as concerned, at the *Resolution* which 'Your Majesty says you have taken, of 'bringing in the Duke of *S*———*y*; for 'when People began to be sensible it 'would be difficult to persuade Your Maje-'sty to dissolve a Parliament, which, for

'Two

'2 Winters together, had given you above 6 Millions a Year for the Support of the War, upon which your Crown depends, and even while that War is still subsisting, they have had the Cunning to contrive this Proposal to Your Majesty, which, in its Consequence, will certainly put you under a Necessity of breaking the Parliament, tho' contrary, I yet believe, to your own Inclination. Vol. X.

'I beg Your Majesty to be perswaded, I do not say this out of the least Prejudice to the Duke of *S——y*; there is no Man of whose Capacity I have had a better Impression, nor with whom I have lived more easily for above Twenty Years.

'Your Majesty may please to remember, that at your first Coming to the Crown, I was desirous he should have had one of the Chief Posts in your Service; and it would have been happy for Your Majesty and the Kingdom, if he had accepted that Offer; but he thought fit to decline it; and the Reasons generally given, at that Time, for his doing so, do not much recommend him to Your Majesty's Service; but I must endeavour to let Your Majesty see Things as they really are: And to bring him into your Service, and into your Business, at this Time, just after his being in a publick open Conjunction, in every Vote, with the whole Body of the *Tories*, and in private constant Correspondence, and Caballing with Mr. *Harley* in every thing; what Consequence can this possibly have, but to make every Man that is now in your

'Cabinet

'Cabinet uneasy, and run from it as they 'would do from the Plague? I leave it to 'Your Majesty to judge, what Effect this 'entire Change of your Ministry will have 'among your Allies Abroad, and how will 'this War be like to be carried *in their* 'Opinion, by those who have all along op-'posed and obstructed it, and who will 'like any Peace the better, the more it 'leaves *France* at Liberty to take their 'Time of imposing the *Pretender* upon this 'Country.

'These Considerations must certainly make '*Holland* run immediately into a separate 'Peace with *France*, and make Your Maje-'sty lose all the Honour, and all the Repu-'tation your Arms had acquir'd by the 'War, and make the Kingdom lose all the 'Fruit of that vast Expence which they 'have been at in this War, as well as all 'Advantage and Safety which they had so 'much need of, and had so fair a Prospect 'of obtaining by it. And can any Body 'imagine that, after so great a Disappoint-'ment to the Kingdoms, there will not 'be an Enquiry into the Causes of it, and 'who have been the Occasion of so great a 'Change in Your Majesty's Measures and 'Councils, which had been so long success-'ful, and gotten you so great a Name in 'the World? I am very much afraid Your 'Majesty will find, when 'tis too late, that 'it will be a difficult Task for any Body to 'stand against such an Enquiry. I am sure 'if I did not think all these Consequences 'inevitable, I would never give Your Ma-'jesty the Trouble and Uneasiness of lay-

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ing them before you, perſuaded as I am, that Your Majeſty will find them ſo, it is my indiſpenſible Duty to do it, out of pure Faithfulneſs and Zeal for Your Majeſty's Service and Honour. Vol. X.

'Your Majeſty having taken a Reſolution ſo much Conſequence to all your Affairs both Abroad and at Home, without acquainting the Duke of *Marlborough* or me with it, till after you had taken it, is the leaſt Part of my Mortification in this whole Affair, tho' perhaps the World may think the long and faithful Services we have conſtantly and zealouſly endeavoured to do Your Majeſty, might have deſerved a little more Conſideration.

'However, for my own part, I moſt humbly beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty I will never give the leaſt Obſtruction to your Meaſures, or to any Miniſters you ſhall pleaſe to employ. And I muſt beg further to make 2 humble Requeſts to Your Majeſty; one, that you will allow me to paſs the Remainder of my Life always out of *London*, where I may find moſt moſt Eaſe and Quiet; the other, that you would keep this Letter, and read it again about *Chriſtmaſs*, and then be pleaſed to make your Judgment, who has given you the beſt and moſt faithful Advice.

Theſe Letters (ſays the Author of the *Engliſhman*) *are Evidences that the Wiſeſt and Greateſt Perſons in the World knew, the Change of a Miniſtry which had reduced* France, *would naturally tend to reſtore her to her exorbitant Power. Beſides this Obſervation, I had a*

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Mind to give my Reader *an Instance of Publick Spirit in a Degenerate Age, in the Person of that memorable Minister the Earl of* Godolphin, *who had, without the least Regard to his own Fortune, raised the Wealth and Credit of his Country to an Height she never before knew; and, with the utmost Indifference, resigns the Highest Station, when he could no longer contribute to the Glory of the Publick. There could I say no less than what happened during his Administration, to be expected from a Man of this noble Lord's Moderation, who seldom spoke, but was most forcibly eloquent; that managed Treasure with a Contempt of it, and panted for the Glory of his Country, without Ambition in himself.*

FINIS.

ERRATUM.

PAge 344, Line 4, instead of *Divine* read *His Church Divine.*

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THE POLITICAL STATE FOR

The Month of NOVEMBER 1715.

London, November 30. 1715.

SIR,

I Told you in my Laſt (*Pag.* 324 *&c.* 424. *&c.*) that, in *this dangerous and critical Conjuncture, the Well-affected were not wanting to give Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal*; of which I gave you ſeveral Inſtances: But, for want of Room, I reſerv'd for this Month the mentioning one of the moſt *Signal, viz.* The *Voluntary Aſſociations* for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government. The firſt that was enter'd into in *England* was that of the Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* of the County of *Nottingham*, an Account of which is contain'd in the following Letter:

Account of ſeveral Aſſociations in England.

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Nottingham, October 22 1715.

Sir,

THE Deputy-Lieutenants of the County were aſſembled at the *Feathers Inn* in this Town, on *Thurſday* laſt, in order to regulate the Militia, for the ſecurity of the Country; and the ſame Day, being alſo the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's happy Coronation, after they had made an End of their Affairs, they were join'd by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Country and Town, in order to celebrate the Day. After this Junction, at the Invitation of the High-Sheriff of the County, they went in a Body to his Houſe, and at the Bonefire, which the Sheriff caus'd to be made before his Door, they drank the Healths of his Majeſty King *George*, the Prince and Princeſs and all the Royal Family, with ſeveral other loyal Healths, each Health being proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet, attended by the loud Acclamations of a vaſt Concourſe of People, who expreſs'd an extraordinary Zeal for the King and Conſtitution on this Occaſion; after which, the High Sheriff, Deputy-Lieutenants, and the reſt of the Gentlemen, repeated the aforementioned Healths in the ſame manner, at the Bonefire before their own Inn. This done, and Liquor ordered for the People at the Bonefire, they returned to their Inn, where they unanimouſly agreed to and ſign'd the following Aſſociation, *viz.*

We the Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the County of Nottingham, *whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, conſidering that there is a Rebellion actually begun in* England *and* Scotland, *in Favour of the* Pretender, *by Perjur'd Men,* Papiſts, *and others of Deſperate Fortunes; do hereby declare that we will, with our Lives and Eſtates defend and maintain his moſt gracious Majeſty King* George, *and the Government in Church and State as by Law eſtabliſh'd. In order to which, we do hereby engage our ſelves, that, upon the firſt Notice of any Inſurrection, Tumult, or Rebellion, in, or near the ſaid County, we will in Perſon, and with what Force we can bring*

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bring, attend the High Sheriff of our ſaid County, in order to ſuppreſs it.

Witneſs our Hands, *&c.*

This Aſſociation was ſigned by a great Number of Gentlemen then preſent, and was ſent about the County to be ſubſcribed by the Well-affected who were abſent.

The ſame Day, I mean the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, the Earl of *Holderneſs*, Lord Lieutenant of the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire* was met at *Northallarton* by near forty of his Deputy Lieutenants, and other Gentlemen, who unanimouſly ſigned the following Aſſociation:

WHereas there has been a horrid and deteſtable Conſpiracy carryed on by Papiſts, and other wicked and traiterous Perſons, againſt His Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, by encouraging a Foreign Invaſion, and ſtirring up Inſurrections and Rebellions at Home, in order to ſubvert our Religion, Laws and Liberty; we whoſe Names are hereunder ſubſcribed, do heartily, ſincerely and ſolemnly profeſs, teſtifie and declare, That his Majeſty King George, *is Rightful and Lawful King of theſe Realms; and we do mutually promiſe and engage to ſtand by, and aſſiſt each other, to the utmoſt of our Power, in the Support and Defence of His Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, againſt the Perſon ſtiling himſelf* James *the Eighth, and all his Adherents; and in maintaining the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion to the Crown, according to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made to that Intent and Purpoſe.*

They alſo order'd this Aſſociation to be ſent to all the Market Towns in the Riding upon diſtinct and proper Days, and due Notice to be given thereof by every Conſtable in every Village, that all Perſons might have an Opportunity of expreſſing their Loyalty (which is univerſal in theſe Parts among all People, the Papiſts excepted) to his Majeſty King *George*.

And as a further Demonſtration of their Zeal for their King and Country the aforeſaid Gentlemen ſign'd another Paper, whereby they obliged themſelves to attend his Lord-

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ſhip in Perſon whenever ſummon'd by him, with what Force they could raiſe, all compleatly Arm'd, to prevent their Country from being over-run with a barbarous Crew of plundering Rebels, and turned into a Field of Blood and Rapine.

The Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, was likewiſe obſerv'd at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, with great demonſtration of Joy. The Streets were in general adorn'd with the Woollen Manufacture of the Place, and the Doors of the Well-affected (which were far the greateſt part) were planted with green Boughs. The Pretender was carryed thro the Town in Proceſſion, guarded by a Company of young Artillery-Men, who preſented the Mayor, and moſt of the Aldermen, with ſeveral Vollies of Shot. At Night the whole Town was extraordinarily illuminated, large Bonefires made, and the Pretender burnt; during all which time the Bells were ringing, the Drums beating, Hautboys playing, Guns firing and Colours flying, with other Marks of Joy. It's remarkable, that notwithſtanding the Populouſneſs of the Place, there was not the leaſt Diſturbance. The whole was concluded with an Aſſociation for King *George*, propoſed and ſigned by the Mayor, Deputy, Recorder, the two Repreſentatives of the Town in Parliament, and by above a Thouſand of the Inhabitants, in the following Words, *viz.*

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, being fill'd with a juſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence of the execrable Rebellion begun and carry'd on in North-Britain, *and in ſeveral Parts of* South-Britain; *and being fully convinced of the juſt and indiſputable Title of his Sacred Majeſty King* George *to the Crown of theſe Realms, and the Security of the* Proteſtant *Religion, and our own Properties under his moſt Gracious Adminiſtration, Do with the greateſt Sincerity, Promiſe and Engage our ſelves to his ſaid Majeſty, and to one another, That we will, with Hand and Heart, Life and Eſtate, and every thing that is dear to us, Aſſert, and Defend his ſaid Majeſty and his Government, againſt the pre-*

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pretended James *III. and all other Pretenders whatsoever, their Open and Secret Abettors.*

Witness our Hands, *&c.*

'It may seem somewhat strange,(says a Letter from *Col-*
'*chester* of the 24. *Oct.*) That so loyal and unexceptiona-
'ble as this Association is, it was refused to be signed by
'several Clergy-men of the Town, and that with warmth,
'But that Wonder will be little abated, when we inform
'the Publick, That this is not the first Mark of Disaffe-
'ction those Gentlemen have shewn to the present Go-
'vernment; for they have never used the new Prayer
'for King *George* to this day: Nor have they ever Pray-
'ed for him at all in their Pulpits since his Accession, not-
'withstanding his Majesty's Injunction to that purpose.

The following Association was signed the 29th of *October* by the Earl of *Cholmondly*, Lord Lieutenant, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *Chester*, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace; and since that day by great numbers of Gentlemen, Citizens, and others, of the County Palatine and City of *Chester*.

WE *the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and others, his Majesty's Faithful and Loyal Subjects, of the County and City of* Chester, *whose Names are underwritten, considering that there is an Unnatural Rebellion actually begun and carry'd on by* Papists, *and other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, for Dethroning his Majesty, and setting up a* Popish Pretender, *and thereby subverting our Religion, Laws and Liberties, do therefore mutually promise and engage to stand by, and assist each other, to the utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty King* George, *and our Happy Constitution, in Church and State, as now by Law Establish'd. And in order thereunto, and for the better Uniting and Encouraging his Majesty's good Subjects in a Work so necessary for our Common Safety, We do hereby further Promise and Engage, that upon the first Notice of any Insurrection or Rebellion, in or near the said County or City of* Chester, *we will meet together with all the Forces we can raise,*

as

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at such Time and Place as the said Lord Lieutenant shall appoint, for Suppressing the same, and that we will, to the utmost of our Power, Maintain and Defend the Limitation and Succession of the Crown, as settled, in the Royal Protestant *Line, by several Acts made in the Reigns of the late King* William *and Queen* Anne, *of Glorious Memory, against the said* Pretender, *and all his Adherents whatsoever.*

The Lieutenancy of the County of *Middlesex* having, as was mention'd in our last, (4 *Pag.* 321. *et seq.*) taken care of the Safety and Quiet of the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, by securing the most notoriously Disaffected, and seizing their Horses, and Arms: The Lieutenancy of *Middlesex*, I say, thought fit to give a further and a standing Proof of their Loyalty to King *George*, by drawing up and subscribing the following Association:

The Voluntary Association of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and others, Inhabitants within the Counties of *Middlesex*, and City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

WHereas there is an unnatural and detestable Conspiracy form'd and carry'd on by Papists, *Non-Jurors, and treachrous and perjur'd Persons, against his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, by encouraging an Invasion from Abroad, and stiring up Insurrections and Rebellions at Home, in order to subvert the* Protestant *Religion, our Laws and Liberties; We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely and solemnly profess, testify and declare, That his present Majesty King* George, *is only Rightful, Lawful King of these Realms; and we do accordingly Associate our selves, and mutually promise to stand by and assist each other, to the utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most Sacred Person, Family and Government in Church and State, against the* Pretender, *who stiles himself King* James III. *and all his Adherents, and in maintaining the* Protestant Succession *to the Crown of these Kingdoms, according to the several Acts of Parliament made.*

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This Association was about the beginning of *November* signed by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace; and afterwards by the Earl of *Tankerville*, the Duke of *Montague*, and several other Noblemen; and several Thousands of Gentlemen, and other Inhabitants of the City of *Westminster*. The *French Protestant* Refugees, in a particular manner, gladly embraced this opportunity of shewing their Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government, by associating themselves with the most Zealous of his Majesty's Natural Born Subjects, whom on all Occasions, they have been ready to follow and imitate. The Association abovementioned lay for some Weeks open at the *Covent Garden* Coffee-House, in the little *Piazza* of *Covent Garden*, where the Lieutenancy met, and where constant Attendance was given: But it was observed, that of all Ranks of Men, the *English* Clergy were the most backward in subscribing the same.

About this time his Majesty was pleased to grant Warrants to all the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties in *England*, as follows:

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. to our Right Trusty, and Right entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor Our Lord Lieutenant of our County of Greeting: Whereas several of our Loyal Subjects in our County of and divers other Countries, have testify'd to Us their earnest desire, in this time of common danger, to enter into Association for taking up Arms at their own charges for the common defence, and have desir'd Our Royal Approbation and Authority for their so doing, We therefore having a just sense of so commendable a Zeal, and being desirous to encourage this seasonable Instance of their Loyalty to Us, and their Concern for the Religion and Liberties of their Country, have thought fit hereby to give you Power and Authority; and We do hereby Authorize and Empower you to signify to Our well-affected Subjects Our Royal Approbation of the said Design, and to form*

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into Troops or Companies such Persons as shall be willing to Associate themselves for the Purposes aforesaid, in the said County of and to grant Commissions in Our Name to such of them as you shall think proper to Exercise and Command them And for your executing and performing the Power and Authority hereby given and granted to you, This shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's. *&c.*

By his Majesty's Command, Townshend.

Some days after, *Nov.* 19. the following Association was presented by the Lord Mayor of *London* to the Court of Lieutenancy then met at *Guild Hall*, and was there sign'd by all the Members of the Court present, as it had been some time before by his Lordship, and many Aldermen, and other eminent Citizens:

The Association of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council-Men, the Lieutenancy, Citizens and Inhabitants of *London.*

THE Wound *which the City of* London *receiv'd in its best Branches of Commerce, is but one of the less Evils and Calamities brought upon us by the perfidy of the late execrable Conspirators against the Kingdom's true Interest.*

Their Treacherously giving up to the Enemy all the Glorious Successes of our Arms which cost this Nation so much Blood and Treasure, the raising and promoting false and inconsistent Distinctions of High and Low Church, of Landed and Monyed Interest among us, and their incouraging and imploying such as were most affected to the Pretender's *Interest, has at last rais'd a most Unnatural Rebellion in the Bowels of our Country prompted and carried on by some of the late Ministry, the Papists, Non-Jurors, and others, their more Wicked and Perjur'd Adherents, to destroy the best of Kings, the best of Churches, and the best Constitution in the World.*

We, for our Parts, will be among the forwardest to tread down such an odious Rebellion, and will with that Zeal and Constancy that becomes Englishmen *and* Protestants, *open our*

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our Purses, and hazard our Persons in the Defence of the great Guardian of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, our most Excellent Sovereign King George, *whose Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms we will ever heartily and steadily Recognise and Maintain.*

And if any shall be so Base and Villainous as to make an Attempt upon his Sacred Person, or any of his Royal Family, we do all of us (with one Heart) Engage, Protest, and Vow, mutually to pursue and prosecute to Death and speedy Destruction, the vile Criminals and all their Abettors, the Papists, Non-Jurors and others, disaffected to the present happy Establishment.

This we promise to perform to the utmost of our Power, as we shall answer the contrary to God and our Country.

Here follows the Voluntary Association of the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Free-holders of the County of *Bucks*, begun by the said Lieutenancy at the General Meeting at *Aylesbury*, the 7th of *November*, 1715.

WHen we seriously consider the many signal Deliverances these Nations have been blessed with, and their odious Ingratitude for the same; more particularly those of the late happy Revolution, and the placing our Gracious Sovereign Lord King George *so seasonably and peaceably on the Throne of his Ancestors; we cannot but acknowledge the Justice of Heaven in suffering so many of our Fellow Subjects to be infatuated, and with a Reprobate Sense to work their own Destruction by the present Unnatural Rebellion, which if it should succeed, could end in nothing less than the total Extirpation of our holy Religion, our Laws and Liberties.*

We therefore whose Names are hereunto subscribed, out of a deep Sense of our Duty to God, our King and our Country, and hoping to encourage or confirm others by our Example; do Solemnly Promise and Engage to Stand by, Defend and Support, our said Sovereign Lord King George, *and the*

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Proteſtant *Succeſſion in his Royal Family, againſt the attainted* Pretender, *and all others his open Adherents and ſecret Abettors whatſoever, with the utmoſt hazard of our Lives and Fortunes.*

And ſince we may aſſuredly promiſe our ſelves all Happineſs under a King ſo renown'd throughout the World for the Royal Virtues of Wiſdom, Valour, Juſtice and Goodneſs, that the Rebels themſelves in their traiterous Declaration had nothing to object againſt it; we do farther ſolemnly declare, promiſe and engage, that in caſe any Violence ſhould be offer'd to the ſacred Perſon of his ſaid gracious Majeſty King George, *(which God of his infinite Mercy to theſe Nations avert) or to the Perſons of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of* Wales, *or their Iſſue; we will to the utmoſt of our Power revenge it on the Papiſts and Non-Jurors, but more eſpecially on thoſe vile Wretches (pretending to be Members of the Church of* England, *whereof they are only the Peſt and Shame) who having taken the Oath of Abjuration, ſhall notwithſtanding be found Actors in, or Fomenters of the preſent accurſed Rebellion, begun by Men of deſperate Fortunes, encourag'd by others of profligate Principles and Practices, and carry'd on by an ignorant deluded Rabble, in Favour of the ſaid* Pretender, *and his two neceſſary Attendants Popery and Arbitrary Power, from which God deliver us.*

About this Time alſo, the following Aſſociation was ſign'd at *York* by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Burlington*, Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *York*, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Citizens, Free-holders, and others of the *Weſt-Riding* of the County of *York*, and of the City and Anifty of *York*, in Deteſtation of the preſent horrid Rebellion, and in Defence of the Right of his Majeſty King *George*, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

WHereas there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion, and alſo a Conſpiracy form'd and carry'd on by Papiſts and other wicked and traiterous Perſons, in order not

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not only to Dethrone but to Aſſaſſinate his preſent Majeſty King George, *the only rightful and lawful King of theſe Realms, and ſubvert our Religion, and to ſet upon the Throne a* Popiſh Pretender, *whom they have in ſeveral Places proclaim'd by the Name of King* James *the Third; We the Lord Lieutenant, Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of* York, *Deputy-Lieutenant, Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, Citizens, Free-holders and others of the* Weſt-Riding *of the County of* York, *and of the City and Aniſty of* York, *whoſe Names are or ſhall be ſubſcrib'd to this Writing, being of Opinion that in Times ſo full of Diviſion, Danger and treaſonable Practices as theſe are, an Union of our Hearts and Forces will be moſt conducing to his Majeſty's Safety, and the Publick Good of our Country; do voluntarily and willingly bind our ſelves every one of us to the other in one Firm and Loyal Society, and do hereby promiſe that with our whole Powers, Bodies, Lives and Eſtates, we and every one of us will ſtand by and aſſiſt each other in the Support and Defence of his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and his Government, and will withſtand, offend and purſue, as well by Force of Arms as by all other Means, the ſaid* Popiſh Pretender *and Traitors, and alſo all manner of Perſons of what State ſoever they ſhall be, and their Abettors, that ſhall Counſel, Act or Conſent to any Thing that ſhall tend to the Harm of his Majeſty King* George, *or of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales, *or any of his Iſſue, or to the Subverſion of his Majeſty's Government; and will never deſiſt from all manner of forcible Purſuit againſt the ſaid* Pretender, *and ſuch traiterous Perſons, to the utter Extermination of them, their Aiders and Abettors.*

And in Caſe his Majeſty come to any violent and untimely Death (which God forbid) we do Vow and Proteſt to proſecute to the utmoſt of our Power the Contrivers, Actors, and Abettors thereof to Death, and act the utmoſt Revenge, upon them that by any Means we or any of us can deviſe, or do for their Overthrow and Extirpation.

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And we do declare, that no one of us shall for any Respect of Persons or Causes, or for Fear or Reward, seperate our selves from this Association, or fail in the Prosecution thereof, upon pain of being prosecuted by the rest of us, as publick Enemies to God, the King and to our Country.

At the Sessions held at *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire* the 7th of *November*, another Association was drawn up, and sign'd by several Hundreds of the Loyal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of that Place. Moreover, upon Notice two Days after, from the Earl of *Burlington*, that he had Reason to believe, that the Rebels would make an Incursion into that County, the said Inhabitants of *Sheffield* immediately raised a good Troop of Horse, under the Command of *William Jessop*, Esq; and some Days after about 800 Foot, arm'd with Firelocks, Scythes, *&c.*

It is not consistent with the usual Compass of this Journal, particularly to mention all the Demonstrations of Duty and Affection which his Majesty's good and faithful Subjects gave at this critical Juncture. But we could not without being guilty of a kind of *Historical Sacrilege*, omit taking Notice, That the *major Part* of our *venerable Bishops* look'd upon it as an indispensible Obligation to express their Detestation of the present *Rebellion*; thereby to clear our *Excellent Church*, and, if not all the Clergy, at least themselves, from the *Imputation* of *Disaffection*, which they were sensible, with deep Regret, some of their *own Order*, and many of their *Inferiors*, had but too justly drawn upon themselves. Therefore his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Thirteen of his Suffragan Bishops sign'd, and caus'd to be publish'd, the following Paper.

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A *DECLARATION of the* Archbiſhop *of* Canterbury, *and the Biſhops in and near* London, *teſtifying their Abhorrence of the preſent Rebellion; with an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care, to be Zealous in the Diſcharge of their Duties to his Majeſty King* GEORGE

WHereas an unnatural Rebellion hath been raiſed againſt our Lawful and Rightful Sovereign King *George*, in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, and is ſtill threatened in more, We have thought it incumbent upon us, out of our Duty to God, to our King, to our Country, and to our Holy Religion, in this publick Manner to declare our Abhorrence of it, and to warn both the Clergy and People under our Charge, of the great Obligations they lie under, upon all theſe Accounts, to ſhew a hearty and an open Zeal for the Government in this Conjuncture.

The Providence of God has indeed ſo wonderfully appear'd hitherto, both in timely diſcovering the Treaſon, and in diſappointing our Enemies of ſeveral Advantages they expected, that we have great Reaſon to truſt in him, that the Event will be to the Confuſion of the wicked Actors in this Rebellion; but however, in a Matter of this high Nature, wherein our Duty and our deareſt Intereſts are ſo deeply concern'd, no Endeavours ought to be thought ſuperfluous, nor Zeal unneceſſary.

We are the more concern'd, that both the Clergy and People of our Communion ſhould ſhew themſelves hearty Friends to the Government upon this Occaſion, to *Vindicate the Honour of the Church of* England, *becauſe the chief Hopes of our Enemies ſeem to ariſe from Diſcontents artificially rais'd among us, and becauſe ſome who have valu'd themſelves, and have been too much valu'd by others, for a pretended Zeal for the Church, have join'd* with Papiſts in theſe wicked Attempts; which

as

as they muſt ruin the Church if they ſucceed, ſo they cannot well end without great Reproach to it, if the reſt of us do not clearly and heartily declare our Deteſtation of it.

We are not ſurpriz'd that the Papiſts ſhould riſe up againſt a Government which they would never yet own, and endeavour to ſet a Perſon upon the Throne who will eſtabliſh their Religion, and ruin ours: (tho Rebellion is but an ill Return for the Quiet they have enjoy'd) But that profeſs'd Members of the Church of *England* ſhould join with them in this, and out of private Diſcontents, attempt to ſet up a Perſon whom they have ſo often and ſo lately Abjur'd, is ſo vile and deteſtable a Thing, as may juſtly make them Odious both to God and Man; but at the ſame Time to pretend a Zeal for the Church, that is, to join with Papiſts, to ſet up a Popiſh Pretender to ſupport the Church of *England*, is ſuch an Impoſition upon the common Senſe of Mankind, that nothing even in Popery it ſelf can be more abſurd, and nothing but an Infatuation from God, juſtly inflicted for our Sins, can ſuffer to paſs upon the Nation.

How much Blood this may coſt, or what Ruin it may bring on our Country, God only knows: But we think proper to obſerve to you, That the more clearly and openly we declare our ſelves for the Government, the leſs it may probably be: And that all thoſe muſt have a Share in the Guilt of the innocent Blood that ſhall be ſpilt, not only who actually join in the Rebellion, but who do any way promote it; or even by their Silence at this Juncture, ſhall give Hopes to the *Pretender* and his Friends, and juſt Cauſe of Jealouſy and Suſpicion to the Government.

And is this a Time to ſtand Neuters, when all lies at Stake? Or is Popery become ſo Innocent of late, that it is indifferent whether a Popiſh or a Proteſtant Prince be on the Throne? This we ſpeak to thoſe who have own'd the King's Title, and have ſworn to maintain it, and are ready to do it again, as Occaſion offers:

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who, we have Reaſon to believe, are ſo many, that if they are true to their Oaths, the Government (humanly ſpeaking) cannot be in any Danger. And is it not fit for all ſuch Perſons to conſider ſeriouſly what ſuch Oaths are, with which they have bound their Souls? They have not only abjur'd the *Pretender* and his Title; but have ſworn to defend King *George* to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt all traiterous Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his Perſon, Crown or Dignity; and to the utmoſt of their Power to maintain and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown againſt the Pretender, and all other Perſons whatſoever.

Theſe Words do not only import, that we will not rebel againſt the King; but that we will be active for him according to our ſeveral Stations, eſpecially in Times of Danger, when Rebellions are raiſed againſt him: They who are called to be Soldiers, by fighting couragiouſly for him; they who are Magiſtrates, by uſing their Authority for his Support; they who are Miniſters, by their Prayers, by their Preaching, and by their admoniſhing them under their Care, of their Duty to him, and all of us by a chearful ready Declaration of our Reſolution to ſtand by him.

Such a Conduct would diſcourage the Rebels, and animate the Government; would put an End to our Troubles, and ſupport his Majeſty in the juſt Poſſeſſion of the Crown, which was ſettled upon his Family with very mature Conſideration, and for juſt and weighty Reaſons, as being the next Family of the Royal Blood that were Proteſtants; from whom only we could expect Protection in our Religious and Civil Liberties, which are the Birth-right of the People of *England*, and which no Man has a right to invade. This Settlement was eſtabliſh'd by the whole Legiſlature and confirm'd by many Acts of Parliament, made in two different Reigns and under the Prevalency of each of the unhappy Diviſions of Parties among us; ſeveral of them

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them in the laſt Years of our late Gracious Queen, and has been, from Time to Time, ſworn to by almoſt all, of all Orders and Degrees of Men among us.

As this Settlement was made for the Security and Benefit of theſe Kingdoms, ſo have we all the Reaſon in the World to think our ſelves Happy in that Perſon, who by his Authority, at preſent Reigns over us. Even his Enemies are forc'd to confeſs, that he is a very good and gracious Prince: He lives in the conſtant Communion of the Church of *England*, and has given us both his Oath, and his repeated Royal Word to protect it; and he has not, by any Thing he has done, given us the leaſt Reaſon to ſuſpect, but that it will flouriſh, at leaſt, as much under his Goverement, as under that of the beſt of his Royal Predeceſſors.

But if the Pretender ſhould prevail, what can the Church of *England* expect but Ruin and Deſtruction? A Popiſh Prince upon the Throne, bigotted to his Religion, and heated with what will then be called ill Uſage, together with a long Train of Papiſts in the Succeſſion, can bode nothing but fatal and irrecoverable Ruin to it. May not we in this Matter appeal to the Experience of all Countries, whether a Succeſſion of Popiſh Princes have not ruined the Proteſtant Religion wherever it has been planted? They are oblig'd by the Laws of their Church, to extripate out of their Dominions what they call Hereſy, which their Canoniſts treat as a Crime more heinous than Murder or Rebellion. And theſe Laws they never fail to put in Execution when they have Power to do it; as we may be ſatisfy'd from what has been done in *Flanders*, where, according to the Account of Writers of that Communion, above Fifty Thouſand were put to the moſt miſerable Deaths.

To paſs over the Maſſacres and horrible Perſecutions in *France*, *Savoy*, and other foreign Countries, let us call to Mind how much this Church and Nation ſuffer'd in

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in the bloody, tho' ſhort Reign of Queen *Mary*, contrary to ſolemn Promiſes; when not only many were put to Death as Hereticks Convict, but the Torture was order'd for all whom they ſuſpected, and who would not confeſs, according to the Barbarity of the Inquiſition; which horrid Court, or ſomething very like it, would probably have been ſet up in this Kingdom, had that Popiſh Reign laſted a little longer: And we have Reaſon to fear it would effectually be eſtabliſh'd here, if ever God, for our Sins, ſhould ſuffer another Popiſh Prince to be ſettled on this Throne.

This Progreſs that was made toward the bringing this Yoke of Bondage upon us, and the Miſeries with which we were threatned under the late unhappy King *James*, are too freſh in our Thoughts to be forgotten: And what befel that unfortunate Prince, will certainly be remember'd and reſented by him, who claims an indefeaſible Right to his Kingdoms.

But beſides this, How muſt the Pretender look upon the Clergy of *England*, after all that they have been doing for near 30 Years together? They were the Clergy, that in the Time of King *James*, did juſtly alarm the Nation with the Dangers of Popery: From whence follow'd all that was done at the Revolution. And the Clergy have every Year ſince, that upon the 5th of *November*, given God Thanks for what was then done, for making all Oppoſition fall before him (the Prince of *Orange*) till he became our King. They have not only taken all the Oaths eſtabliſh'd by Law, but have uſed the daily Prayers, and thoſe of the ſeveral Faſts and Thankſgivings, for the Proſperity of the Government. They have frequently, from Time to Time in their Addreſſes from the Convocation, and from their reſpective Dioceſes, promis'd to ſtand by the Proteſtant Succeſſion. How muſt the Pretender look upon Perſons that have done all this? That have pray'd againſt him; that have addreſs'd againſt him; that have

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ſworn againſt him, and abjur'd him for ſo many Years together?

What a Reproach will this Matter then be to the Church of *England*? Such of us as ſtand true to our Oaths, will then be call'd Rebels and Traitors; and ſuch as do not (if any ſhall be ſo wicked) will be called Atheiſts and Infidels, for taking abominable Oaths againſt their Conſciences. What Scandal will this give to our People? And how will they be apt to turn Papiſts in great Numbers, when we, that ſhould direct and ſtand by them, ſhall fall under ſuch Reproaches? But we hope better, tho' we thus ſpeak; and that God will not ſuffer theſe ſore Judgments to come upon us, and our Country.

We do therefore, in the Name of God, call upon all thoſe who are under our Care, in the firſt Place to humble themſelves before God, for the great and crying Sins of the Nation; for that Spirit of Infidelity and Libertiniſm; of Unthankfulneſs for the Mercies of the Goſpel; of Formality and Hypocriſy; of Strife and Envy; of Hatred and Animoſity which are ſo rife among us; and which are generally the Forerunners of the Deſtruction of any People. Let us all cry mightily to God, to avert theſe Judgements which we have ſo juſtly deſerved; that he would ſave his People, ſo often and ſo wonderfully preſerved by him, and not give his Heritage to Reproach; that he would not ſuffer this Church to be over run with Superſtition and Idolatry, or leave us to the Mercies of them, whoſe Mercies are cruel. Let us particularly pray for the Preſervation of the Perſon and Government of our moſt gracious Sovereign King *George*, that God wou'd cover his Enemies with Shame; but that upon himſelf and his Poſterity the Crown may ever flouriſh. We do alſo charge both Clergy and People, as they will be anſwerable for the Deſtruction that may otherwiſe come both upon the Church and Nation, that they endeavour to ſtrengthen the Hands of the Government in this

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this dangerous Conjuncture: The Clergy by plainly admoniſhing their Flocks of their Duty both to their King and Country; and the People by a chearful Declaration of their Readineſs to ſtand by the Government. And let all of us, forgetting all Differences and Animoſities make this the great Contention, who ſhall act with the trueſt Zeal againſt the Common Enemy.

And GOD grant that we may all in this our Day, ſee the Things that belong to our Peace, before they are hid from our Eyes.

Nov. 3. 1715.

Joh. London.
Jonathan Wincheſter.
Jo. Litchfield and *Coventry.*
Richard. Peterborough.
W. Sarum.
Jo. Bangor.
W. Lincoln.

THO. CANTUAR'.
C. Norwich.
W. Ely.
Tho. Chicheſter.
Rich. Glouceſter.
John Aſaph.
Jo. Oxon.

It was at this Time ſtrongly reported, that the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* abſolutely *refus'd*, and that the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, on ſome Pretence, *declin'd* ſigning this Declaration: But whether they did, or did not, I do not take upon me to determine; let their Lordſhips, if they think proper, ſatisfy the World about it. This is certain, that whatever was the Reaſon, his Majeſty thought fit, a few Days after, to appoint the Right Reverend, Learned and Pious Biſhop of *Lincoln*, his Lord *Almoner*, in the Room of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*.

The Biſhop of *London*'s ready Concurrence with the other venerable Prelates in the *Declaration* above-mention'd, was taken Notice of to his Lordſhip's Credit and Advantage; but, in the Opinion of many, his Lordſhip loſt moſt of the Merit of that Action, by the Letter, which a few Days after he wrote to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, as follows:

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Reverend Brethren,

I Take it to be equally my Duty to watch over your Conduct, and to vindicate it when misrepresented. Lately I had an Occasion to exhort you, as to a Conscientious, Regular, and Edifying Discharge of every Part of your Ministerial Duty, so in particular, to a special Care in reading with great Reverence, and with a lively Devotion, the several Offices of our Holy Liturgy, as occasion shall require, and lawful Authority direct. This, I trust, you think your selves oblig'd to do in Conscience to God, and Obedience to the Laws; and upon that Foundation I cannot but hope, the Blame some of you are charg'd with in this Respect, as namely that in the Publick Divine Service, you neglect to make such due and express mention of his Majesty and the Royal Family as the Law and your Duty requires, is altogether undeserv'd.

One Instance given, viz. *That in the Pulpit many of you do not use a Petitionary Form of Prayer before your Sermon, is, I am sure, a very incompetent Proof of such an Allegation. The Practice of our first Reformers, which in their Days obtain'd universally, and has been follow'd by many ever since, frees you from the Blame of Innovation in this Case. And the Practice of some other Protestant Churches justifies ours*

But most especially the Church in her Canons, that have had the Royal Sanction; and his present Majesty (whom God long preserve) in his Directions lately publish'd, has prescrib'd your Duty, and thereby render'd it a high Presumption in any others to intermeddle in it. Wherefore, to this Accusation it will be reasonable for you, and me to Answer, we have no such decided Custom, neither the Churches of God.

But, then if their be any Truth in a farther Accusation, that is, That some of you do wholly abstain from reading the Common Prayer in your Churches, and consequently do not at all Pray in Publick for the King and the Royal Family.

If

If, I say, this be the Practice of any, that are within the Exception that the Law allows, it will infer such a Blame, as can neither be palliated, nor ought to be born with; and therefore I cannot, I ought not, to forbear on this Occasion, to call all such (if any such there be) to the Observation of their Duty, the lowest Degree whereof is, what the Act of Uniformity made in the 14th Year of King Charles II. *expresly requires; and I must also remind them, not only of the Penalties to be inflicted by virtue of that Act, but of the great Sin they are guilty of in despising the Church of God, and rendring Contemptible, as much as in them lies, its Sacred and Devout Offices.*

It is also requisite for me to mention the Duty incumbent, to read constantly at the stated Times those Prayers which have lately been appointed by Authority to be us'd during the present Seditious and Rebellious Distractions.

This I hope, you all perform willingly and with a hearty Affection; as also that in all your Conversation and Actions, you are careful to give Proof of such a steadfast Loyalty to his Majesty King George, *and Zeal for his Service, as becomes the Servants of Christ, and Members of the Church of* England. *I commend you to the Protection of Almighty God, and am,*

Reverend Brethren,
Your Affectionate Brother

Somerset House
Nov. 9th, 1715. JOHN LONDON.

I shall forbear making any Reflections on this Letter, many are obvious enough. I shall only take Notice, that some of the well-affected Clergy of *London* met, about this time, at *Sion-College*, and prepared and signed an *Assent* to the Declaration of the *Lords Bishops*.

We ought, likewise, to observe, That the Gentlemen in the Commission of Lieutenancy for the Royal Hamlets of the Tower, were as Zealous as any of his Majesty's Subjects, in shewing their Loyalty and Affection to the best of Kings: It may even be said to their

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their Glory, that they were the firſt in *England* that thought of an *Aſſociation*, which was propoſed amongſt them about the latter End of *September*. But by reaſon of various intervening Affairs, of publick Concern, the Opening of the Subſcription was put off till the 26th of *October*, when the following Aſſociation was firſt Subſcribed by the under-named Perſons of Diſtinction and Conſideration.

Tower Hamlets, *October* the 26th, in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *George*.

WHereas *there has been a horrid and deteſtable Conſpiracy formed, and carried on by* Papiſts, *and other* Wicked *and* Traiterous Perſons, *againſt his Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, by encouraging an Invaſion from Abroad, and ſtirring up inſurrections and Rebellions at Home, in order to Subvert our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, do heartily, ſincerely, and ſolemnly Profeſs, Teſtifie and Declare, That his preſent Majeſty King* George *is Rightful and Lawful King of theſe Realms; and we do accordingly Aſſociate our ſelves, and mutually Promiſe and Engage to ſtand by and aſſiſt each other, to the utmoſt of our Power, in the ſupport and defence of his Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon, Family and Government, againſt the* Pretender, *who ſtiles himſelf King* James the Third, *and all his Adherents, and in maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms, according to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made to that Purpoſe,*

The Honourable Lieutenant General *Hatton Compton*, Eſq; Lord Lieutenant of the *Royal Hamlets*, Col. *Robert d'Oyly*, Eſq; Deputy Governour of the *Tower*.

S. Wib. Eſq;
* Sir *Harc. Muſters*, Knt.
* *E. Johnſon*, Eſq;
Daniel Dolin, Eſq;
* *J. Hayn*, Eſq;
John Hanger, Eſq;
* *d'Oyly Michel*, Eſq;
* *John Purnel*, Eſq;

Will.

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Will. Dawſon, Eſq;
* *W. Wickham*, Eſq;
J. Wilſon, Eſq;
* *Tho. Weſt*, Eſq;
Col. *Hugh Raymond*, Eſq;
Tho. Heath, Eſq;
* *Tho. Seawel*, Eſq;
W. Benſon, Eſq;
Col. *Peter Lekeaux*.
* *Moſes Raper*, Eſq;
Capt. *Sam. Jones*, Eſq;
Capt. *Kirby*.
Boſtwic Johnſon, Eſq;
Ambroſe Page, Eſq;
R. Dennet, Eſq;
* *Lawrence Hatſel*, Eſq;
J. Paulſen, Eſq;
T. Sergeant, Eſq;
Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Knt.
Sir *Peter Eaton*, Knt.
Nat. Hern, Eſq;
Sam. Percy, Eſq;
Col. *Joſ. Jory*.

It is to be obſerved, that the Gentlemen whoſe Names are mark'd with *Aſteriks*, are thoſe who moſtly attended the Rolls for Subſcription at the *White-Lyon-Tavern*; And that ſuch forward Zeal appear'd in the *Tower-Hamlets*, to follow the Example of the Lieutenancy and Juſtices of Peace, that by the 20th of *November* between 3 and 4000 Perſons had ſubſcribed the ſaid *Aſſociation*.

To do the Proteſtants of *Ireland* Juſtice, we muſt obſerve, that they were the Earlieſt in giving Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection to King *George*; For on 7th of *October* the following *Aſſociation* was ſubſcribed by above Seven Hundred of the Nobility, Juſtices of the Peace, and Proteſtant Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of *Dublin* at *Kilmainham*.

WE *whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, do ſincerely Teſtifie and Declare, that we do from our Hearts Deteſt and Abhor all Treaſons and Treaſonable Practices whatſoever againſt his Majeſty King* George.

And we do alſo promiſe to defend his ſaid Majeſty's undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and all the Dominions thereunto belonging, and the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſhed, with our Lives and Fortunes.*

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And whereas the Perſon pretended to be Prince of Wales, *in the Life time of King* James *the Second, and ſince his deceaſe taking upon him the Style and Title of King of* England *and* Ireland, *by the Name of* James *the Third, and of* Scotland, *by the Name of* James *the Eighth, (encouraged by Bloody minded Men and Rebels, who have no Regard to ſacred Oaths and ſolemn Declarations) does at this Time endeavour to diſturb his Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown of theſe Realms: We do hereby faithfully Promiſe and Engage to Almighty God, to his Majeſty King* George, *and to each other, that we will to the utmoſt of our Power, aſſiſt his ſaid Majeſty, by taking up Arms for his Defence, which (with the bleſſing of God on the Juſtice of our Cauſe) we will not lay down, till his deluded Rebellious Subjects are reduced to their Allegiance, and the Encouragers and Fomenters of them are brought to Juſtice.*

And if any Attempt ſhould be made upon his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, or his Succeſſors, (which God forbid) *we will purſue not only thoſe that make it, but all their Adherents, and all that we ſhall find in Arms againſt us, with the utmoſt Severity of a juſt Revenge to their Ruin and Deſtruction.*

All this we do ſincerely, heartily and willingly Promiſe and Engage to each other.

Affairs of Ireland. In our laſt we took notice of the departure of the Duke of *Grafton*, and Lord *Galway*, Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, from *London* for that Kingdom. On *Tueſday* the firſt of *November*, their Excellencies arriv'd at *Dublin*; and the Earl of *Galway* being Indiſpoſed with the *Gout*, went privately to the Caſtle. The Duke of *Grafton* at his landing being met by four of the Privy Council deputed from the Board who were aſſembled upon this Occaſion, his Grace with two of the Lords of the Council and one of the Lords Juſtices Secretaries went into the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*'s Coach, which, with ſeveral other Coaches of the Nobility and Perſons of Rank, were ſent to attend their Ex-

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Excellencies, and proceeded from *Ring's-End* to the Caſtle, being attended by the State Trumpets, and by a Troop of Horſe, the Sheriffs riding on each ſide of the Coach, which was followed by a long Train of other Coaches; the Streets being lined by the Regiments of Foot quartered at *Dublin*, and by the *City Militia*, and crowded with Spectators. At *Stevens-Green* the Duke was complimented by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and the reſt of the Corporation in their Formalities: And being come to the Caſtle, their Excellencies went up to the Council Chamber, where the late Lords Juſtices and the Council were ſitting. The new Commiſſion being read and Lords Juſtices ſworn, the Sword was delivered to them, and they took their Places at the Board, and the Poſſeſſion of the Government. The next day (*Nov.* 2.) their Excellencies were attended by the City, in whoſe Name the Recorder made a very handſome Speech, and on the 3d of *November* their Excellencies were attended and Complimented by the Univerſity of *Dublin*.

On *Saturday* the 12th of *November*, the *Parliament of Ireland* met, and both Houſes being aſſembled, the new created Lords who were preſent were introduced into the Houſe of Peers by two of their own Rank and all the Peers were Sworn as uſual: After which the Houſe adjourned during Pleaſure, and the Lord Chancellor, with many of the Peers, went to the Caſtle to attend the Lords Juſtices, who from thence proceeded with the uſual Solemnity to the Parliament Houſe. Their Excellencies repoſed themſelves in the Robing Room till the Houſe of Peers was ſet, of which Notice being given them, they proceeded thither, the Sword of State being carried before them by the firſt Peer, the Cap by the ſecond, and the Robe by the third, aſſiſted by three Sons of Peers. Their Excellencies ſeated themſelves on two Chairs placed on each ſide the Throne, and then the Commons being ſent for, were directed to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, and to preſent

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him to their Excellencies immediately. The Commons being returned to their Houſe, unanimouſly choſe *William Connolly*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, a Perſon of great Worth and Integrity, and ever moſt zealous for the true Intereſt of the Nation, and for the Proteſtant Succeſſion. He would have excuſed himſelf, but the Houſe inſiſting that he ſhould take the Chair, he thence proceeded to the Houſe of Peers, where he made the diſabling Speech, deſiring the Lords Juſtices to order the Commons to proceed to a new Choice. The Lord Chancellor, in their Excellencies Name, having enumerated his great Virtues and Qualifications, and how well he deſerved from his King and Country, concluding that their Excellencies would not admit of his Excuſe, but approved of him. Then he made the uſual Petitions in the Name of the Commons, for Liberty of Speech, *&c.* which were granted; after which the Lords Juſtices made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS *Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint us Juſtices and Governours of this his Kingdom of* Ireland, *We are glad to meet you in Parliament, where you will have an Opportunity of concerting ſuch Meaſures as may tend to the publick Welfare.*

We heartily Congratulate with you upon the King's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, being fully perſwaded, that you have a due Senſe of God's Mercy in this Act of his Divine Providence, which affords us ſo fair a Proſpect of becoming a flouriſhing People, under the Reign of a Prince, whoſe Wiſdom, Juſtice and Clemency intitle him to the Love and Obedience of his Subjects at Home, as his Reſolution and ſtrict Obſervance of Treaties have gain'd him the Reſpect and Eſteem of his Allies Abroad.

We are commanded by his Majeſty to aſſure you, that he will inviolably preſerve our Excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, the Continuance of which Bleſſing is further

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ther secured to us by the eminent Virtues of the Prince of Wales, *and by so numerous an Issue as God has bestow'd upon his Royal Highness.*

It is with no small Satisfaction, that we observe the Calm which this Kingdom, heretofore the Scene of so many Rebellions, at present enjoys, whilst the traiterous Enemies to our King and to our happy Establishment, discouraged by your early and steddy Zeal for the Protestant *Succession, have thought fit to change the Place of Action, and attempt elsewhere to disturb his Majesty's Government, whose undoubted Right to the Crown of these Realms is founded on the Laws of the Land, and secured by the Affections of his People assembled in Parliament.*

So desperate and wicked a Design must end in the Confusion of the Persons concerned in it, and fix his Majesty's Throne upon a surer Foundation, by distinguishing the true Friends to his Royal Person and Government from the Abettors of Popery and Slavery: Yet your Conduct will not be agreeable to your accustomed Prudence, if you neglect to put your selves in the best Posture of Defence upon this Occasion; for which Purpose his Majesty has caused Arms to be delivered out of his Stores to the Militia, and has order'd an Addition to be made to each Company remaining in this Kingdom, till such time as he can replace those Rigiments, which the Necessity of his Affairs has obliged him, at present, to draw from hence, to suppress the Rebels in Great Britain, *wherein your Safety is equally concern'd, with that of his other Subjects.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We have order'd a State of the publick Accounts, together with the Charge of the Establishment, to be laid before you in the clearest and plainest Light, by which you will judge what Supples will be wanting to carry on the Service, and to defray such Expences as you may think proper for your own Security: Nor can we in the least doubt, after so many Proofs of your Affection to his Majesty, but you will chearfully contribute to the necessary Aids for the Support of a Government, whose Welfare is inseparable from your own.

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You may depend upon a just and frugal Application of the Money given, to the Purposes for which you design it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have his Majesty's Orders to acquaint, you that he will readily consent to such good Laws as may conduce to to make you an easie and a happy People; and you may be assured, we shall always concur with you in every thing that may be advantageous to the Kingdom, for which End we willingly receive your Advice.

We must recommend to you in the present Conjuncture all reasonable Dispatch in your Proceedings, and such Unanimity in your Resolutions, as may once more put an End to all other Distinctions in Ireland, *but that of* Protestants *and* Papists.

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Speaker and many other Members were sworn; and then they adjourn'd to the *Monday* next following.

The Lords open'd the Sessions of their House with the reading the *Bill for recognising his Majesty's Title*, &c. and then adjourn'd also to *Monday*; when their Lordships resolv'd upon a Congratulatory Address to his Majesty, and another of Thanks to the Lords Justices for their Speech. The same Day (*Nov.* 14.) the Commons appointed their Grand Committees, and chose Mr. *Kerr* their Chaplain. Mr. *Moor*, Son to the Earl of *Drogheda* was put up by the *Tory Party*, but lost it by a Majority of 134 Voices against 40; and even of these last, half were *Whigs*, who voted for him only upon a Family Interest. The Speaker having reported the Speech of the Lords Justices, it was resolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an humble Address be presented 'to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on his 'happy and seasonable Accession to the Throne of his 'Ancestors, notwithstanding the unwearied Endeavours 'of his Enemies to disappoint his Succession; return-'ing his Majesty the humble Thanks of this House for

'his

'his great Goodneſs to, and tender Regard for his Pro-
'teſtant Subjects of this Kingdom; expreſſing our
'higheſt Indignation and Reſentment againſt the Re-
'bellion already begun in *Great Britain*, our firm Re-
'ſolution to maintain and defend his Majeſty's un-
'doubted Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, (as the
'only Security under God of our Conſtitution in Church
'and State) againſt the Pretender, and all thoſe who
'either openly or ſecretly adhere to him; and to aſ-
'ſure his Majeſty that we will chearfully grant ſuch Sup-
'plies as ſhall be neceſſary to enable his Majeſty to
'ſupport his Government with Honour, and to render
'his preſent Adminiſtration Eaſy and Glorious. They
alſo order'd an Addreſs of Thanks to the Lords Juſtices,
for their excellent Speech to both Houſes.

The next Day (*Nov.* 15.) the Commons Order'd, 1*ſt*. That leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill to attaint *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, of High Treaſon, and to veſt his Eſtate in the Crown, and that Mr. *Tighe*, Col. *Southwel*, the Attorney and Sollicitor General, Mr. *St. John Broderick*, and Mr. *Trevor Hill*, do prepare and bring in the ſame. 2*dly*, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee to inſert a Clauſe for giving a Reward to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *James Butler*, in caſe he ſhould attempt to land in any Part of this Kingdom. 3*dly*, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and his open and ſecret Abettors, and that Mr. *Jephſon*, Mr. *Maxwell*, Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. *Forth*, do prepare and bring in the ſame. After this it was reſolved *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That whoever ad-
'viſed the late Queen to prorogue the late Parlia-
'ment in this Kingdom at a time when a Bill to attaint
'the Pretender was under Conſideration of the Houſe
'of Commons, was an Enemy to the Succeſſion as by
'Law eſtabliſh'd in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*,

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'to the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom, and a Fa-'vourer of the Pretender and Popery.' Then it was Order'd, Firſt, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for preventing rebellious and riotous Aſſemblies in this Kingdom; and, Secondly, That Heads of a Bill be brought in for making the Militia of this Kingdom more Uſeful. A Motion being made, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, Reſolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, that the Houſe do the next Morning reſolve it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take the ſaid Motion into Conſideration. And Order'd, That the Conſideration of their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices Speech be referr'd to the ſaid Committee. After this they appointed the *Friday* following for the taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in a Committee of the whole Houſe.

On the 16th of *Nov* the Commons, in a grand Committee, came to an unanimous Reſolution to grant a Supply to his Majeſty, which being immediately reported by Mr *Gore*, was agreed to by the Houſe *Nem. Contrad.* Then a Bill, Entituled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco and other Goods and Merchandizes*, was read the firſt time, and order'd to be read a ſecond time the next Morning. Upon a Meſſage from the Lords, That the Lords had paſſed a Bill Entituled, *An Act for recogniſing his Majeſty's Title to the Throne of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland; to which they deſir'd the concurrence of this Houſe: The Commons read the ſaid Bill the firſt, ſecond and third times, and Reſolv'd *Nem. Contrad.* that the Bill do paſs. Order'd, That Mr St *John Brodrick* do carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that the Houſe hath agreed to the ſame without any Amendment. After this, the Addreſs to his Majeſty was reported and agreed to.

On the 17th, the Commons order'd the Publick Accounts to be laid before them the next Day; and then Order'd, That a Committee be appointed to enquire what

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what Addreſſes were ſent to her late Majeſty, from ſeveral Counties and Towns in this Kingdom in oppoſition to the Addreſs of the late Houſe of Commons, for removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Employment, and by whom ſuch Addreſſes were ſign'd: And a Committee was appointed accordingly. The ſame Day the Houſe being inform'd that a News-Paper publiſh'd by *Richard Pue*, entituled *Pue's Occurrences*, from *Saturday* March 27th, to *Tueſday* March 30th, 1714, did contain in it a Paragraph highly reflecting on the late Houſe of Commons: The ſaid Paragraph was read as follows,

An Expreſs is ſent to Ireland *for the immediate breaking the following Regiments there*, viz. *Lord* Montjoy's, *Col.* Char. Churchill's, *Col.* Wade's, *and Col.* Corbett's, *being all Foot*; *Col.* Pepper's, *and Col* Kerr's *Dragoons. The honeſt People of* Ireland *will ſuffer by the ill Practices and Deſigns of their late Factious Houſe of Commons, which is a pity, for theſe Drawbacks will be* 40 *or* 50000 l. per Annum *out of that Kingdom's way, beſides the loſs of the Money the ſaid ſix Regiments wou'd ſpend in their Country*; *and another of their Regiments are to be ſent to* Port Mahone. *Now let their Whiggiſh Cloathiers and Cloth-workers* (*inſtead of Wine e'ry Night, as they had at the late Election for Parliament for your City and County, as the* Scotch *Ambaſſadors on the* Comb) *drink Taplaſh, which they may have cheap ſince the* Additional Duty *is off.* After the Reading of the ſaid Paragraph, it was Reſolv'd *Nem. contrad.* 'That the ſaid Paragraph is a falſe, ſcandalous 'and malicious Libel, highly reflecting on the Juſtice 'and Honour of the late Houſe of Commons of this Kingdom, and Order'd, That the ſaid *Richard Pue* be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe. After this a Motion being made, that a Clauſe in the Act of Parliament to prevent the further growth of Popery relating to the Popiſh Inhabitants in the City of *Limerick* and the Town of *Galway*, be read, the ſame was read accordingly; Upon which it was Order'd, 'That ſuch Members of this Houſe as are of

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'his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, do at-
'tend their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, and deſire
'they will be pleaſed to give Directions that a Procla-
'mation may iſſue, for putting the Laws in Execution
'againſt *Papiſts*, Inhabitants within the City of *Lime-*
'*rick*, and Town of *Galway*, or the Suburbs thereof.

By this time, both Houſes had preſented their reſpective Addreſſes: That of the Lords to the King was as follows.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, lay hold of this firſt Opportunity humbly to beg Leave to approach Your ſacred Perſon, and to Congratulate Your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of Your Anceſtors.

We chearfully, and from the bottom of our Hearts, acknowledge Your Majeſty to have a Rightful and Lawful Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, and, with unfeign'd Lips, render to Almighty God our humble and hearty Thanks for the great and ineſtimable Bleſſing of bringing Your Majeſty to Reign over us, notwithſtanding the malicious Deſigns and evil Attempts of too many, as we have juſt Cauſe to believe, to diſappoint the Succeſſion of Your Majeſty and Your Royal Family.

The gracious Aſſurances given us from the Throne, that Your Majeſty will inviolably preſerve our Excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, and the great Care that hath been taken by Your Majeſty, to preſerve to us the full and free Enjoyment of all our Religious and Civil Rights, fill our Hearts with the deepeſt Senſe of Duty and Gratitude to Your Majeſty.

At this critical Time of Danger we look upon Your Majeſty (under God) as our great Deliverer and Preſerver.

We

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We doubt not but that the Signal Hand of Providence, which has conducted Your Majesty safe to the Throne, and endowed You with all those Royal Vertues which are necessary to support and adorn it, will establish You and Your Royal Posterity thereon, and soon reduce to Obedience the stubborn and rebellious Spirits of those ungrateful Persons, whom neither the strictest Obligations of Oaths, nor the Laws of God or Man, could restrain within the Bounds of their Allegiance.

And we humbly crave Leave to assure Your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, maintain, support, and defend Your Majesty in Your most rightful Possession of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, against the Pretender *and all his open and secret Abettors, and that we shall, at all Times, earnestly supplicate at the Throne of Grace, that your Enemies may be cloathed with Shame, and that, upon your Majesty's Head, and that of your Royal Issue, the Crown may ever flourish.*

Their Lordships Address to the Lords Justices was as follows:

To Their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. Die *Mercurii*, 16 Die *Novemb.* 1715.

May it please Your Excellencies;

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with great Satisfaction heard the many Expressions of his Majesty's gracious Intentions towards his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, contained in your Excellencies Speech in the House of Peers, at the opening of this Parliament.

Nothing is of equal Concern to us with the Preservation of our most excellent Constitution in Church and State; nothing can more endear his Majesty's Person and Government to us, than the many Proofs which he has already given of his Care for it, and the fre-

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quent Declarations made by his Majeſty, that he will inviolably maintain and ſupport it.

Theſe gracious Inſtances of his Piety and Goodneſs, and the Benefits which redound to this Nation from his Majeſty's Care and Protection of our Religious and Civil Rights, call for all Returns which loyal and grateful Subjects can make to the beſt of Princes, for a ready and quiet Submiſſion to his milde and gentle Government, a cheerful Diſpoſition to ſupport and make eaſy his Adminiſtration of the publick Affairs, and a firm Reſolution to defend his Majeſty's rightful and lawful Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the *Pretender*, and all his Adherents and Abettors.

And as the wicked Rebellion which now rages in his Majeſty's Kingdom of *Great Britain*, ſhews, that the Enemies of our Peace are joined together in the Bonds of Iniquity, we promiſe to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to unite and confirm all his Majeſty's Subjects of this Realm, in their Duty to ſupport his Majeſty's Title and Government, and to give his Majeſty all further Proofs of the ſtrongeſt Affection and Fidelity to his ſacred Perſon and Authority.

We ſhall ever acknowledge it as a great Inſtance of his Majeſty's Affection to, and Care of this his Kingdom, that he has been pleaſed to make us happy, in ſending Perſons every way ſo well qualified as your Excellencies are, to execute ſo high a truſt: And we aſſure your Excellencies, that we will give the utmoſt Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, and retain a grateful Senſe of your Excellencies Readineſs, expreſſed in your Speech, to concur with us in every thing that may be advantageous to this Kingdom: What Advice we ſhall at any time offer, ſhall be with that Duty that is owing to ſo good and gracious a King as we are bleſſed with, and that is due to ſuch wiſe and vigilant Governors.

The Lords Juſtices Anſwer was as follows:

My

My Lords,

WE are glad to find the Assurances we have given Your Lordships, in His Majesty's Name, are so acceptable to you, and we are oblig'd to Your Lordships for your Resolution to support our Administration; and our best Endeavours shall never be wanting, to promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.

The Commons Address to the King was as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

Dread Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, do, with the greatest Pleasure, embrace this first Opportunity of approaching your sacred Person, with Hearts entirely devoted to your Service, and unfeignedly thankful for your Majesty's happy and seasonable Accession to the Throne of your Ancestors, notwithstanding the unweary'd Endeavours of your Majesty's, and our Enemies, to disappoint your Succession.

As your faithful Commons are, in a particular manner, obliged to return your Majesty their humble and sincere Thanks, for the tender Regard which you have express'd for the Welfare and Security of this Kingdom, in removing those wicked Ministers, who, by their arbitrary and illegal Proceedings, had brought the *Protestant* Interest, and our Liberties, into the greatest Danger, so are they equally sensible of your Majesty's Goodness in placing the Administration in the hands of our present Governors, who have, on all Occasions, distinguish'd themselves, by their Zeal for your Majesty's Succession, and the true Interest of their Country.

When we consider the Justice and Mildness of your Majesty's Reign, and your steddy Resolution to maintain the Constitution in Church and State, it is with the utmost concern we find this Country has been so

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unfortunate as to give Birth to *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, a Perſon, who, in diſpite of his Allegiance, and the Obligations of repeated Oaths, has been one of the chief Authors and Fomenters of this wicked and unnatural Rebellion, now begun in *Great Britain*. And your Faithful Commons think they ſhould be wanting to that Duty which they owe to your Majeſty, their only rightful and lawful Sovereign, if they forbore, on this Occaſion, to expreſs their higheſt Indignation and Reſentment, againſt the Principles and Practices of thoſe, who have any way contributed to ſo impious a Deſign, and their firm Reſolution to ſupport and defend your Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the *Pretender*, and all thoſe who openly or ſecretly adhere to him.

We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Deteſtation and Abhorrence of this Attempt, when we find it levell'd at the utter Extirpation of your Majeſty's Royal Family, and intended to deprive us, and our Poſterity, of the Bleſſings we have a Proſpect of enjoying, under his Royal Highneſs the *Prince of Wales*, from whoſe eminent Vertues, and the numerous Iſſue which God has been pleas'd to beſtow on him we may reaſonably expect the long Continuance of that happineſs which we now poſſeſs under Your Majeſty's Government.

And that nothing may be wanting on our Parts, which may any way contribute towards rend'ring your Majeſty's Adminiſtration eaſy and glorious, we intreat your Majeſty to be aſſured, that we will, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs, grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall, at this Juncture, be thought neceſſary to ſupport your Eſtabliſhment with Honour.

To which their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices were pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

WE ſhall not fail to lay your loyal Addreſs before His Majeſty, who, no doubt, will be well pleas'd, to

to observe, that the Assurances of your Affection and Fidelity to his Royal Person and Government, are equal to the Zeal which you have formerly shewn for his Succession.

At the same time, the Commons presented to the Lords Justices the following Address:

To their Excellencies the Lords Justices General, and General Governours of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellencies,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to attend your Excellencies with our humble Thanks for your Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

The Assurances your Excellencies have given us of his Majesty's Resolution inviolably to preserve our Constitution in Church and State, claim the most grateful Acknowledgments which a dutiful and effectionate People can make to the best of Princes, who, in Addition to the many Favours already conferr'd on his *Protestant* Subjects of this Kingdom, has been pleas'd, in a particular manner, to consult their happiness and security by committing (at this critical Juncture) the Government thereof to your Excellencies.

The manner in which your Excellencies are pleas'd to take Notice of the early and steddy Zeal shewn by his Majesty's *Protestant* Subjects of this Kingdom, for his Succession, when most in Danger, gives us the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction, having, from thence, Reason to hope the Endeavours used by the Commons, in the last Parliament, to support that Succession against the *Pretender* and his Abettors, have not been unknown or unacceptable to our gracious Sovereign: And when we consider the happiness which every Part of his Dominions enjoys, under his auspicious Reign, our sur-

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prize and indignation are equally rais'd, to think there can a ſet of Men be found among us, ſo deſperately wicked, as to attempt to deprive us of ſo ineſtimable a Bleſſing.

We have a juſt Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs, in cauſing Arms to be deliver'd out of the Stores, for the Militia, which we beg your Excellencies to be aſſur'd, ſhall be employ'd in the Preſervation of his Title and Government, and that we will conſider of what may be further neceſſary to put our ſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence.

Your Excellencies may depend on our giving ſuch Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, as the Neceſſity of Affairs at preſent require, that we will grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall be wanting to ſupport his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment with Honour, and readily concur in whatever elſe may be thought requiſite to render your Adminiſtration eaſy.

Their Excellencies the Lord Juſtices Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

WE return you our hearty Thanks for the Aſſurances you give us of ſupporting the Eſtabliſhment with Honour, and for the Promiſe of your beſt Endeavours to render our Adminiſtration Eaſy. You may depend upon it, we have no other View but that of promoting his Majeſty's Service and the Intereſt of this Kingdom.

The next Day, being *Friday*, the 18th of *November*, Mr. Speaker reported to the Committee, the Anſwers of the Lords Juſtices to the two Addreſſes of the Houſe before-mention'd. After this Mr. *Pratt* preſented to the Houſe, an Abſtract of the Vice-Treaſurer's Receipts and Payments from *Michaelmas*, 1713, to *Michaelmas*, 1715; an Account of Payments on her late Majeſty's and his preſent Majeſty's Letters, from *Michaelmas*, 1713, to *Michaelmas*, 1715; and a Reference to two Papers laid before the honourable Houſe of Commons, on *Friday*, *Nov.* 18. 1715. The Titles whereof

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whereof being read, it was ordered, that the ſaid Accounts and Papers do lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the Houſe. Mr. *Burgh*, Accomptant-General, according to Order, deliver'd at the Bar, a State of his Majeſty's Revenue in *Ireland* for two Years, from *Michaelmas*, 1712, to *Michaelmas*, 1715, with the Caſh and Arrears ſtanding out at *Michaelmas*, 1715; a State of the Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland* for two Years, ending at *Michaelmaſs* 1715, with the Payment made thereupon, and the remaining Arrear; an Abſtract of extraordinary Payments, made by the Deputy Vice-Treaſurer for the publick Service in two Years, ending *Michaelmas*, 1715; a general State of the National Account, with the Ballance ſtated to *Michaelmas*, 1715, a Liſt of the Papers deliver'd into Parliament by Mr. *Burgh*, Accomptant General: The Titles whereof being read, Order'd, that the ſaid Accounts and Papers do lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the Houſe. The next Day (*Nov.* 19.) an engroſs'd Bill, entituled, An Act for granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, was read a third time, and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

On *Monday* the 21ſt of *November* the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons to acquaint them, that they had agreed to the ſaid Bill without any Amendment. The ſame Day the Lords Juſtices went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for thither, and attending, their Excellencies gave the Royal Aſſent to two Bills, *viz.*

1. *An Act for granting to his Majeſty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*

2. *An Act for recognizing his Majeſty's Title to the Throne of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, heads of a *Bill for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing Riotors*, were preſented

preſented to the Houſe, and read, and it was reſolved that the Houſe ſhould reſolve it ſelf into a Committee of the whoſe Houſe the next *Wedneſday*, to take the ſame into Conſideration. Then Mr. *Jephſon* preſented to the Houſe heads of a *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors*, which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe on *Thurſday* next. After this it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a *Bill to attaint the Perſon, who during the Life of the late King* James, *took upon him the Stile and Title of Prince of* Wales, *and ſince the Deceaſe of the ſaid King* James, *has aſſum'd the Stile and Title of* James *the Third, King of* England *and* Ireland, *and* James *the Eight of* Scotland, *commonly call'd the* Chevalier de St. George, *or the* Pretender, *and all his Adherents, and to give a Reward to any Perſon who ſhall take the ſaid Pretender alive, or bring in his Body dead, if he Lands or attempt to Land in this Kingdom*; *and that Mr.* Forth, *Mr. Secretary* Bladen, *Mr.* Campbell, *Mr.* Parnell, *Mr.* Jephſon *and Alderman* Burton *do prepare and bring in the ſame*. The next Day (*Nov* 22.) Colonel *Matthew Peneſather*, Muſter-Maſter-General, preſented to the Houſe the Military Eſtabliſhment from the 25th of *March*, 1715, which was laid upon the Table; and Mr. *Deering* Jun. Deputy-Auditor-General, deliver'd in at the Bar the Civil Eſtabliſhment, 1715, which was alſo ordered to be laid upon the Table: After which it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a *Bill for preventing Abuſes and Deceits in his Majeſty's Revenue, by the fraudulent importing of* Indian *Goods and wrought Silks, without paying Duty for the ſame.*

On *Wedneſday* the 23d, the Houſe reſolved it ſelf in-in a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration head of a *Bill for preventing Tumults and rioteous Aſſemblies*, &c. and made ſome Progreſs therein.

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The next Day, (*Nov.* 24.) they order'd that leave be given to bring in Heads of a *Bill for the farther explaining and amending ſeveral Acts of Parliament to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.* Mr. *Forth*, according to Order, preſented to the Houſe heads of a *Bill to attaint the Pretender and all his Adherents*, which were read and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe on *Saturday* next. Then it was ordered, that the civil and military Eſtabliſhments lying on the Table be referred to the Committee appointed to inſpect the publick Accounts of the Nation; and the Houſe, according to Order, reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration heads of a *Bill for the Encouragement of Tillage, and regulating the Buying and Selling of Corn*, and made a Progreſs therein. The Order of the Day being read, Reſolved, *That this Houſe on this Day Seven-night reſolve it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration the Supply granted to his Majeſty, and alſo their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices Speech.* The Houſe reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration heads of a *Bill for the farther Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors*, and made ſome Progreſs therein. On *Friday* the 25th, it was ordered, That Mr. *Goodrick*, Mr. *Schuldham*, and Mr. *North*, do attend the Committee appointed to take into Conſideration the State of the Nation, and that ſeveral Proceedings againſt Mr. *Dudley Moore*, be referred to the ſaid Committee: And then the Houſe reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration the State of the Nation, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which were ordered to be reported the next Day.

Accordingly, on the 26th of *November*, Mr. *Maxwell* reported the ſaid Reſolutions as follow, *viz. Firſt*, That by the Laws of the Land, and conſtant uninter-

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rupted Uſage of the Court of King's Bench, all Juries in Criminal Caſes ought to be Nominated and Returned by the Sheriff or Sheriffs only, unleſs there be a legal Challenge to his or their making ſuch Return. *2dly*, That the Rule made in the Court of Queen's-Bench in the Caſe of *Dudley Moore*, Eſq; whereby the Clerk of the Crown was required to ſtrike a Jury for his Tryal, was Unprecedented, Arbitrary, and Illegal, and a high Invaſion of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of *Ireland*. *3dly*, That Sir *Richard Cox*, late Lord Chief Juſtice of the ſaid Court, by making ſuch Rule, acted Partially, Arbitrarily, Illegally, and contrary to his Oath and Duty of a Judge. *4thly*, That *Thomas Coote*, Eſq; late one of the Juſtices of the Queen's Bench, by making ſuch Rule, acted Partially, Arbitrarily, Illegally, and contrary to his Oath and Duty of a Judge. *5thly*, That *Richard Nutley*, Eſq; late one of the Juſtices of the Queen's Bench, by making ſuch Rule, acted Partially, Arbitrarily, Illegally, and contrary to his Oath and Duty of a Judge. *6thly*, That *Philip Savage*, Eſq; then Clerk of the Crown for the Queen's Bench, by naming a Jury in the Caſe of *Dudley Moore*, Eſq; purſuant to the ſaid Rule, wherein there were ſeveral Perſons in Employment under the Crown, others who had no Free-holds, acted Partially, Maliciouſly and Illegally: To which Reſolutions the Queſtion being put the Houſe did agree.

The ſame Day, the Commons order'd *Heads of a Bill* to be brought in *to limit the Time for Criminal Proſecutions for Words ſpoken*. Then the Houſe according to Order Reſolved it ſelf into a Grand Committee to take into Conſideration heads *of a Bill to attaint the Perſon, who, during the Life of the late King* James, *took upon him the Stile and Title of Prince of* Wales, *and ſince the Deceaſe of the ſaid King* James *hath aſſumed the Name and Title of* James *the 3d King of* England *and* Ireland, *or* James *the 8th King of* Scotland, *commonly call'd the* Chevalier de St. George, *or the* Pretender, *and all his Adherents*

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berents, and to give a Reward to any Perſon who ſhall take the ſaid Pretender alive, or bring in his Body dead, if he Lands, or attempts to Land in this Kingdom: And after ſome time ſpent therein Mr. Speaker reſumed the Chair, and Mr. *Forth* reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the ſaid heads of a Bill, and that he was ready to Report when the Houſe will pleaſe to receive the ſame. Upon which the ſaid Report was order'd to be made on *Monday* the 28th, when the ſame was again put off till the next Day. Accordingly on *Tueſday* the 29th of *November*, Mr. *Forth* reported the Amendments made to the ſaid Bill, which being agreed to, it was order'd, that Mr. *Forth* do attend *their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire the ſame may be tranſmitted into* Great Britain *in due Form.* We may take notice, that the Rewards for ſeizing the Pretender, Dead or Alive, in *Ireland*, was fix'd to 50000 *l.*

The Day before (*Nov.* 28.) Mr. *Forth* reported from the Committee appointed to inquire what Addreſſes were ſent to her late Majeſty from ſeveral Counties and Towns in this Kingdom, in Oppoſition to the Addreſs of the late Houſe of Commons, for removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, from his Employment, and by whom ſuch Addreſſes were ſigned, the Matter as it appeared to them, and that thereupon they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, and the ſame being read, it was Order'd, that the Report be Re committed. Then the Houſe according to Order Reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take into further Conſideration *Heads of a Bill for preventing Tumults and Riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual Puniſhing the Riotors:* After ſome time ſpent therein Mr. Speaker reſumed the Chair, and Mr. *Medlicot* Reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the heads of a Bill, and that he was ready to Report when the Houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame. Upon

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which it was Ordered, that the ſaid Report be made on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *December*. Then the Commons in a Grand Committee took into further Conſideration the *Heads of a Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abetters.*

The Houſe having on the 26th ordered ſuch of their Members, as are Privy Counſellors, to deſire the Lords Juſtices to be pleaſed to confer ſome Eccleſiaſtical Preferment on the Reverend Mr. *Charles Carr*, Chaplain to the Houſe, as well for his Piety as for his conſtant Zeal and Fidelity to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, their Excellencies were pleaſed, on the 29th, to return the Anſwer following: *We will have a due Regard to the Piety and good Principles of ſuch Clergy-men as have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their Affection and ſteady Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, but more eſpecially when they are recommended by the Houſe of Commons: And we ſhall take care to provide for the Reverend Mr.* Charles Carr, *when a proper Occaſion ſhall offer for his Preferment.*

The ſame Day (*Nov.* 29.) the Commons ſent two Meſſages to the Lords to deſire that their Lordſhips would give leave that Mr. Juſtice *Macartney*, and the Lord Chief Juſtice *Forſter*, two Attendants of the Lords Houſe, might give their Teſtimonies before a Committee of the Commons, in relation to the Tryal of *Patrick Campbell* in the then Court of Queen's Bench.

On the 20th of *November*, Mr. *Forth* reported from the Committee, to whom the Report from the Committee appointed to inquire what Addreſſes were ſent to her late Majeſty from ſeveral Counties and Towns in this Kingdom, in oppoſition to the Addreſs of the late Houſe of Commons for Removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Employment, and by whom ſuch Addreſſes were Sign'd, was recommitted, the Matter as the ſame appeared to them; and that there upon they had come to a Reſolution, which he read in his Place, and

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was agreed to by the House with an Amendment, and and is as followeth: 'Resolved, that any Commoner 'who by Address or otherwise hath traduced and mis-'represented the Address of the House of Commons 'to her late Majesty for removal of Sir *Constantine* '*Phipps*, is Guilty of a high Breach of Privilege, de-'structive to the Rights and Liberties of the Commons 'of *Ireland*. Mr. *Forth* further acquainted the House, that the Committee observing that many of the Addresses mention'd in the said Report, were Sign'd by Members of this House, the Committee thought not fit to come to any Resolution concerning them. Hereupon it was resolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*. First That the several Paragraphs taken out of the Addresses mentioned in the said Report are notoriously False, Scandalous and Malicious, as endeavouring highly to Reflect on the Honour of the late House of Commons, and obtain'd by a Set of Sheriffs and Grand Jurors Contrived and Returned for that Purpose. 2dly, That the Address of the House of Commons to her late Majesty for the Removing of Sir *Constantine Phipps* from his Place of Lord Chancellor, was at that time necessary to Secure the Protestant Succession and Interest of this Kingdom: To both which he was an Inveterate Enemy. Then it was ordered, that such Members of this House as signed the said Addresses, and are now present, be called upon in their Places by Mr. Speaker to give their reasons for Signing the same. Hereupon Mr. *Beausecamp* being accordingly call d upon by Mr. Speaker, stood up in his Place, confessed he had signed the Address of the County of *Catherlogh*, that he was heartily sorry for his Fault, and begg'd Pardon of the House. Upon this it was resolved, that the said Submission be accepted as Satisfaction to the House. Mr. *Hans Hamilton* being also called upon by Mr. Speaker, stood up in his Place, Confessed he had sign'd the Address for the County of *Lowth*, that he was heartily sorry for his Fault, and humbly beg'd Pardon of the House.

Resolved

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Reſolved, That the ſaid Submiſſion be accepted as Satisfaction to the Houſe. Mr. *Stonton* being call'd upon by Mr. Speaker, ſtood up in his Place; Confeſſed he had ſign'd the Addreſs for the Town of *Galway*, that he was heartily ſorry for his Fault, and humbly beg'd Pardon of the Houſe. Colonel *Henry Edgworth*, confeſſed he had ſigned the Addreſs of the County of *Longford*; Mr. *Ludlow*; the Articles of the County of *Loth*; Mr. *Henry Bingham*, the Addreſs of the County of *Mayo*; Mr. *Haughton*, the Addreſs of the County of *Wexford*; Mr. *Lekunt*, the Addreſs of the County of *Wexford*; and they all ſeverally declaring, That they were heartily ſorry for their Faults, and humbly beg'd Pardon of the Houſe; it was ſeverally reſolved, That their Submiſſion be accepted as Satisfaction to the Houſe. Then it was order'd, That Mr. *Brownlow*, Mr. *Spencer*, Coll. *Jones*, Mr. *Robert Edgworth*, Mr. *Thomas Meredith*, Col. *Palliſer*, Mr. *Richard Tiſdall*, and Mr. *Cliffe*, who were all Members of the late Houſe of Commons, and ſign'd the ſaid Addreſſes, and are now Members do attend this Houſe on *Monday* Seven-night. It was alſo order'd, that Sir *Donal Obrien*, Sir *Pierce Butler*, Brigadier *Nicholas Price*, *Philip Savage*, *Robert Cope*, *Matthew Ford*, *Gerald Cuff*, *Bretteridge Bedham*, and *George Matthew*, Eſqrs; who were likewiſe, all Members in the late Houſe of Commons, and ſigned the ſaid Addreſſes, and are now Members, do attend this Houſe, on *Monday* Seven-night. After this, the further Conſideration of the State of the Nation was put off to the next *Monday*, the 5th of *December*.

Some Days before, the Lords Juſtices and Council of *Ireland*, ſigned, and cauſed to be publiſh'd, the following Proclamation:

WHereas *we have received Information, that ſeveral* Popiſh *Prieſts are lately come into this Kingdom, contrary to Law, and likewiſe, that ſeveral Merchants, Maſters of Ships, and others of this Kingdom, have carried*

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on a traiterous Correſpondence with the Rebels in North-Britain, *and have carried and ſupplied the ſaid Rebels with Corn and other Proviſion. And whereas we have likewiſe received Information, that, ſince the Defeat of the Rebels in* Great Britain, *ſeveral of them, in order to ſhelter and conceal themſelves, are come into this Kingdom; and have juſt Reaſon to believe that others may do the like, to the hazard of the Peace of this Kingdom; We therefore, the Lords Juſtices and Council, for the better taking and apprehending ſuch Popiſh Prieſts, Rebels, and Diſaffected Perſons, as already have, or hereafter ſhall come into this Kingdom, and to prohibit and reſtrain all Supplies of Corn, or other Proviſions, to be ſent to the ſaid Rebels, and all traiterous Correſpondence with them, do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Merchants, Maſters of Ships, and others, that they do not Ship off, tranſport, or carry out of this Kingdom, any Corn, or other Proviſion, into any Part of* North Britain, *now poſſeſs'd by the ſaid Rebels, or whereby they may be ſupplied therewith. And we do hereby further ſtrictly charge and command all Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and Revenue, in the ſeveral Ports, Harbours and Creeks of this Kingdom, diligently to ſearch all Ships Barks, and other Veſſels, laden with any Corn, or other Proviſion, and, upon Diſcovery made, that the ſame are Bound to any Part of* North Britain, *now poſſeſs'd by the ſaid Rebels, to prohibit and detain ſuch Ship, Bark, or other Veſſel, until they have received farther Licenſe from Us, in that Behalf. And we do hereby likewiſe ſtrictly charge and command all the ſaid Officers of his Majeſty's ſaid Cuſtoms and Revenue, and all other Magiſtrates and Officers, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after ſuch* Popiſh *Prieſts, and all other Perſon and Perſons, as lately have, or ſhall come into this Kingdom; and, in caſe they ſhall have juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be* Popiſh *Prieſts, or engaged in the late Rebellion, or otherwiſe diſaffected to his Majeſty, him or them to apprehend and carry before the next Juſtice of the Peace. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command the ſeveral and reſpective*

ſpective Juſtices of the Peace, before whom any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be brought, to examine all ſuch Perſon or Perſons by whom they are ſo apprehended; and if, upon due Examination, they have ſufficient Cauſe and Reaſon to ſuſpect ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be Popiſh *Prieſts, or concern'd or engag'd in the ſaid Rebellion in* Great Britain, *or to have otherwiſe come into this Kingdom, contrary to Law, that then they binde over ſuch Perſon or Perſons, with ſufficient Sureties for his and their peaceable and good Behaviour, or otherwiſe to commit him or them to the next County Goal, according to the Nature of the Offence, until he or they be thence delivered by due Courſe of Law. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates and Officers, and all his Majeſty's good Subjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting in diſcovering, taking, and apprehending all ſuch* Popiſh *Prieſts, and other ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.*

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Dublin*, the 23d Day of *November*, 1715.

Sign'd,

Barrymore, Abercorn, Fitz-William, Donegall, Caſtlecomer, St. Geo. Clogher, Joh. Dromore, Santry, St. George, Ranelagh, Carbery, Farrard, Strathallon, Newtown, Moore, William Whitſhed, John Forſter, Jeff. Gilbert, Guſt. Hume, Ralph, Gore, Oliver St. George, Rich. St. George, Tho. Knox.

Account of the Progreſs and Suppreſſion of the Rebellion.

Let's now attend the Progreſs of the Rebellion in *Great Britain*: We mention'd in our laſt, that, upon Notice, that the *Scotch* and *Northumberland* Rebels had join'd at *Kelſo*, Lieut. Gen. *Carpenter* ſet out (on the 25th of *Octob.*) from *Newcaſtle* for *Morpeth*, on his March towards the Rebels. He took with him only five Troops of *Cobham*'s Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and *Hotham*'s Regiment of Foot; but was, the

the next Day, follow'd by *Molſworth*'s and *Churchill*'s Regiments of Dragoons.

Before we proceed, we muſt take Notice that the *Engliſh*, who join'd the *Scots* at *Kelſo*, under the Command of Mr. *Forſter*, were moſt of them Horſe, and made, indeed, a fine Appearance; but having only Hunting Horſes, with Swords on their Sides, and Whips in their Hands, Brigadier *Mac-Intoſh*, with the Forecaſt and Judgment of an old Soldier, ſhook his head, and ſaid, *This would never do.* However, as ſoon as the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Rebels met at *Kelſo*, they reſolv'd to ſend three Expreſſes three different Ways, to the Earl of *Mar*, both to acquaint him with their Junction, and to have his Opinion about their Deſign of marching into *England*. One of thoſe Expreſſes was taken near *Edinburgh*, but the other two reach'd *Perth*, and return'd ſafe to *Kelſo* with the Earl of *Mar*'s Approbation. Hereupon, or rather upon Intelligence of General *Carpenter*'s Approach, they march'd from *Kelſo* on the 27th of *Octob.* about Noon, and that Night arrived at *Jedburgh*, where they continued till *Saturday* the 29th, at eight a Clock in the Morning, when, reſolving to proceed to *Hawick*, there aroſe a Diſpute between the Horſe, both *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, and the *Highland* Foot. The latter being drawn out of the Town firſt, and underſtanding they were to go into *England*, mutter'd, They were gone too far from Home already; and refuſed to move one Step further, unleſs they were paid; whereupon the Horſe ſurrounded them, and offer'd to compel them to march. But the *Highlanders* cocking their Muskets, and threat'ning to fire upon them, the Horſe dropt the Controverſy, and, inſtead of Forcible Means, the *Engliſh* Leaders made uſe of Bribes, and gathering, amongſt them, the Sum of about 500 *l.* gave it to Brigadier *Mac-Intoſh*, who diſtributed it to his Men, with a further Promiſe, that, for the future, they ſhould receive the daily Pay of Six pence a Man. This pacified the major Part of the Foot; but between

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two or three hundred of them took the Opportunity of this March to ſeparate from the reſt to return to their Habitations; and being afterwards hard put to it to ſubſiſt, ſome ſold their Arms for Bread, and near 200 of them ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners at *Lamington*.

As ſoon as the main Body of the Rebels was come to *Hawick*, their Chiefs conſulted together, what they had to do upon the Approach of General *Carpenter*, whether to wait for him, or march on; Brigadier *Mac-Intoſh* was for the Firſt, urging the Superiority of their own Numbers; that the longer they deferr'd an Engagement, the ſtronger Oppoſition they were like to meet with; and that their Flying before ſo inconſiderable a Number of Troops, would at once diſpirit their Friends, and encourage their Enemies. But General *Forſter* was againſt Fighting, till they had got a better Body of Horſe; and moſt of the other Chiefs gave into his Opinion. The next Queſtion was, Whither they ſhould march? The Earl of *Wimton*, and ſome other *Scots*, were for going back, ſaying, *They had full Buſineſs enough in* Scotland; *and that the beſt Service they could do, was to aſſiſt the Earl of* Mar, *in reducing the Duke of* Argyle; *after which all* Scotland *would be their own*. But the Lord *Widdrington* propoſed to march into *Lancaſhire*, where they would be ſure to be join'd by all the *Roman Catholicks* and other diſaffected Perſons. This laſt Opinion prevailing, the Rebels march'd, on the 30th of *October* from *Hawick* to *Langham*, where they quarter'd their Foot, and canton'd their Horſe in the Neighbourhood. Hereupon, early the next Day, (*Oct.* 31.) Brigadier *Stanwix*, Governor of *Carliſle*, with 60 of the *Militia Horſe*, went out from thence, to get Intelligence of the Rebels; and being advanc'd to *Langton*, was inform'd, that they march'd before Day from *Langham*, taking their Way towards *Dumfreis*; but that it was uncertain, whether they deſign'd to proceed directly thither, or turn towards *Moffet*, which is a Mountainous Country. While it was uncertain which Way

Way the Rebels would bend their March, the Duke of *Argyle* was wisely upon his Guard, and sent a Detachment of Dragoons, and a Batallion of Foot, to *Kilsyth*, and 200 Dragoons to *Falkirk*, to prevent their passing by the Head of the *Forth*, if, in retiring from before General *Carpenter*, they endeavour'd to get back to the Earl of *Mar*. But General *Carpenter*, who arrived at *Jedburgh*, the 30th in the Morning, and thought fit to rest his weary'd Men there for Two Days, had these certain Intelligence, on 2d of *November*, at Ten a Clock in the Morning, that the Rebels were gone from *Langton* towards *Brampton*; and being apprehensive that they might have a Design to surprise *Newcastle*, he march'd immediately over the Moors, got to *Ellesdon* late that Night; and, on the 4th in the Morning, came to *Newcastle*, with his Three Regiments of Dragoons; having order'd *Honham*'s Regiment of Foot to come after him, by the Way of *Wooller*. At his Arrival at *Newcastle*, he was inform'd that two Days before (*Nov.* 2.) the Rebels had proceeded from *Brampton* to *Perith*, in full March towards *Lancashire*; upon which he resolv'd to follow them, with the Dragoons only, for the greater Expedition, not doubting but, by the time he could come up with them, he would be reinforc'd by the King's Troops in the *West* of *England*. The Event justified his Judgment: For Major-General *Wills*, who, some Days before, had been sent from *London* to command in the *West*, having receiv'd Advice at *Chester*, that the Rebels were marching towards *Lancashire*, immediately dispatch'd Orders for *Pitt*'s Regiment of Horse, the Regiments of Dragoons of *Wynn*, *Honeywood*, *Munden*, *Dormer*, *Newton*, and *Stanhope*, and the Regiments of Foot of *Sabine*, *Preston*, and *Vane*, which were quarter'd in and about that Part of the Country to draw together at *Warrington*, on the Borders of *Lancashire*, resolving to march against the Rebels, without giving them any Respite, or Time, either to gather Strength,

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or to fortify themselves in any Inland, or Sea port Town.

In the mean while, the Rebels having, as was hinted before, march'd to *Perth* on the 2d of *Nov.* passed on to *Appulby*, where they arriv'd on the third. Here it was expected, that the *Posse Comitatus*, and the Militia of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, which, by the Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Carlisle*, and of the Lord *Lonsdale*, had been gather'd together to the Number of Three or Four Thousand Men, would have made a Stand; but notwithstanding the Encouragement they receiv'd from those two Noblemen, of the Bishop of *Carlisle*, and of the Half-pay Officers, who offer'd to head them, they all betook themselves to their heels upon the Approach of the Rebels; by which it plainly appear'd how little Country *Militia* are to be depended upon: Since double the Number run away before them, who were themselves little better than Militia, and who likewise fled before General *Carpenter*, who was not half their Number strong. The Rebels meeting no where with any Opposition, exacted 500 *l.* from the Inhabitants of *Perth*, by way of Contribution; plunder'd the Lord *Lonsdale*'s, and several other Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Country Houses, and, in particular, seiz'd all the Serviceable Horses they could light on. On the 4th of *Novemb.* they marched on from *Apulby* to *Kendal*; and on *Sunday* Night, the 6th, their Advanc'd Guard reach'd *Lancaster*, where the rest arrived the next Morning, extremely fatigued with their precipitate Marches. Here the *Militia* gave a fresh Instance of their ill Behaviour: The most resolute among them proposed to defend the Bridge of *Lancaster*, and to cut down one of its Arches; but before the Rebels were in Sight, the Militia commited their own Safety to their Flight.

I am inform'd, that the head Chaplain of the Rebels, preaching before them on *Sunday* the 6th of *November*

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vember, chose this Text out of *Isaiah*: *Every one that is found shall be thrust through, and every one that is join'd unto them shall fall by the Sword; their Children also shall be dash'd to Pieces before their Eyes; their Houses shall be spoiled, and their Wives shall be ravished* &c. This is certain that the first thing the Rebels did, on *Monday* the 7th, at *Lancaster*, was to proclaim the Pretender; after which they seized and fitted with Carriages, Seven or Eight Pieces of Cannon, which they found in the Place; and then prepared to march on the next Day, (*Nov.* 8.) with design to make themselves Masters of *Liverpoole*, which being a considerable Sea-port Town would have been of infinite Use and Advantage to the Rebels. But upon Intelligence of their being come to *Lancaster*, the Merchants, Trading People, and other loyal Inhabitants of *Liverpoole*, together with many of the Country People, who retired thither with their best Effects and the Assistance of a great Number of hearty Sailors, took all the necessary Precautions for the Defence and Security of that important Town; planting about 70 Pieces of Cannon on the most Convenient Places; laying Part of the Avenues under Water, and throwing up a Line, where the Water could not reach.

At the same time, *Stanhope*'s Regiment of Dragoons, and Part of a Regiment of Militia, commanded by Sir *Henry Haughton*, that were quarter'd at *Preston*, upon Advice that the Rebels design'd to march thither, thought fit to retire from thence to *Wiggan*, which they did the Night between the 7th and 8th of *Novemb.* upon which the Rebels march'd immediately to *Preston*, fondly believing that the King's Troops durst not look them in the Face, and knowing little or nothing of the Preparations which with unwearied Application and Diligence, were making to crush them by Major General *Wills*.

The latter set out early from *Warrington* on the 8th of *November*, with *Preston*'s Regiment of Foot, and the same Day arrived at *Manchester*; where receiving Advice,

vice, That General *Carpenter* march'd from *Durham* the Day before (*Nov.* 7th.) towards *Lancaster*, he diſpatch'd another Expreſs to acquaint him with his own Motions, that they might act in Concert againſt the Rebels. On the other hand, upon Information, that the Lord *Widdrington*, with other *Jacobites*, came privately to *Manchester* the Day before, to engage the Diſaffected to join the Rebels, General *Wills* not only ſecured ſeveral ſuſpected Perſons, and cauſed others to be diſarmed; but likewiſe ſent an Expreſs to the Earl of *Cholmondley*, Lord Lieutenant of *Cheſhire*, to acquaint him, 'That 'having Intelligence that the Rebels were advanc'd to '*Preſton*, he deſign'd to march on the 10th or 11th at 'furtheſt, in order to attack them, and therefore he 'deſired his Lordſhip, that the Militia of *Cheſhire* might 'march to *Warrington*, and *Manchester*, to ſecure thoſe 'Towns in his Majeſty's Intereſt.' At the receipt of this Letter, on the 10th of *Nov.* in the Morning, the Earl of *Cholmondley* drew out the Militia conſiſting of 1000 Foot and 2 Troops of Horſe, of Fifty each, who had been before ſome time in the City of *Cheſter*, and exercis'd ſeveral Days. His Lordſhip detach'd Sir *Samuel Daniel* with Four hundred of the Foot and one Troop of Horſe to *Manchester*, and march'd with the reſt himſelf to *Warrington*, accompanied by ſeveral of the half-pay Officers and Gentlemen of the County. Before his Departure, One hundred ſubſtantial Men of *Cheſter* came to his Lordſhip, to deſire him to appoint them Officers to Command them as a Company of Volunteers to defend that City; Whereupon his Lordſhip appointed Major *Lawrence*, and Capt. *Harriſon* with ſome other half-pay Officers. We muſt take Notice that the Earl of *Warrington* did alſo exert his Zeal for the King's Service at this critical Juncture in *Cheſhire*; as did in a moſt ſignal manner the Earl of *Burlington* in *Yorkſhire*; the Earl of *Scarborough* and the Lord *Lumley*, in *Northumberland*; and (as was hinted before) the Earl of *Carliſle*, and the Lord *Lonſdale*, in *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*:

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moreland: So that a greater Spirit of Loyalty ſcarce ever appear'd in any Reign, amidſt ſo deep and ſo extenſive a Conſpiracy.

But after all, both the Diſappointment of Rebels, and the Safety of the Government, was, under God Almighty, entirely owing to the ſteddy Fidelity and Courage of thoſe brave Officers and Soldiers, who, in the late War, had gain'd immortal Glory to their own Country and themſelves; as appears by the following Account, which was publiſh'd by Authority.

Preſton, Nov. 20. *On Friday* Nov. *the* 11*th Major General* Wills, *with the Regiments of Dragoons of* Winn's, Honywood's, Munden's *and* Dormer's *and* Preſton's *Regiment of Foot, marched from* Manchester *to* Wigan, *where* Pitt's *Regiment of Horſe, and* Stanhope's *Dragoons were in Quarters. The General left Orders for* Newton's *Regiment of Dragoons, which were marching from* Worceſter *to join him, to remain at* Manchester, *to prevent the Diſaffected in that Town from Riſing as they had promiſed. The General upon his arriving at* Wigan *received Advice that the Rebels were ſtill at* Preſton, *upon which he gave Orders for the March of the Troops by break of Day next Morning. He formed the Horſe into Three Brigades* viz. Winn's *and* Honywood's, *under the Command of Brigadier* Honywood; Munden's *and* Stanhope's *under the Command of Brigadier* Munden; Pitt's *and* Dormer's *under the Command of Brigadier* Dormer.

Saturday *the* 12*th the Troops began their March by break of Day in the following Order*; Preſton's *Regiment of Foot in the Front, with a Captain and* 50 *of that Regiment for the Vanguard, Juſtained by a Detatchment of a Captain and* 50 *Dragoons; Brigadier* Honywood's *Brigade followed the Foot,* Dormer's *after* Honywood's, Munden's *in the Rear, and the Baggage in the Rear of all. About one in the Afternoon we arrived at the Bridge of* Ribble, *which is a ſmall Mile from* Preſton, *where there were ſeveral of the Foot and Horſe belonging to the Rebels, but upon the Approach*

proach of his Majesty's Troops they retired into the Town without disputing the Passage. As soon as we had gain'd the rising Ground near the Town, the Troops drew up till the General had reconnoitred the Avenues of the Town, which he found to be strongly barricaded, and 2 Pieces of Cannon planted at each Barricade. As soon as the General came back, he order'd the following Disposition for the Attacks; Preston's Regiment of Foot commanded by Lord Forrester, a Captain and 50 Dragoons of each of the five Regiments, with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major to command them to dismount to sustain Preston's, and Brigadier Honywood's Regiment to sustain them on Horse-back; the whole to be commanded by Brigadier Honywood, for the Avenue that leads to Wigan.

For the Attack of the Avenue that leads to Lancaster, which is the opposite side of the Town to that of Wigan, the Regiment of Winn and Dormer, and a Squadron of Stanhope's were order'd to dismount under the Command of Brigadier Dormer, and Brigadier Munden. while the Regiments of Pitts, Munden, and a Squadron of Stanhope's remained on Horseback to sustain Brigadier Dormer; so that the whole Troops were employed in the two Attacks.

As soon as the Disposition was made, and the Troops ready, the General gave the Brigadiers that commanded the two Attacks Orders to march and gain the Ends of the Town, and set the Houses on Fire to dislodge, by that means, the Rebels from their Baracade, and to make such Lodgments for their Men, as to prevent their Sallying out upon them, or making their Escape.

Brigadier Honywood, with the Troops under his Command, marched and attacked the First Barrier, which they immediately abandon'd and retir'd to the second Barricade, which was very strong both by Nature and Art, and on which they had two Pieces of Cannon planted, Brigadier Honywood finding that the taking the Barricade would cost him a great number of Men thought it proper to take possession of two great Houses within 50 Yards of it, by which he secured his Men from the Fire of the Rebels, which

was

was very great, and annoy'd them very much from the Windows; in which Situation he remain'd till Night, and then threw up Breast-works to secure himself from their Sallies, and posted his Men so advantageously, that it was not possible for them to make their Escape at that Part of the Town. As soon as he had got his Men under Cover, he order'd the Houses betwixt him and the Barricade to be set on Fire, which was done accordingly, though not without the Loss of some Men.

Brigadier Dormer, *with the Troops under his Command, gain'd the End of the Town, but sustain'd a great Fire in their Approach, and set the Houses on Fire which burnt up to their Barricade. Brigadier* Dormer *receiv'd a Shot in his Leg in this Attack.*

A little before Day the General viewed all the Posts, and gave Orders for making a Communication betwixt the two Attacks, in order to sustain each other in case they were pushed.

On Sunday November *the 13th, General Carpenter arriv'd with the Regiments of* Cobham's, Churchill's *and* Molesworth's *about 12 a Clock. At 2 in the Afternoon the Rebels sent out one of their Officers to capitulate; upon which General* Wills *sent Lieutenant Colonel* Cotten, *his Aid de Camp, into the Town, to acquaint them that he would give them no other Terms than of Prisoners at Discretion, and that they must submit to the King's Mercy. The Heads of the Rebels told Col.* Cotten, *that there were Disputes between the* English *and the* Scotch, *but they hop'd if the General would grant them a Cessation of Arms till the next Morning at break of Day, that they should be able to settle the whole Affair as he commanded.*

After Colonel Cotten *had carried several Messages the General agreed to it, provided that they should make no Works in the Town, nor suffer any of their People to escape Col.* Cotten *brought out Lord* Derwentwater *for the* English, *and* Mackintosh *for the* Scotch, *as Hostages that what was demanded should be complied with.*

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At break of Day next morning the Rebels submitted to the King's mercy, and Colonel Cotten *was sent back to take Poſſeſſion of the Town, and to order the King's Troops to march in and diſarm the Rebels, which was done accordingly.*

Brigadier Honywood *receiv'd a Contuſion on the Shoulder by a Muſket, and Major* Bland *a ſlight one on the Arm, and the Horſe he was on was ſhot through the Neck. There were killed at Brigadier* Honywood's *Attack*, 2 *Captains*, 1 *Enſign*, *and* 28*th. Soldiers: Wounded, Lord* Forreſtor, 1 *Major*, 2 *Captains*, 1 *Lieutenant*, 4 *Enſigns, and* 50 *private Men; Total killed and wounded at Brigadier* Honywood's *Attack* 82, *At Brigadier* Dormer's *Attack there were* 9 *Men kill'd; wounded the Brigadier*, 1 *Captain*, 1 *Lieutenant*, 1 *Cornet, and* 39 *Men. Total killed and wounded at Brigadier* Dormer's *Attack* 48, *at Brigadier* Honywood's, *in all* 130.

A LIST *of the Priſoners taken at* Preſton.

A LIST *of the* Engliſh *Priſoners.*

Mr. Forſter, *General*	John Layborn
Earl of Derwentwater	Gab. Heſtedt
Lord Widdrington	Cuthbert Haſtedt
Mr. Edward Howard	Thomas Walton
Mr. Charles Ratcliff	Edward Teſley
Charles Widdrington, *Gent.*	Thomas Erington
Per. Widdrington	Philip Hudſon
Walter Tankard	James Talbot
John Thornton	Alex. Deaſines
John Clavering	Lyon Walden
John Clavering	John Meſterſon
William Clavering	Geo. Sanderſon
Nich. Wogan	Geo. Budding
Charles Wogan	John Cotton
John Talbot	Robert Cotton
Robert Talbot	Richard Gaſſcoine
Roger Salked	John Hunter

Geo.

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Geo. Collingwood
John Hunter
Edw. Ard
Will. Tunſtill, *Paym. Gen.*
William Shaftoe
John Shaftoe
Edward Shaftoe
John Shaftoe
Edw. Swinburn
James Swinburn
Geo. Gibſon
Edward Byers
Richard Stockart
William Charleton
Edward Charleton
Charles Charley
Richard Charley
Ra. Standiſh
Fran. Aderton
Richard Tonley
John Dalton
Will. Hardwick
Thomas Butler
Robert Patton
William Caſton
Thomas Liſle
Thomas Forſter
William Raine
Thomas Riddle
Hen. Widdrington
Richard Ard
William Sanderſon
John Towle
John Horherſalt
Fr. Thornbuck
Jon Heale
Edward Mackey
Henry Oxburgh
William Dobſon
John Beaumont
John Croſts.

Their Followers or SERVANTS.

Robert Bruſe
Val. Urſington
Edward Tinklar
John Atkinſon
John Militſon
John Patrick
J. Bywater
Jonnage Aron
Henry Maſſon
William Smell
John Holt
Andr. Thompſon
James Shaw
John Burtham
John Brady
Robert Brown
James Wilkinſon
John Clarke
Mich. Moſſes
Will Farnworth
John Farnworth
William Wilſon
William Taſh
Henry Gardiner
John Steele
Ra. Todd
Henry Todd
John Todd

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Nich. Doyle
Tho. Holling
Edward Bullock
John Omfield
Thomas Moore
John Rowland
Nich. Wilſon
Corn. Stewart
Luke Blacket
Thomas Dixon
Oliver Hamilton
William Anſley
Robert Stubs
Henry Rewley
John Todd
William Stewart
Roger Balſon
John Wilſon
Thomas Smith
John Thornton
James Robſon
William Hardy
James Mills

Char. May
Henry Aſhley
William Ratcliff
William Wilſon
John Thornton
William Young
Henry Wilſon
Cuthbert Hasket
Leonard Ord
William Scot
Thomas Fareburn
James Richmond
James Aſington
Albert Hackſel
John Teskar
Tim. Flanakan
Char. Bartes
Ro. Finkle
James Wilſon
William Todd
William Read
R. Wilſon

A LIST of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Followers or Servants of *SCOTS*.

The Earl of Nithſdale.

Evander M. Criver
Patrick Mt Cornick

The Earl Winton.

Thomas Eſon
John Turrin
John Stewart
George Mackſwell
John Miln
Alexander Simſon
John Buckham
John Stobie
Robert Taylor

The

The Earl of Carnwarth.	William Montgomery George Crifty John Baptiſt Hugh Dobie. Alexander Donaldſon
Viſcount Kenmure.	William Dunlop Alexander Thornſon John Mackintoſh
Lord *Nairn.*	Thomas Biſet Ja. Robertſon Ja. Hardie
Maſter of *Nairn.*	—— Wilſiot James Chalmers
Lord Charles *Murryas*	Francis Lander James Camron
Ma. *Baſil Hamilton.*	Don. M. Donald Dan. M. Grigory Peter Martin
George Seton of *Barne*	James Stewart James Clarke
Ca. *Ja. Delſel.* Brigadier *Mackintoſh.*	Thomas Kennedy Alexander Commnig Arch. Kennedy John Mackingtoſh
Col. *Stewart* Mr. *Will. Erring.* *Alexand. Forreſter.*	Henry Nicholſon David Brock
William Gierſon	James Daglelſh Geo. Carrick Cha. Donaldſon
Cilbert Gierſon William Chalderwood Robert M. Clean Robert Cruthers Andrew Caſhie *Mr.* Lockart Ja. Skeen Walter Riddle Richard Harris	John Richardſon Peter Wilſon Alexander Fleming *of Brig.* Preſton's

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A LIST of Officers of Logie's *Regiment*

David Drummond, *Capt.*
John Carnagg, *Capt.*
Alex. M. Grudder, *Capt.*
James Drummond
Alexander Drummond
Arch. M. Langhlin.
William Gruder

Lord Nairn's *Regiment of Officers.*

Lord Nairn, *Col.*
John Stewart, *Lieut. Col.*
John Blaçe, *Major*
Alex. Robertſon, *Capt.*
James Stewart, *Capt.*
James Robertſon, *Capt.*
Robert Stewart
Arch. Butler
John Stewart

SUBALTERNS.

James Ramſey
Malcolm Stewart
Alex. Farguſon
John M. Donald
John Stewart
Donald Robertſon
John Stewart
Robert Menzes
John Cuniſon
James Robertſon
Gilbert Ridd

SURGEONS.

Robert Robertſon
Robert Stewart
John Stewart
Finley Farguſon
John Camron
Mr. James Stewart
Robert Stewart
Arch. Menzo
Alex. Stewart
James Farguſon
Patrick Blare
Donald M. Donald

A LIST of the Officers of Mar's *Batallion.*

Nath. Forbes, *Major*
John James, *Capt.*
Donald Ferguſon, *Capt.*
John Gordon, *Capt.*
John Cattanack, *Leut.*
Henry Lamiden, *Leut.*
Robert Kerdod, *Lieut.*

Lord

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Lord Charles Murray's *Regiment.*

Lord Murray, *Col.*	Alexander Minnerys, *Capt.*
Mr. of Nairne, *Lieut. Col.*	Donald Robertſon, *Capt.*
James Stewart, *Major.*	John Robertſon, *Capt.*
James Minnerys, *Capt.*	Patrick Robertſon, *Capt.*
Robert Minnerys	John M. Kevan
Adam Ridd	Duncom Campbell
John Stewart	John Rotſon
John Ratſon	Ja. Rotſon
Alexander Stewart	John Stewart.

Col. Mackintoſh's *Batallion of Officers.*

——Mackintoſh, Col.	Don. Mackingtoſh, Lieut.
——Farguſon, Lieut. Col.	John Abercromma, Lieut.
John Mackingtoſh, Major.	David Stewart, Lieut.
Lauglin M. Lauglin, Capt.	Wm. Mackingtoſh, Lieut.
Farqutar M. Gilroy, Capt.	Dan. M. Grom, Adj.
Argus M. Beane, Capt.	Dav. M. Gen. Pay maſter
Robert Show, Capt.	W. Shaw, Quarter-maſter
Duncom Mackingtoſh, Capt.	Mr. John Mackingtoſh, Lieut
Will. Mackintoſh, Capt.	John Abercromma, Lieut.
Argus Mackingtoſh, Capt.	and Aide de Camp.
Laughlin Mackingtoſh, Capt.	Allen. M. Clean
Francis Farguharſon, Capt.	James Mackingtoſh
Laughlin M. Cleane, Capt.	Wm. M. Gilroy
John Farguharſon, Capt.	Hugh Frazer
William M. Gilroy, Lieut.	Dan. Shaw
John Mackingtoſh, Lieut.	John Mackingtoſh.
Farghar M. Gilroy, Lieut.	Dungan M. Guien
John M. Beane, Lieut.	Langhlin Mackingtoſh
Argus Shaw, Lieut.	Paul M. Shaile
Benj. Mackingtoſh, Lieut.	William Nailn
William Maquin, Lieut.	John Dunbar
John Mackingtoſh, Lieut.	Collin Falmour

A LIST of the Officers of Strathmor's *Regiment.*

William Douglas, Capt.	John Serinzer, Capt.
William Miller, Capt.	James Balfour, Capt.

William

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William Lyon, Lieut.	Hugh Kenn, Enſ.
Alex. Murray, Lieut.	Alex. Magiven, Enſ.
Alex. Orrack, Lieut.	Andrew Ramſey, Enſ.
John Burns, Lieut.	Hen. Ogilvy, Enſ.
Patrick Douglas, Enſ.	Wm. Henderſon, Quarter-m.

Noblemen and Gentlemen of the *Engliſh*	75
Their Vaſſals, or Followers and Servants	83
Private Men in the Church	305
Total of *Engliſh*	463

Scotch

Noblemen, Officers and Gentlemen	143
Their Vaſſals, Servants and others	862
Total of the *Scotch*	1005

Engliſh in *Preſton*	463
Taken in *Lancaſter*	4
	467
Scotch in *Preſton* 1005	1022
Taken in *Lancaſter* 17	
Total	1489

To the foregoing Account, which was tranſmitted to Court by General *Wills*, we ſhall only add ſome few other Particulars. In the firſt Place, we may take notice, that on *Sunday*, the 13th, Six or Seven of the Rebels, well arm'd and mounted, when they ſaw the reſt reſolved to ſurrender, endeavour'd to make their Eſcape; but falling in among *Pitt*'s Regiment, they were all cut to Pieces. They were generally ſuppos'd to be Perſons of Diſtinction, and various Conjectures were made about them: But, whoever the others were, 'tis certain one of them was Cornet *Shuttleworth*, a Gentleman of that County, in whoſe Pocket was found the Pretender's Standard, of a Green Taffety, with a Buff-colour'd

coloured Silk Fringe round it; the Device, a Pelican feeding her Young, with this *Latin* Motto;

Tantum valet Amor Regis & Patriæ.

That is,

So prevalent is the Love of one's King and Country.

It is also observable, that, among the Prisoners, were found Three or Four Parsons, besides those who found Means to escape: The Reason of which being ask'd by a great Lady of a certain Prelate, and the latter endeavouring to excuse the Divines, by saying, That probably they attended the Rebel Lords, as Chaplains; *No, Madam*, said an ingenious Nobleman, who stood by, *'tis more likely 'twas the Parsons that brought their Lords thither.* It was then reported, that Lieutenant General *Carpenter* being come up before *Preston*, Major-General *Wills* gave him an Account of what he had done; shew'd him the Dispositions he had made; and then offer'd to resign the Command to him, as his superior Officer: But, tho' the same was, in strict Justice, General *Carpenter*'s Due, yet he generously refused it, telling General *Wills*, *He had begun the Affair so well, that he ought to have the Glory to finish it*; Which, supposed uncommon Piece of Generosity was universally applauded; and still added to the Share General *Carpenter* had, in this great Victory, both by his seasonable Arrival, and his former Pursuit of the Rebels, whereby they were driven, as it were into an Net. As for General *Wills*, his Vigilance, Diligence, and good Conduct, were admir'd by every Body; and as there are few, if any, Instances in History, of so great a Body of desperate Men, entrench'd and fortified in a Town, reduced by such a handful of Troops, so this single Action, which, in all human probability, is such a Blow to the Rebels, as they will never recover, and will for ever establish King *George*'s Throne, must gain General *Wills* an immortal Reputation. His Majesty;

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a nice Judge, and generous Recompenſer of Merit, was graciouſly pleaſed to acknowledge this ſignal Service; and, as the firſt Mark of his Favour, to advance Major General *Wills* to the Poſt of a Lieutenant-General. As for Colonel *Naſſau*, who brought the Firſt Certain Account of this Victory to Court, beſides a Gratuity of 500 *l.* I am inform'd, that his Majeſty was pleaſed to promiſe him the Firſt Regiment that ſhould be vacant.

Affairs of Scotland.

It was a remarkable Inſtance of a Divine *Over-ruling Providence*, that, on the very Day the Rebels agreed to ſurrender themſelves at *Preſton*, there happen'd an Action in *Scotland*, which, if not *in its ſelf*, at leaſt in the *Conſequences* of it, proved an entire Victory to his Majeſty's Arms: But before we relate the Particulars of that Battle, we muſt reſume the *Scotch* Affairs, a little higher, that is, from the 22d of *October*, where we left them. On *Sunday* the 23d of that Month, the Duke of *Argyle* having Advice that a Party of the Rebels, conſiſting of 200 Foot and a 100 Horſe, were marching by *Caſtle Campbel* towards *Dumferling*, his Grace immediately ſent off a Detachment of Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel *Cathcart*, who came up with the Rebels the 24th, at Five a Clock in the Morning, and after having kill'd and wounded ſeveral of them, took Seventeen Priſoners, and amongſt them the following Gentlemen, *viz.* Mr. *Murray*, Brother to the Laird of *Aberkernie*; Mr. *Hay*, Son to *Arbath*; Mr. *Patrick Gordon*, *Aberlour*'s Eldeſt Son; *Alexander Forbes*, Son to *Buſſie*; *Wm. Roberton*, Brother to *Donſhills*; Mr. *Kenlock*, a Phyſician; *Alex. Smith*, of the Family of *M'Intoſh*; Mr. *Alexander Gordon*; *Francis Gorden* of *Craig*; Mr. *Hamilton* of *Gibſtow* in *Strabogie*; and *George Gordon* of the Mill of *Kincardin*. The ſame Evening, Colonel *Cathcart* return'd to the Camp at *Stirling* with his Priſoners, having had only one of his Dragoons wounded. A few Days after, a Detachment ſent by the Earl of *Stay*, into *Lorne*, to intercept about 400 of the Lord *Brodalbin*'s Men, who were

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were in Motion to join the Rebels, being come up with, and having ſurrounded them, obliged them to ſeparate, and return to their reſpective Habitations.

By this time, the Earl of *Mar* being join'd by the Earl of *Seaforth*, Sir *Donald Macdonald*, and others, with their reſpective Clans, to the Number of about 7 or 8000 Men, was preparing to march from *Perth*, to join General *Gordon*, with the Weſtern Jacobite Clans, at *Auchterarder*, in order to attempt the paſſing the *Forth* at the Head of the River. Upon Intelligence of this Deſign, the Duke of *Argyle* ſent for a Train of Field-Artillery from *Edinburgh*; and having receiv'd all the Reinforcements he expected from *Ireland*, his Grace reſolv'd to march againſt the Earl of *Mar*, to prevent either the Junction of the Rebels, or their Paſſing the *Forth*, which laſt he rightly judged to be of the laſt Conſequence. This occaſion'd a general Engagement, or Battel fought near *Dumblain*, on *Sunday November* 13th, the firſt Account of which tranſmitted to Court, and publiſh'd in the *London Gazette* of the 19th Inſtant, was ſaid to be written by the Duke of *Argyle*'s Secretary, as follows;

Sterling, Nov. 13. 1715.

Sir,

BY My Lord Duke of Argyle's *Commands, I give you the Relation of this Days Action, as far as I can remember.*

My Lord Duke having Intelligence of Mar's *marching all his Body from* Perth *to* Auchterarder, *to join the Clans, march'd the Army yeſterday to the Fields beyond* Dumblain. *when he came there, he was inform'd, that the Rebels whole Body, conſiſting, by our accounts, of about* 9000 *Horſe and Foot, was come within* 3 *Miles of* Dumblain, *on a full march thither; as ſoon as they were inform'd of our being come forward, they ſtopt, and both they and we lay on our Arms all Night, within* 2 *Miles Diſtance one from another. About Break of Day this Morning, their Army form'd where they*

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had lain last Night, and march'd towards us; their left Wing, about 11 in the Forenoon, came up with our Right, where my Lord Duke was: After an Engagement, which lasted scarce Half an Hour, their Left gave Way, and our Right drove them right off the Field, and had them in chase about 3 Miles, to the Side of the River Allan. On the Brink of this River my Lord Duke was forming, when he was advertis'd that the Enemy's Right stood in a Body behind us, which made His Grace march the Troops that were with him, to attack them; but having no Notice what had become of our Left, he thought it proper to march towards Dumblain. Here my Lord got Notice, that our Left had been attack'd while they were forming, by the Rebels Right, had given way, and march'd off the Field, with our Train of Artillery, and our Horse in their Rear, and had gone strait to Stirling; upon which, my Lord Duke sent thither, to order them to return, and join him, which they have by this time done. When Night came on, my Lord Duke, with our Right, stood form'd on the Field above Dumblain, and the Rebels, to the Number of 4000, as near as I could reckon, stood on the Top of a Hill about a Mile from us. If they continue where they are till Day-break, I am very hopeful to Morrow may, in a great measure, put an End to this Rebellion.

I cannot give you the Numbers of the Killed and Wounded; for some Time our Dragoons gave no Quarter. Of our side the Earl of Forfar, I am afraid, is killed; My Lord Ilay is shot through the Right arm and in the right side; Colonel Hawley of Evan's is shot through the Body; we have not lost any great Number of private men; no more of our Great Men are hurt; the Dukes of Roxburgh and Douglas; the Earls of Rothes, Hadington, Lowdoun, Lawderdale, and Belhaven, I left standing on the Field, with my Lord Duke of Argyle, very safe and well.

Of the other Side, Strathmore is kill'd, Panmure is taken; I saw him on the Field so very Ill of his Wounds, that it is probable he is dead by this time; Barrowfield, Logee, Drummond, young Auchtertyre, and some other Gentlemen,

men, and about 80 private Men are likewise taken with Eight Colours; we were in Possession of their Cannon, but had not Horses to carry them off, I am &c.

A 2d Letter from *Sterling* of the same Date, contain'd what follows:

YEsterday Morning my Lord Duke marched the Army over this River, to the Heights about Dumblain, *the Rebels advancing from* Auchterairder *at the same time, the two Armies lay all Night under Arms within two Miles one of another. About Eleven this Day, the Rebels marched forward to attack us, we meeting them half way; after an Engagement of about half an Hour, our Right, where his Grace was, forced theirs, put them into Confusion, and pursued them about 3 Miles, killing great Numbers of them, and taking some Prisoners. About this Time his Grace was inform'd, the Rebels were advancing towards him from behind, and accordingly soon discover'd about 4000 of them, upon which he resolv'd to attack them; but forming the several Corps, found our whole left Wing was missing, nor could he get any Intelligence where it was, or what had happened to them; on which he was obliged to march to the Left of the Rebels Body, to facilitate his joining the Left Wing, or any Part of them. When he was come near* Dumblain, *one he had sent thither, returned to him with an Account, That our Left Wing, as they were marching to meet the Rebels, were attack'd by them, before they were well formed, on which, they gave way, and were pushed towards* Dumblain: *When they had retired to the other side of that Town, they were told, our Right Wing were entirely cut off, so thought it best to retire to this Place; but after some Hours Stay, they heard our Right had beat the Rebels, and so march'd back to their former Camp near* Dumblain, *where my Lord Duke was with the Troops which staid with him; the Rebels who had remained on the Field, retiring out of Sight, it being then the close of the Evening.*

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The Rebels were at least, 8 *or* 9000, *some of their Prisoners say*, 14000; *but they had great Desertion: What Number of them are Kill'd, it is not well known. There are not* 100 *Prisoners. Earl* Strathmore *kill'd*, Panmure *taken, but thought to be Dead since of his Wounds; and some other Gentlemen. We do not hear of any of our Side being Prisoners, and not many kill'd. Lord* Forfar *is said to be kill'd, and* Armstrong, *Aid de Camp to the Duke of* Argyle, *certainly is. Lord* Ilay *came here last Night, and joined the Army half an Hour before the Action, where he behaved himself handsomely, as indeed several of the Nobility did. He is wounded through the Right Arm, and in the Right Side. Colonel* Hawley *shot thro' the Body. Lord* Ilay *is returned to this Place; his Wounds are not dangerous.*

On *Saturday* the 19th of *November*, Colonel *Harrison*, being sent Express to his Majesty by the Duke of *Argyle*, gave a clearer Account of the Victory obtain'd by his Grace over the Rebels, which Three Days after was publish'd as follows:

The Duke of *Argyle* being informed on the 12th, that the Rebels had come to *Auchterarder* with their Baggage, Artillery, and a sufficient quantity of Bread for a March for many Days, found he was obliged either to engage them on the Grounds near *Dumblain*, or to decamp and wait their coming to the Head of the *Forth*. He chose the first on many Accounts, and amongst others that the Grounds near *Dumblain* were much more advantageous for his Horse than those at the head of the River; and besides this, by Frost then beginning, the *Forth* might become passable in several Places, which the small number of his Troops did not enable him to guard sufficiently. He likewise received Advice, that the 12th at Night the Rebels designed to encamp at *Dumblain*; upon which, judging it of importance to prevent them by possessing that Place, he marched the 12th in the Forenoon, and encamped with his Left at *Dumblain*, and his Right towards the *Sheriff Moor*;

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Moor; the Enemy that Night ſtoped within two Miles of *Dumblain*. Next Morning his Grace being informed by his advanced Guard that the Rebels were forming, he rode to a riſing Ground, where he viewed the Enemy diſtinctly, and found as they pointed their March, they deſigned ſtrait upon our Flank. The Moor to our Right was the preceding Night unpaſſable, and ſo guarded us from being flanked on that ſide, but by the Froſt was become paſſable. His Grace therefore ordered his Troops to ſtretch to the Right in the following Order, 3 Squadrons of Dragoons upon the Right and Left of the front Line, and 6 Batallions of Foot in the Center. The ſecond Line was compoſed of two Batallions, in the Center, one Squadron in the Right, and another on their Left, and one Squadron of Dragoons behind each Wing of Horſe in the firſt Line. As the Right of our Army came over againſt the Left of the Rebels, which they had put to a Moraſs, his Grace finding they were not quite formed, gave Orders immediately to fall on, and charged both their Horſe and Foot. They reciv'd us very briskly, but after ſome Reſiſtance they were broke through, and were purſued above 2 Miles by 5 Squadrons of Dragoons, the Squadron of Volunteers, and 5 Batallions of Foot. When we came near the River *Allan*, by the vaſt number of Rebels we drove before us, we concluded it an entire Rout, and reſolved to purſue as long as we had Day light. The purſuing to the River *Allan* had taken up a long time, by reaſon of the frequent Attempts they had made to form in different places, which obliged us as oft to attack and break them. When they were in part paſſed, and others paſſing the *Allan*, Major General *Whiteman*, who commanded the 5 Batallions of Foot, ſent to acquaint the Duke of *Argyle* that he could not diſcover what had become of our Troops on the Left, and that a conſiderable Body of the Rebels Horſe and Foot ſtood behind us. Upon that his Grace halted, formed his Troops in Order, and march'd towards the Hill on which the Rebels

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Rebels had poſted themſelves. Thereafter his Grace extended his Right towards *Dumblain*, to give his Left an Opportunity of joining him. There we continued until it was late, and not finding our Left come up, his Grace marched ſlowly towards the Ground on which he had formed in the Morning. So ſoon as it was dark, the Rebels who continued undiſperſed on the top of the Hill moved to *Ardoch*. About an Hour after, our Troops which had been ſeparated from the Duke of *Argyle* join'd his Grace. Our Dragoons on the Left in the beginning of the Action charged ſome of their Horſe on the Right, and carried off a Standard, but at the ſame time the Rebels preſſed ſo hard on our Batallions on the Left, that they were diſordered, and obliged to fall in amongſt the Horſe. The Rebels by this means cut off the Communication betwixt our Left and the other Body, and they being informed a Body of the Rebels were endeavouring to get to *Stirling*, the Troops of our Left retired beyond *Dumblain*, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Paſſes leading there. We have as yet no certain Account of the Numbers killed, but it's reckoned they may be about 800, amongſt whom there are ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, The Quality of the Priſoners is not yet fully known, only that the Viſcount of *Strathallan*, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 1 Major, 9 Captains, beſides Subalterns, are brought to *Stirling*. We have likewiſe carried off 14 Colours and Standards, 4 Pieces of Cannon, Tombrells with Ammunition, and all their Bread Waggons. This Victory was not obtained without the Loſs of ſome brave Men on our ſide; the Earl of *Forfar*'s wounds are ſo many that his Life is deſpaired of; the Earl of *Ilay*, who came half an hour before the Action, received two Wounds, the one in his Arm, and the other in his Side, but the Bullet being cut out of his Side, it is hoped he is paſt danger; General *Evens* received a Cut in his Head; Colonel *Hawley* was ſhot through the Body, but there is hopes of his Recovery; Col. *Lawrence*, is taken, Col. *Hammers*, and Captain *Armſtrong*

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Strong, Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Argyle*, are killed. The Courage of the *British* Troops was never Keener than on this Occasion; who, tho the Rebels were three times their Number, yet attacked and pursued them with all Resolution imaginable. The Conduct and Bravery of the Generals and inferior Officers contributed much to this Success; but above all the great Example of his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, whose Presence not only gave Spirit to the Action, but gained Success as often as he led on. The Troop of Horse Volunteers, who consisted of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Distinction, shewed their Quality by the Gallantry of their Behaviour; in a particular manner the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Lords *Rothes*, *Haddington*, *Lauderdale*, *Loudown*, *Belhaven*, and Sir *John Shaw*.

The two following Lists were some Days after the Battle printed at *Edinburgh* and afterwards reprinted in *London*.

A LIST of the Officers and Soldiers killed, wounded, or missing, in the Battle of Sheriff-Moore *of the Troops under the Duke of* Argyle.

Of *Portmore*'s Regiment, Capt. *Robertson*, and a Quarter-Master wounded: Two Dragoons kill'd, and Four wounded.

Of *Evans*'s Regiment, Capt. *Farrer*, his Thighbone broke: Col. *Hawley*, shot thro' the Shoulder: A Cornet, and a few private Men kill'd.

Of Lord *Forfar*'s Regiment, himself shot in the Knee, and cut in the Head. with 10 or 12 Strokes from their Broad Swords after Quarter: Ensign *Branch*, and 8 private Men kill'd.

Of *Wightman*'s Regiment, Ensign *Mark* wounded: two Grenadiers, and 2 or 3 Men kill'd.

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Of *Shannon*'s Regiment, Capt. *Arnot* kill'd, and 5 or 6 Men kill'd and wounded. These with a Squadron of *Stair*'s Dragoons, were the Troops which compoſed the Right, and beat the Rebels.

On the Left.

Of *Morriſon*'s Regiment, Lieut. Col. *Hamer*, two Captains, four Lieutenants, and three Enſigns miſſing; with a good many private Men.

Of *Montague*'s, Lieut. Col. *Laurance*, Capt. *Umbell*, Capt. *Bernard* miſſing, and a good many private Men kill'd.

Of *Clayton*'s Regiment, Capt. *Barlow* kill'd.

Of the Fuzileers, Capt, *Chiefly*, Lieut. *Hay*, and Lieut. *Michelſon*, miſſing, and ſaid to be taken, and Capt. *Urquhart*, wounded.

Of *Egerton*'s Regiment, Capt. *Danoer* wounded, and a few private Men kill'd.

A particular Liſt of the Names of the Gentlemen Priſoners, brought to the Caſtle of Stirling, *the* 14th *of* November.

LOrd *Strathallan*
Barrowfield
Logie Drummond
Mr. *Murray* of *Auchtertyr*.
Mr. *Thomas Drummond*, Brother to the Viſcount *Strathallan*.
Mr. *Drummond* of *Drumquhany*.
Capt. *William Creighton*
Mr. *John Roſs*, Son to the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*.
David Gardin, Captain of *Panmure*'s Regiment.
Kenneth Mackenzie, Nephew to Sir *Alexander Mackenzie of Coull*.
Ca. Gardin, of *Bitiſtern*
John M' Lean, Adjutant to Collonel *Mackenzie*'s Regiment.
Colin Makenzie of *Kildin*, Captain of Fairbourie's *Regiment*.
Mr. *John Ratray*
Mr. *Peter Steuart*

Mr.

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Mr. *Nairne* of *Baldwale.*
Mr. *William Hay.*
Capt. *Cha. Chalmers*, late of the Foot Guards, one of *Mar's* Majors.
John Gordon, Captain.
William Forbes, Lieutenant.
Archibald Fothringham, Lieutenant.
Alex. Garrioch, Enſign.
Jn. Carnagie Chirurgeon.
Nichol. Donaldſon, Enſign.
Alex. Steuart of *Innerſlawie*, Forreſter to the Duke of *Athol.*
Neil M' Glaſſon, Chamberlain to the Duke of *Athol.*
James Steuart, Lieutenant.
John Robertſon, Lieutenant.
James Gordon, Chirurgeon.
Donald Robertſon
Robert Menzies
William Menzies
John Menzies
William Menzies
William Steuart.
Alex M' Lachlan
Patrick Campbell
Hugh M' Raw
Donald M' Raw
Chriſtopher M' Rae,
John Leſly
} *Wem's Men.*

Mr. *George Taylor*
Duncomb M' Intoſh
James Peddie
John Forbes
Alexander Steuart
Donald Mitchel.
Francis Finlay.
Mr. *James Lyon.*
Mr. *Autchterlony*
Lewis Cramond
William Steuart
George Mear
Hector M' Lean
Alexander Mill
John M Intoſh
Robert M' Intoſh
Hugh Calder
James Innes
Donald M' Pherſon
John Morgan
Donald M Nauchite
Ewan M' Lachlan
Ewan M' Donald
Donald Robertſon.
Janes Keoch
Thomas Robertſon
Alexander Moriſon
Andrew Jamiſon
Robert Miller
Adam Grilſell
Augus Steuart
John Robertſon
John Cattinach
John Ritchie, Merchant in *Edinburg*

James Edgar — *Donald M' Murrie*
James Mill — *Murdoch M' Pherſon*
John Gordon — *Alexander Cameron*

The following Account, written by Major General *Whightman*, who had a great Share in the Succeſs of the Battle of *Dumblain*, has not yet been made publick, but very well deſerves to be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

Stirling, November 14th. 1715, at Eleven at Night.

LAſt Friday, *I arrived from* Edinburgh, *where I had finiſh'd all the Works and Barricades that I had Orders to do for the Security of that Town; and as ſoon as I came his Grace the Duke of* Argyle *told me, he was glad to ſee me, and that as he intended to make a March towards the Enemy the next Morning, he had ſent an Expreſs to* Edinburgh *for me. Accordingly on* Saturday *the* 12th *Inſtant our whole Army march'd over the Bridge of* Stirling *towards the Enemy, who lay at a Place call'd* Ardoch, *about Seven Miles from this Place, and in the Evening our Army came within about* 3 *miles of the Enemy's Camp. We all lay that Night on our Arms, and the next morning being,* Sunday, *by Break of Day, I went with his Grace where our advanc'd Guard was poſted, and had a plain View of the Rebels, all drawn in Line of Battle, which conſiſted of Nine Thouſand and one Hundred Men. They ſeem'd to make a motion towards us: Upon which the Duke order'd me immediately back, to put our Men in order; and, ſoon after, His Grace order'd them to march to the Top of a Hill againſt the Enemy: But before all, or not above half our Army was form'd in Line of Battle, the Enemy attack'd us. The Right of their Line, which vaſtly out-wing'd us, lay in a hallow Way, which was not perceiv'd by us, nor poſſible for us to know it, the*

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the Enemy having Poſſeſſion of the Brow of the Hill; but the Left of their Army was very plain to our View. The Moment we got to the Top of the Hill, not above half of our Men were come up, or could form; the Enemy, that were within little more than Piſtol-Shot, began the Attack with all their Left upon our Right. I had the Command of the Foot: The Enemy were Highlanders; *and as it is their Cuſtom, gave us a Fire; and a great many came up to our Noſes, Sword in Hand; but the Horſe on our Right, with the conſtant Fire of the Platoons of Foot, ſoon put the Left of their Army to the Rout. The Duke of* Argyle *purſuing, as he thought, the Main of their Army, which he drove before him above a Mile and a half over a River. As I march'd after him, as faſt as I could, with a little above Three Regiments of Foot, I heard a great Fire on our Left; and ſent my Aid de-Camp to ſee the Occaſion of it, and found that the Right of the Enemy's Army, that lay in the Hollow Way, and was ſuperior to that Part of their Army which we had beaten, was fallen upon the Left of our Line, with all the Fury imaginable; and, as our Men were not form'd they cut off juſt the Half of our Foot and our Squadrons on our Left. The Duke, who purſued the Enemy very faſt, was not apprized of this: And as he had order'd me to march as faſt I could after him, I was obliged to ſlacken my march, and ſend to his Grace to inform him of what had happened. I kept what Foot I had in perfect Order, not knowing but my Rear might ſoon be attack'd by the Enemy, that had beat our Left, which proved to be the Flower of their Army. At laſt, when the Duke had put to flight that part of the Rebel Army he was engaged with, he came back to me, and could not have imagined to ſee ſuch an Army as was behind us, being 3 times our Number; but as I had kept that Part of our Foot, which firſt engag'd, in very good Order, His Grace join'd me with Five Squadrons of Dragoons, and we put the beſt Face of the Matter, to the Right about, and ſo march'd to the Enemy, who had defeated all the Left of our Army. If they had*

had had either Courage or Conduct, they might have entirely deſtroy'd my Body of Foot; but it pleaſed God to the contrary. I am apt to conjecture, their Spirits were not a little damp'd, by having been Witneſſes, ſome Hours before, of the firm Behaviour of my Foot, and thought it hardly poſſible to break us. We march'd in a Line of Battle, till we came within half a Mile of the Enemy, and found them ranged at the Top of a Hill, on very Advantageous Ground, and above 4000 in Number. We poſted our ſelves at the bottom of the Hill, in ſome Advantageous Ground, where their Horſe could not well attack us; for the Advantage of ſome Earth-Walls, or Ditches, about Breaſt high; and, as Evening grew on, we inclined with our Right towards the Town of Dumblain, *in all the Order that was poſſible. The Enemy behaved like Civil Gentlemen, and let us do what we pleaſed, ſo that we paſs'd the Bridge of* Dumblain, *poſted our ſelves very ſecurely, and lay on our Arms all Night. This Morning we went with a Body of Dragoons, to the Field of Battle; brought off the Wounded Men; and came to this Town this Evening. General* Webb's *late Regiment, now* Morriſon's, *is one of the unfortunate Regiments that were not form'd, and ſuffer'd moſt. Major* Hamar *is killed, with Young* Hillary, *and many other Officers. General* Evans, *and I, had the good Fortune to be on the Right Wing, with the Duke. General* Evans *had his Horſe ſhot dead under him, and eſcaped very narrowly, as well as my ſelf.*

P. S. Our whole Army did not conſiſt of above a Thouſand Dragoons, and 2500 Foot; and but little more than half of them engaged. However, I muſt do the Enemy the Juſtice to ſay, *I never ſaw regular Troops more exactly drawn up in Line of Battle; and that in a Moment; and their Officers behaved with all the Gallantry imaginable.* All I can ſay, *It will be of the laſt Danger to the Government, if we have not Force to deſtroy them ſoon.* The Loſs on both Sides I leave for another Time, when we have a more exact Account.

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To discharge the Duty of an Impartial and faithful *Journalist*, I shall now subjoin the Accounts of this Battle, given on on the Side of the Rebels, and, in the first place, the Earl of *Mar*'s Letter to the Governour of *Perth*.

Ardoch, *Nov.* 13th, 1715.

'I Thought you would be anxious to know the Fate 'of this Day: We attack'd the Enemy on the End 'of the *Sheriff-Moor* at Twelve of the Clock this Day, 'on our Right and Center, carried the Day intirely, 'pursued them down the little Hill, on the South of '*Dumblain*; and there I got most of our Horse, and 'a pretty good Number of our Foot, brought again in-'to some Order. We knew not then what was be-'come of our Left, so we return'd to the Field of Bat-'tle. We discern'd a Body of the Enemy on the North 'of us, consisting mostly of the Grey Dragoons, and 'some of the Black. We also discover'd a Body of 'their Foot further North upon the Field, where we 'were in the Morning; and East of that, a Body, as 'we thought, of our own Foot, and I still believe it was 'so. I form'd the Horse and Foot with me in a Line, 'on the North side of the Hill where we had engaged, 'and kept our Front towards the Enemy to the North 'of us, who seem'd at first, as if they intended to 'march towards us; but upon our forming, and 'marching towards them, they halted, and march'd 'back to *Dumblain*. Our Baggage and Train Horses 'had all run away in the beginning of the Action: But 'we got some Horses, and brought off most of the Train, 'to this Place, where we quarter to Night about *Ar-'doch*, whither we march'd in very good Order; And 'had our Left and Second Line behaved as our Right 'and the rest of the first Line did, our Victory had been

'been compleat: But another Day is coming for that, 'and I hope e're long too.

'I send you a List of the Officers Names who are 'Prisoners here, besides those who are dangerously 'wounded, and could no come along, whose Words of 'Honour were taken. Two of these are the Earl of 'Forfar, who, I'm afraid will die, and Captain Urqu-'hart of Burris-Yard, who is very ill wounded. We 'have also a good number of private Men Prisoners: 'But the Number I do not exactly know.

'We have lost, to our Regret, the Earl of Strathmore, 'and the Captain of Clan-Ranald. Some are missing; 'but their Fate we are not sure of.

'The Earl of Panmure, Drummond of Logie, and 'Lieutenant Colonel Maclean, are wounded; this is all 'that I have to say now, but that I am, Yours, &c.

M. R.

P. S. *We have taken a great many of the Enemy's Arms.*

Regiments.	*Prisoners.*
Montague.	Lieut. Col. *Albert Lawrence* Capt. *John Edwards.*
Cloytan	Capt. *Wm. Barlow.* Lieut. *Edward Gibson* Capt. *Mitchel Moret.*
Lord *Mark Ker*	Capt. *Walter Chiesly,*
Earl *Orrery*	Lieut. *Thomas Mitchelson Hay,* and *Richard Hen-eway.*
Brig. *Morrison's*	Ensign *Justin Holdman,* since dead, *Glenkendy,* and a good Number of private Men, and Arms.

The

The following Letter was written three Day after the Battle, by the Governor of Brunt-Island. Nov. 16th. 1715.

'This Morning we had the following Particulars by 'Letters from the Governor of *Perth*, and Mr. *Mark Wood*, Dean of *Guild* there: *viz.* That 116 private 'Men, where brought Prisoners to *Perth* yesterday, 'with ten Officers. The Enemy lost on the spot 800 'Men; and of ours there is not above 60 private Men 'kill'd, but several of our Officers are taken. We 'have got 40 good Horses, and 1500 Stand of the E-'nemy's Arms. Upon Receipt of this News the Go-'vernour acquainted the Magistrates, whereupon they 'went to Church, and thank'd God for the Victory.'

A few Days after the Earl of *Mar* caus'd the following Account to be printed at *Perth*.

An Account of the Engagement on the Sheriff-muir *near* Dumblain, 13 Nov. 1715. *betwixt the K--'s Army, commanded by the Earl of* Mar, *and and D. of* Berks, *commanded by* Argyle.

THERE being various and different Reports industriously spread abroad, to cover the Victory obtained by the King's Army over the Enemy, the best Way to set it in a clear light, is to narrate the true Matter of Fact, and leave it to the World to judge impartially thereof.

Thursday Nov. 10. The Earl of *Mar* review'd the Army at *Auchterarder*.

Friday 11. Rested.

Saturday 12. The Earl of *Mar* order'd Lieutenant General *Gordon*, and Brigadier *Ogilvie*, with three Squadrons of the Marquis of *Huntley*, and the Master of *Sin-*

clair's Five Squadrons of Horſe, and all the Clans, to march, and take Poſſeſſion of *Dumblain*, which was order'd to be done two Days before, but was delay'd by ſome Interruptions, and all reſt of the Army was ordered, at the ſame time, to parade upon the *Muir* of *Tullibardine*, very early, and to march after General *Gordon*. The Earl of *Mar* went himſelf to *Drummond-Caſtle*, to meet with my Lord *Broadalbin*, and ordered General *Hamilton* to march the Army. Upon the march, General *Hamilton* had Intelligence of a Body of the Enemy's having taken Poſſeſſion of *Dumblain*, which Account he ſent immediately to the Earl of *Mar*. A little after, General *Hamilton* had another Expreſs from General *Gordon*, who was then about two Miles to the Weſtward of *Ardoch*, that he had Intelligence of a great Body of the Enemy's being in *Dumblain*; upon which General *Hamilton* drew up the Army, ſo as the Ground at the *Roman* Camp near *Ardoch*, would allow. A very little after, the Earl of *Mar* came up to the Army, and not hearing any more from Lieutenant General *Gordon* who was march'd on, judg'd it to be only ſome ſmall Party of the Enemy to diſturb our March, ordered the Guards to be poſted, and the Army to their Quarters, with Orders to aſſemble upon the Parade any time of the Night or Day, upon the Firing of three Cannon. A little after the Army was diſmiſs'd, the Earl of *Mar* had Account from Lieutenant General *Gordon*, that he had certain Intelligence of the Duke of *Argyle*'s being at *Dumblain* with his whole Army. Upon which the General was ordered to halt, till the Earl ſhould come up to him, and ordered the three Guns to be fired; upon which the Army form'd immediately, and march'd up to Lieutenant-General *Gordon* at *Kinbuck*, where the whole Army lay under Arms, with Guards advanc'd from each Squadron and Batallion, till break of Day.

Sunday

Sunday the 13th the Earl of *Mar* gives Orders for the whole Army to form on the Moor, to the Left of the Road that leads to *Dumblain*, fronting to *Dumblain*; the General Persons were ordered to their Posts. The *Sterling* Squadron with the King's Standard, and two Squadrons of the Marquis of *Huntley*'s form'd the Right of the 1st Line of Horse. All the Clans form'd the Right of the 1st Line of Foot, the *Perthshire* and *Fifeshire* Squadrons form'd the Left of the 1st Line of Horse, the Earl *Marshal*'s Squadron on the Right of the 2d Line, three Batallions of the Marquis of *Seaford*'s Foot, two Batallions of my Lord *Huntley*'s, the Earl of *Panmure*'s, The Marquis of *Tullibardine*'s, the Batallions of *Drummond*, commanded by the Viscount of *Strathalan*, and *Logie Almond*, the Batallion of *Strowan*, and the *Angus* Squadron of Horse form'd the 2d Line. When the Army was forming, we discover'd some small Number of the Enemy, on the Height of the West End of the *Sheriff Muir*, which looks into *Dumblain*; from which Place they had a full View of our Army. The Earl of *Mar* call'd a Council of War, consisting of all the Noblemen, Gentlemen, General Officers, and Heads of the Clans, which was held in the Front of the Horse, on the Left, where it was voted to fight the Enemy, *Nemine Contradicente*; upon which the Earl of *Mar* ordered the Earl *Marshal* Major-General of the Horse, with his own Squadron, and Sir *Donald Mac-donald*'s Batallion, to march up to the height where we saw the Enemy, and dislodged them, and sent on Account of their Motions and Dispositions. No sooner the Earl *Marshal* begun his March, but the Enemy disappear'd, and the Earl of *Mar* ordered the Army to march up after them. By the other General's Orders, the Lines march'd off the Right, divided in the Center, and march'd up the Hill in four Lines. After marching about a Quarter of a Mile, the Earl *Marshal* sent back an Account, that he discover'd the Enemy forming their Line very near him, to the South of the top of

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the Hill, upon which the Army, particularly the Horſe was order'd to march up very quickly, and form to the Enemy; but by the breaking of their Lines in marching off, they fell in ſome Confuſion in the forming, and ſome of the 2d Line, jumbled into the 1ſt, on, or near the Left and ſome of the Horſe form'd near the Center, which ſeems to have been the occaſion, that the Enemies few Squadrons on the Right were not routed as the reſt.

The Earl of *Mar* plac'd himſelf at the Head of the Clans, and finding the Enemy only forming their Line, thought fit to attack them in that Poſture, ſent Colonel *William Clepham*, Adjutant General to the Marquis of *Drummond*, Lieutenant General of Horſe, on the Right, and to Lieutenant General *Gordon* on the Right of the Foot, and Major *David Erſkine*, one of his Aids de Camp to the Left, with Orders to march up and attack immediately: And upon their return, pulling off his Hat waved it with a Huzza, and advanc'd to the Front of the Enemy's form'd Batallions; upon which all the Line to the Right being of the Clans, led on by Sir *Donald Mac donald*'s Brothers, *Glengary*, Capt. of Clan *Ranald*, Sir *John Macklean*, *Glenco Campbel*, of *Glenlyon*, Colonel of *Broadalbin*'s, and Brigadier *Ogilvy*, of *Boyne*, with Colonel *Gordon* of *Glenbuck*, at the Head of *Hunley*'s Batallions, made a moſt furious Attack, ſo that in 7 or 8 Minutes, we could neither perceive the Form of a Squadron, or Batallion of the Enemy before us. We drove the main Body, and Left of the Enemy, in this manner for about half a Mile, killing and taking Priſoners all that we could overtake. The Earl of *Mar* endeavour'd to ſtop our Foot, and put them in ſome order to follow the Enemy, which we ſaw making off in ſome ſmall Bodies, from a little Hill below, towards *Dumblain*, where the Earl of *Mar* reſolved to follow them to compleat the Victory: When an account was brought him, that our Left, and moſt of our 2d Line had

had given way, and the Enemy was purſuing them down the back of the Hill, and had taken our Artillery. Immediately the Earl of *Mar* gave orders for the Horſe to wheel, and having put the Foot in Order, as faſt as could be, march'd back with them. When he was again near the top of the Hill, two Squadrons of the Enemy's Grey Dragoons were perceived marching towards us. When they came near the top of the Hill, and ſaw us advancing in order to attack them, they made much faſter down the Hill, then they came up, and join'd at the Foot of the Hill, to a ſmall Squadron or two of the Black Dragoons, and a ſmall Batallion of Foot, which we judged, had march'd about the Weſt-end of the Hill, and join'd them. At firſt they again ſeem'd to form on the low Ground, and advanc'd towards us, but when they ſaw us marching down the Hill upon them, they filed very ſpeedily to *Dumblain*. The Earl of *Mar* remain'd poſſeſs'd of the Field of Battle, and our own Artillery, and ſtood upon the Ground till Sun-ſet; and then conſidering, that the Army had no Cover, or Victuals the Night before, and none to be had, nearer than *Brace*, *Ardoch*, and Adjacents, whereby his Lordſhip expected the Left to rally, and the Batallions of the Lord *Charles Murray*'s, *Inuernyhe*, *M'Pherſon*'s, and *Mac-Gregor*'s, to joyn him, reſolved to draw off the Artillery, and march the Army to that Place, where were ſome Proviſions; there were two Carriages of the Guns broke, which we left one the Road. But theſe Batallions did not join us, till the next Day Afternoon, before which the Enemy was return'd to *Stirling*.

We took the Earl of *Forfar*, who was dangerouſly wounded, Colonel *Lawrence*, and 10 or 12 Captains, and Subalterns, and about 200 Sergeants, and private Men, and the Laird of *Glenkindy*, one of the Volunteers, 4 Colours, ſeveral Drums, and about 14 or 1500 Stands of Arms. We computed that there lay kill'd in the Field of Battle about 7 or 800 of the Enemy, and this is certain, that there lay Dead upon the Field

of

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of Battle, above 15 of the Enemy, to One of ours; beſides the Number of the Wounded muſt be very great.

The Priſoners taken by us were very civily us'd, and none of them Stript. Some are allow'd to return to *Sterling* upon their Parole, and the Officers have the Liberty of the Town of *Perth*. The few Priſoners taken by the Enemy on our Left, were moſt of them ſtript, and wounded after taken. The Earl of *Penmure* being firſt of the Priſoners wounded after taken. They having refus'd his Parole, was left in a Village, and by the haſty retreat of the Enemy, upon the approach of our Army, was reſcu'd by his Brother and his Servants, and carried of.

Monday 14, the Earl of *Mar*, drew out the Army early in the Morning, on the ſame Field at *Ardoch*, they were on the Day before: About a Eleven a Clock we perceiv'd ſome Squadrons of the Enemy on the Top of the Hill, near to the Field of Battle, which march'd over the top of the Hill, and a little after, we had Account of their marching to *Sterling*; upon which the Earl of *Mar* march'd back with his Army, who continued about *Auchterarder*. *Tueſday* 15, reſted. *Wedneſday* 16, the Earl of *Mar* left General *Hamilton*, with the Horſe to canton about *Duplin*, and Lieutenant General *Gordon* with the Clans, and the reſt of the Foot about *Forgan* and Adjacents, and went to *Perth* himſelf to order Proviſions for the Army. The want o which, being the Reaſon of his returning to *Perth*. *Thurſday* 17, the Earl of *Mar* order'd General *Hamilton* to march with the Horſe, and ſome of the Foot to *Perth*, and Lieut. General *Gordon* with the Clans, to canton about that Place. After writing the former Narrative, we have an Account from *Stirling*, that the Enemy loſt 1200 Men, and after Enquiry we can't find above 60 of our Men in all kill'd, among whom were the Earl of *Strathmore*, the Captain of Clan *Ranald*, both much lamented;

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lamented: *Auchterhonse* is missing. Very few of our Men are wounded.

Perth, Printed by *Robert Freebairn*, 1715.

Both Parties, as appears by the foregoing Accounts, claiming the Honour of the Day, and many were enclined to allow it to neither, to look upon it as a *drawn Battle*: But all candid and disinterested Judges agree, that the Duke *Argyle* had a clear indisputable Title to the Victory, not only by the Colours, Standards, Cannon, Cover'd Waggons, and other Trophies which he brought away with him, together with a far greater Number of Prisoners, and his remaining Master of the Field; but chiefly by carrying his principal Point, and breaking the main Design of the Rebels, which was to pass the River *Forth*, and obliging them to retire to *Perth*, with Discontent, and Despair. We must here take notice, that besides the Persons of Distinction, who were with the Duke of *Argyle*, in the Troop of Volunteers commanded by the Earl of *Rothes*, there were also these following, *viz.* the Duke of *Douglass*, who brought with him several Gentlemen well mounted; the Lord *Binny*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Haddington*; Mr. *Livsey*, Uncle to the Earl of *Crawfort*; Sir *John Anstruther*, Mr *Hadden*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Son to the Lord Justice *Clerk*, who was wounded, and Mr. *Dalrymple*.

The publick Joy upon the Duke of *Argyle*'s Victory at *Dumblain* was not a little heightened by the News that came to *London*, much about the same Time, of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s making himself Master of *Inverness*, which the Court receiv'd a few Days after, the following Account.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, Nov. 26*th.*

'The Earl of *Sutherland* having got together between 3 and 4000 Men, of whom 1000 are his own, 500 of the *Rosses*, 500 *Frazers*, 300 *Mackays*, 300 *Forbs*, 300 *Monroes*, &c. march'd directly towards *Inverneſs*, before which Place he came the 10th Inſtant, and ſummon'd the Governor, Sir *John Mackenzie*, who, with about 300 of his Clan, held it for the Earl of *Seaforth*, and refuſ'd to ſurrender. The next Day his Lordſhip enter'd the Town, and *Mackenzie*, with his Garriſon, retired into the Caſtle, out of which they ſtole away the Night following towards the Highlands; ſo that the Earl of *Sutherland* took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle likewiſe on the 12th. His Lordſhip continued ſtill at *Inverneſs* at the coming away of the Poſt, where he has very good Quarters, and will wait there to be join'd by the *Grants*, who are 800, and for ſome other Succours; after which he will march Southwards againſt the Rebels, whoſe Affairs decline both North and South. This cauſes great Alteration in the Deſigns and Councils of the Chiefs at *Perth*, who ſeeing but a melancholly Proſpect before them, and reflecting on the Diſappointments they have already met with from their Friends, are beginning to ſeparate, and go backwards with their main Body. The Marquis of *Huntley* is already gone to the North, and the Earl of *Seaforth* to the Highlands, to oppoſe the Earl *Sutherland*: But the Earls of *Mar*, *Mariſchal*, *Linlithgow*, *Panmure*, *Southeſk*, continue at *Perth*.' Upon the News of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Progreſs, Mr. *Alexander Gordon* of *Ardoch*, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Shire of *Cromarty*, who, on the 16th of *Nov.* arrived in *London*, being ſent Expreſs by his Lordſhip, to ſollicit Supplies, embark'd (*Nov.* 26.) again on board a Man of War for the North of *Scotland*, carrying with him Money, Arms, and

and Ammunition, for his Lordſhip's uſe. Some Day before, the King was pleaſed to appoint the Earl of *Sutherland* Lieutenant General of this Forces.

On *Saturday* the 12th of *November* in the Evening Captain *Williamſon*, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, arrived at *Whitehall*, with the Barrier Treaty ſigned at *Antwerp*, on the 5th by the Imperial *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Miniſters; by which his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty became Guarantee of the Succeſſion of the *Britiſh* Crown, in the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Hanover*. Captain *Williamſon* alſo brought Advice that before his Departure from *Oſtend*, moſt of the 6000 *Dutch* Troops, which their High Mightineſſes were lend over into *Great Britain*, according to their Engagements, and his Majeſty's Deſire, were actually embark'd.

Three Days after, General *Cadogan* himſelf arriv'd (*Nov.* 15th) in *London*, from *Flanders*, by the Way of *Dover*; and the ſame Day 3000 of the *Dutch* Forces came up the River *Thames*, and after they had refreſh'd themſelves for ſome Days in their Quarters in the Tower Hamlets, and *Southwark*, proceeded by Land (*Nov.* 23.) towards *Scotland*, whither the reſt went by Sea. The Court having reſolv'd to reduce the Rebels aſſoon as poſſible, it was thought fit to ſend Lieutenant General *Cadogan* thither to aſſiſt his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, who, indeed, by the Behaviour of the Troops of the left Wing of his Army, in the late Battle, appear'd to have wanted a good Second. Accordingly, General *Cadogan* ſet out for *Scotland* on *Tueſday* the 20th of this Month; and Brigadier *Petit*, with Six Ingeniers under him, was ordered to march thither with all convenient Speed. A Train of Artillery was alſo ordered to be ſhip'd off at the *Tower* for *Scotland*.

About this time, Colonel *Stern*'s Regiment arrived in the *Thames* from *Ghent*, where they were garriſon'd; and brought Priſoners with them the Lord *Clermont*, Son to the Earl of *Middleton*, who, in the Year 1708, was

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taken Prisoner in the Pretender's Successless Expedition to *Scotland*; and Mr. *Murray*, who by the Name of *Gordon*, had lately been with the Earl of *Mar*: And who were both taken in *Flanders*. The Lord *Clermont* was, on the 27th of *November*, committed to the Tower, and the other to *Newgate*.

On the 5th of *November*, being *Gun-Powder Treason* Day, the Reverend Mr. *Oliver* Sub-Almoner to the King, preach'd before his Majesty at St *James's* Chappel, and the Reverend Mr. *Wright* Prebend of *Chichester*, before the Commons at St. *Margaret's Westminster*. It was observed that Mr. *Trap*, formerly Chaplain to the late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, who preach'd the same Day at St. *Martin's in the Fields*, used, in the Close of his Sermon, the following or like Expressions:

'The Church of *England* has all along been undermined 'by the *Papists* and *Fanaticks*; And what the former at-'tempted, the latter have always effected. The *Papists* 'endeavour'd *to blow up* the Church, but the *Fanaticks* 'actually pull'd it down; it is therefore the Part of all 'those who profess the Establish'd Church of *England*, 'to unite themselves together, and oppose them both.' On the other hand, this famous Preacher industriously avoided mentioning King *William*, or the Deliverance by the *Revolution*, but deliver'd himself in these Words: 'And now for the other occasion of Commemorating 'this Day, it is so fresh in all Men's Memories, that I 'need not mention it; But shall only say, that those Peo-'ple who make the most noise about it, are really the 'least thankful for it, and make the worst use of it; 'for they draw from it such pernicious Doctrines as 'tend to the *Ruin of Church* and *State*; as if because 'the *Constitution* was once *Sick*, it must *never be well*; 'and because the *Church* was once in *danger*, it must 'never be made safe.

The same day, the Parliament met at *Westmin.* pursuant to their last Adjournment. The Commons order'd Thanks

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to the Reverend Mr. *John Wright*, Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter* for his Sermon; and then according to his Majeſty's Deſire ſignified to them by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, further adjourn'd till *Monday* the 21ſt of *November*, as did alſo the Houſe of Peers. On that Day both Houſes met again, and according to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, adjourn'd further to the 14th of *December*. The next Day, I mean the 22d of *November*, his Majeſty, in Council, ſigned the following Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houſes of Parliament.

GEORGE, R.

WHereas the two Houſes of our Parliament ſtand adjourned unto Wedneſday *the Fourteenth Day of* December *next enſuing, We with the Advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby Publiſh and Declare Our Pleaſure, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall on the ſaid Fourteenth Day of* December *next, be Held and Sit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and Important Affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes and Commiſſioners for Shires and Boroughs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby Required and Commanded to give their Attendance accordingly at* Weſtminſter *on the ſaid Fourteenth Day of* December *next.*

Given at Our Court at St. *James's*, the 22d Day of *November*, 1715. And in the Second Year of Our Reign.

On the 17 of *November*, Colonel *Naſſau*, who brought to Court the News of the Victory of *Preſton*, was diſpatch'd back thither from Court, with Orders concerning the Diſpoſal of the Priſoners. There went along with him a Deputy from the Judge-Advocate, with a Commiſſion for the holding a Court-Martial, to Try and Senteng

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Sentence Six Officers amongst them, who, being in actual Pay, had deserted his Majesty's Service.

On *Thursday* the 22 of *November*, came on the Tryal at the *King's Bench Bar* at *Westminster*, of *Dorrel*, one of the *Oxford* Conspirators: The Indictment set forth, That he conspired to dethrone his present Majesty, and to enthrone the Pretender. The first Evidence against him was one *Bethel*, who deposed, That he had several Times met the Prisoner and others, at the *Royal Oak*, and at the Globe in *Shoe Lane*, where the Affair was talk'd of: That at one of the Meetings they drew their Swords, and Swore themselves to Secrecy: That at another Meeting, at *Adams*'s, in *Shoe-Lane*, one *Oliverson*, a Servant to Mr. *Cholmley* in the *Temple* (for apprehending of whom a Reward of 300 *l.* was lately published in the *Gazette*) brought Ten Pound which was paid to the Prisoner, who distributed some part of the same to others, to bear their Charges to *Oxford*, where they gave out, to magnify their Cause, That they were to be join'd by 100 Scholars (whereas, indeed, there is never a Fourth Part of that Number in the Place) and by 300 Inhabitants, who were to be commanded by Col. *Owen* and *Macer*. That the Prisoner did go out of Town, and went as far as *Wheatly*, where he pretended to go a Fishing, and staid there till he heard the News of General *Pepper*'s being come to *Oxford*; and was afterwards taken at *Wickham*. One *Mayo*, and *Adams* the Cook, confirm'd the Evidence of *Bethel*; and even those he call'd on his own Side, corroborated the same as to the time of Meeting, and only said some Trifling things in mitigation of the Facts. One of them, in particular, being the Person at whose House he lodged, said, That he always took him for a *Whig*, because he had always heard him speak in Favour of King *George*, and his Government: But this seem'd only to be the better to palliate his Designs. In some other Parts of the Evidence, it appear'd, That the *Pretender*'s Standard

Standard was to be ſet up at *Bath* on *Wedneſday*, and the next day at *Oxford*. Upon the whole, the Evidence appear'd very clear againſt him, and little was ſaid by his Council or himſelf in his Defence, ſo that after a Tryal which laſted from about 11 in the Forenoon till between 4 or 5 in the Afternoon, he was found Guilty of High Treaſon. And upon a Motion made by Sir *Joſ. Jekyl*, a Rule of Court was made for bringing him into Court the laſt Day of the Term, in order to receive Judgment. Next day came on the Tryal of *Carr* and *Gordon*, two other *Oxford* Conſpirators, againſt whom the Evidence was much the ſame as againſt the former, and they were both found guilty of High Treaſon; and all Three receiv'd Sentence of Death, on *Monday* the 28th of this Month.

On the laſt Day of *November*, there were ſeized at *Oxford*, on Board a Barge from *London*, Twelve Dozen of Swords, and about the like Number of Bayonets, directed on the Out-ſide of the Caſe, to one Mrs. *Greenway*.

FINIS.

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THE

POLITICAL STATE

FOR

The Month of DECEMBER 1715.

London, December 31. 1715.

SIR,

AS the *Diſcontents* and *Jealouſies* of great Numbers of His Majeſty's deluded Subjects, which, at laſt, have broke out into *open Rebellion*, are chiefly been fomented and encreaſed by ſome crafty, ambitious, deſigning *Prieſts*, who have fill'd the Minds of the unthinking Multitude with groundleſs, extravagant Fears of the *Church's*

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Danger, ſo, I'm ſure, I need not make any Apology to you, for my endeavouring, in the Courſe of this Journal, to expoſe the *wicked Arts, and falſe Suggeſtions* of thoſe *Tantivy Tools* of *Iniquity*.

On the other hand, I do, in the Sincerity of my Heart, aſſure you, That I diſcharge no Part of my Monthly Task with greater Pleaſure, than when it falls in my way to do Juſtice to thoſe worthy Fathers and Paſtors of our Excellent Church, who in their *Writings*, *Preaching* and *Converſation*, conſcientiouſly acquit themſelves of the moſt important Duty incumbent on the Miniſters of the *Goſpel*, which is, to confirm the People committed to their Charge, in their bounden Obedience and Submiſſion to the *Eſtabliſh'd Government*. 'Twas therefore with no ſmall Satisfaction I mention'd in my laſt the *Seaſonable Declaration* of Fourteen of My Lords the Biſhops againſt the preſent *deteſtable Rebellion*; But the *publick Aſſent* of another Prelate, as Venerable for his Patriarchal Age and Wiſdom, as eminent for his profound Learning, and Chriſtian Virtues, not being then come to my Hands, I gladly take the firſt Opportunity to inſert it in this *Repoſitory*.

The Biſhop of Worceſter's Letter to his Clergy.

The *Aſſent* I mean is the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Letter to the Clergy of his *Dioceſe*; which is as follows:

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*.

Hartlebury November 14. 1715.

My Reverend Brethren,

I Herewith ſend you a Copy of '*A Declaration of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury

'bury, *and the Bishops in and near* London, Vol X.
'*Testifying their Abhorrence of the present*
'*Rebellion; with an Exhortation to the Cler-*
'*gy and People under their Care, to be Zea-*
'*lous in the discharge of their Duties to his*
'*Majesty King* George;" *which I have caused to be reprinted from the Copy thereof that I received by the last Post from my Lord of* Canterbury. *I cannot but lament my living at so great a Distance from his Grace, and the rest of my Brethren the Bishops, who have signed it, that I could not have an Opportunity of joining with them in so excellent a Work, and of testifying to the Publick, my entire Approbation of it, and my hearty Concurrence with them, by subscribing my Name, and having it printed among theirs at the End of the said Declaration. But since that could not be, I think my self obliged to take some proper Method of signifying to the World, and particularly to you my Brethren, and to the People under our Care, my Sense of our present Circumstances, and of the subject Matter of the said Declaration and Exhortation. This I find so truly and fully set forth therein, and so much better expressed than I can do it in other Words, that I have resolved to get a sufficient Number of them printed, together with my Circular Letter, and to have them read at such times as the Congregations should be fullest in every Church and Chappel within my Diocese. In order thereto, I have directed a Copy of each to be conveyed and delivered to every one of you that officiate in them, and I do desire, and strictly charge and enjoyn each of you, that on some* Sunday *within a Month after they shall come to your Hands, you do and will, during*

the Time of Divine Service, and before the beginning of the Sermon, distinctly and audibly read to your several Congregations in your respective Churches and Chappels, as well this my Letter *as the* Declaration *printed with it; and that when you have so done, you will by a Letter directed to my Register, take the first Opportunity of certifying me that you have performed what is here required of you.*

I cannot doubt but your Sentiments concerning the Matters which occasion'd the Publishing of the said Declaration, are wholly conformable to those of our most Reverend Metropolitan and of the rest of the Bishops, and of my Self, as they are delivered in it; And therefore I depend, not only upon your ready Compliance herein, but also that you will all faithfully endeavour, by Example as well as Doctrine, to Instruct your People in the Duty they owe to our most Gracious Sovereign King George, *and to make them sensible, that (whatever may be pretended to the Contrary) no one can be a hearty Well-wisher or true Friend to the Excellent Constitution of our Church, who is not, with equal Zeal and Affection, disposed to do all he can to preserve and secure our present happy Establishment in State.*

I earnestly recommend your Persons and Labours to the Blessing of Almighty God, and desire the return of your Prayers for,

My Reverend Brethren,
Your truly affectionate Brother and
Aged Diocesan

W. WORCESTER.

For

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For the Reason above alledg'd, having in my * last but cursorily taken Notice of the *Assent* to the *Declaration* of the Lords Bishops, which the *London Clergy* prepared and Signed at *Sion-Colledge*, it will not, I hope, be thought improper to insert here a Paragraph, extracted out of the *Gazette* of the 22d of *November*, which is as follows. Vol. X. Pag. 460.

Sion Colledge, Nov. 10. *Whereas a seasonable and excellent Declaration, has been lately Published, subscribed by the Archbishop of this Province, the Bishop of this Diocese, and several other Bishops, Entituled, A Declaration of the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *and the Bishops in and near* London, *testifying their Abhorrence of the present Rebellion, with an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care to be zealous in the Discharge of their Duties to his Majesty King* George: *The President and Fellows of this Colledge, assembled to consider a method of declaring their Concurrence with his Grace and their Lordships in the said Declaration did chearfully take the first Opportunity of professing such their Concurrence; and the President with many of the Fellows then present, did subscribe their Names, as a Publick Testimony of their hearty Agreement. Several Fellows of the said College, and others of the Clergy in or about* London, *have since subscribed; and more having intimated their desire to Subscribe in like manner, the Paper is now left at* Sion Colledge *in the Hands of the Library Keeper, and will lie open for receiving their Subscriptions.*

On

The Principal Prisoners taken at Preston brought up to London.

On *Friday* the 9th of *December* the principal Prisoners taken at *Preston*, were brought from *Barnet* to *Highgate*, where Brigadier *Panton*, Lieutenant Colonel of *Lumley*'s Regiment of Horse, who had guarded them from *Coventry* thither with a Detachment of one Hundred of his Troopers, consign'd them into the Hands of Major General *Tatton*, Lieutenant Colonel of the first Regiment of Guards, who was come to receive them, at the Head of a Detachment of about 300 Foot Guards, and 120 Horse-Grenadier-Guards.

They are Pinioned between Barnet and High-Gate.

As far as *Barnet* the Rebel Prisoners had been conducted, loose and untied on Horseback; But the Government having thought fit, for many Reasons, that they should enter *London* distinguish'd from the vast Crowds which, 'twas foreseen, would attend them, before they reach'd *High-Gate* they were all of them pinion'd with small Cord; and most of their Horses were led, either by Foot-Soldiers, or by Country Fellows, who owned the said Horses. In this mortifying Figure, which damp'd the Spirits of the most resolute among the Rebel Prisoners, they were ranged into four Divisions, according to the Four different Prisons to which they were allotted, *viz.* the *Noblemen*, to the *Tower*; *Forster* and *Mackintosh*, with the other most Criminal to *Newgate*; others to the *Marshalsea*; and others to the *Fleet*; and each Division was placed between a Party of Horse-Grenadiers, and a Plotoon of Foot-Guards. In this manner, Gene-

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ral *Tatton* set out from *High-Gate*, about Noon; the Drums beating a Triumphant March: And, indeed, this was a Kind of *Mock* Triumph, which, bating some Circumstances of Pomp and Magnificence, reviv'd the Idea of those in ancient *Rome*. All the Road from beyond *High-Gate* to *London* was, on both Sides, crowded with Multitudes of Spectators, of all Age, Sex, and Condition, on Foot, on Horseback, and in Coaches, who gave most remarkable Demonstrations of their Abhorrence of this Rebellion, and of their Loyalty to his Majesty. Heaven seem'd to smile on, and willing to heighten the Satisfaction and Festivity of the Well-affected, by forming the finest and brightest Winter-day that was ever known; And the publick Joy being thus compleat the Calm and Serene Air, echoed for Five or Six Miles round, with the repeated Acclamations of KING GEORGE FOR EVER; *No* Popish *Pretender*; *Down with the Rebels*, &c. It was observ'd, that Mr. *Forster* was the principal Object of the *Odium* and *Derision* of the Populace, and, 'twas even reported, That some rude Boys, threw Dirt in his Face. This is certain, That when the *Dismal Cavalcade* came to *Holbourn*, some unlucky Fellows, attended him with *Warming-Pans*, with which they made a Noise about his Ears, crying out, *No Warming-Pan-Pretender*; Alluding to the supposed Spurious *Birth* of the *Pretender*. Upon the whole Matter, most of the Inhabitants of *London* were Eye-Witnesses of this great

great Spectacle, which ended with the Day, without the leaſt Diſturbance. The Names of the Chief of the ſaid Priſoners are as follows, *viz.*

The Earl of Derwentwater, *a Papiſt.*
The Lord Widdrington, *a Papiſt.*
The Earl of Nithſdale, *a Papiſt.*
The Earl of Winton.
The E. of Carnwarth.
Viſcount Kenmure.
Lord Nairn.
The Maſter of Nairn.
Baſil Hamilton *of* Baldoon.
Edward Howard, *Brother of the Duke of* Norfolk, *a Papiſt.*
Charles Ratcliff, *Brother of the Earl of* Derwentwater, *a Papiſt.*

Charles Widdrington, } *Brothers of the Lord* Widdrington, *Papiſts.*
Peregr. Widdrington, }

Jam. Swinburn, } *Brother of Sir* W. Swinbourn *of* Capheaton
Edw. Swinburn, }
Thomas Errington
John Clavering *of* Cailey,
Philip Hodgſdon *of* Tene,
——Thornton *of* Netherwriten,
——Riddle, *Jun. of* Swinburn,
Will. Ord *of* Warkworth-Grange,
George Gibſon, *Jun. of* Stonecraft,
Tho. Forſter, *Jun. of* Etherſtone,
——Hall *of* Otterburne,
Will. Shaftoe *of* Pavinton,
John Shaftoe, *his Son,*
All of Northumberland; *moſt of them Papiſts.*

Robert Cotton *of* Geding, *in* Huntingtonſhire.
John Cotton, *his Son.*
Lionel Walden *of Huntington.*
Robert Pullen.
Richard Gaſcoine
George Budden
Ch. Woogan
Nich. Woogan
James Talbot
Robert Talbot

Henry

Henry Oxborough
Sir Francis Anderton *of* Loſtock, *a Papiſt*
Ralph Standiſh, *of* Standiſh, *a Papiſt*
Rich Townley *of* Townley, *a Papiſt.*
——Tynſley *of* Lodge, *a Papiſt*
——Dalton *of* Thurnham, *a Papiſt*
Tho. Butler *of* Rawcliff, *a Papiſt*
——Layburn *of* Nasby, *a Papiſt*
Tho. Walton *of* Windor, *a Papiſt*
Gabr. Hesket *of* Whitehill, *a Papiſt*
Cuthbert Hesket *his Son*, *a Papiſt*
Albert Hodgſon *of* Leibgton, *a Papiſt*
——Tunſtall

SCOTS.

James Dalyel *Uncle to the Earl of* Carnwarth
Edmund Maxwell *of* Garnſallock
William Gierſon *of* Lag.
Walter Riddell *of* Glen Riddell
Charles Maxwell *of* Cowhill
Andrew Caſſie *of* Kirkhouſe
Matthew Hareſtanes
Robert Milellan *of* Baſcob
John Maxwell *of* Steilton
William Irving
John Paterſon *of* Preſtonhall
James Paterſon *his Brother*
William Anderſon
William Maitland
Sir William Cockburn
John Maſterton
Alexander Deans
Mark Carſs *of* Cookpon
Alexander Straton
Alexander Foulis *of Ratha.*
William Dundaſs
David Hall
George Skinner
William Dalmarhoy *of* Ravelrig
Alexander Congalton
Alex. Dalmarhoy } *Sons of Sir* Alex. Dalmarhoy.
Will. Dalmarhoy }
Francis Congalton
Robert Heburn *of* Keith
John Heburn *his Son*
George Seton *of* Barns
Andrew Pitcairn
James Nicolſon
Tho. Anderſon *of Whisburgh*
George Seton *of* Garleton

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William Dundaſs *of* Airth
David Bruce *of* Kinncurd
Alex. Miln *of* Newmill
James Cornwall *of* Bowhard
Alex. Foſter *of* Carſbony
William Mackintoſh *of* Borlam
John Hamilton *of* Pumpherſton
Alex. Murray *of* Stenhope
James Home *of* Aiton
John Cunninghan *of* Bogendgrein
Alexan. Craw *of* Keirghhead
George Home *of* Wedderburn
George Home *his Son*
George Home *of* Whitfield
Alex. Home *his Son*
George Winraham *of* Eymouth
John Winraham *his Son*
Willaim Maxwell *of* Munches
George Maxwell *his Brother*
Robert Caruthers *of* Ramleſcals
Walter Scot *of* Wool
Geo. Rutherford *of*, Farington
William Scot
Gilbert Grierſon

The reſt were moſtly Highland Officers, and Servants of the above named Gentlemen.

A few Days after theſe Priſoners were brought hither, a Letter was publiſh'd, ſuppoſed to be written by General *Foſter* to the Earl of *Mar*, which, for the Humour of it, deſerves to be inſerted here at large. It is as follows:

Mr. Foſter's *ſuppoſed Letter to the Earl of* Mar.

To Lord MAR.

My Lord,

MY *laſt gave your Lordſhip an Account of our* Victory *at* Preſton, *and the Priſoners taken here. I believe your Lordſhip had ſcarce finiſhed* your Rejoycing *on that Occaſion, when we receiv'd the News of yours at* Dumblain. *I may aſſure your Lordſhip, we were not behind hand with you in our* Joy *for your Succeſs, tho' for ſome Reaſons we could not*

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not express it in so lucid and sonorous a manner as you did. I now do my self the Honour to acquaint your Lordship, with what we have been doing since, and what Improvement *has been made of that* Victory.

As soon as the Prisoners were disarm'd, *and* secur'd, *it was judg'd proper to* extend *our selves, being too much straitn'd in this place. Pursuant to this Resolution, a* strong Body *of* Highlanders *was order'd toward* Chester, *and another to* Liverpool, *to possess themselves of those Places, for the better Security of our* Quarters. *These Detachments enter'd the respective Places, not only without Opposition, but were* welcom'd *by the* Enemies Troops *in Garrison there. Being thus in possession of the strong Castle of* Chester, *and port of* Liverpool, *'twas resolved that the rest of us should march towards* London, *rightly judging that our* Work were half done, *could we get* possession *of that* Metropolis. *That our* March *might be as little* encumber'd *as possible, 'twas agreed to* leave *our* Baggage, Cannon, *and* Small Arms *behind us; and as our* Horses *had been fatigued by long Marches, these we also* left *at* Preston, *and the* Country *thro' which we pass'd* were oblig'd *to furnish us every Day with* fresh ones. *We were join'd on the Road by several* Bodies *of the* Enemies *Troops, Horse and Foot, and between* Barnet *and* Highgate, *a Battalion of the Foot-Guards, with some Horse Grenadiers, with all* their Officers, *Accoutrements, and General* Tatton, *at their Head, came* over *to us; and we were assured of the* good Inclinations *of the* Enemies *whole* Army. *I cannot here pass over in silence, the*

Vol. X. great Civilities *we receiv'd from that General: He order'd a* Foot Soldier *to attend each of us, and in a* respectful manner *to march* before *us with our* Horses Bridles *in one Hand, and their* Firelocks *in t'other, whilst himself with the Horse Grenadiers* led *the Van, and cleared the Way. Thus they serv'd at the same time to conduct and guard us, thro' an innumerable Crowd of Spectators, which came to meet and* welcome *us. In this* triumphant *manner we enter'd this City, the Streets every-wore crowded, and the Windows and Balconys lin'd with incredible Numbers of Spectators, who all express'd their* Joy *to see us, by continued Huzza's. It would savour a little of Vanity, to tell your Lordship the partilar Favours done my self; which I believe were owing to more the* Commission *I have the Honour to bear, than to any* Merit *of mine. My self and Brigadier* Mackintosh, *have taken our Quarters in* this part, *which is near the* Centre *of the City; the Lords* Derwentwater, Widdrington, Carnwarth, Nithsdale, &c. *have theirs in the* Tower, *and the other Officers some in the* Fleet, *others in the* Marshalsea. *By this Disposition we are* nearer our *Friends, and can better* observe *what passes in every* Quarter.

I cannot acquaint your Lordship what Expedition we shall go upon next, probably we may attack Paddington-pass; *your Lordship need not be told* how necessary *it is to gain this from the* Enemy, *for whilst it* continues *in* their Hands, *we can neither* lend Assistance *to our Friends at* Oxford, *nor* receive *any from them, for two of our* Parties *were lately cut to Pieces, endeavouring to* pass *that*

Way

Way. As this Undertaking would be a Work of Difficulty, I could wish your Lordship a Share in the Honour of it, and this makes me long impatiently to hear you are in Poſſeſſion of Edinburgh-Caſtle, for in ſuch a Situation of Affairs we might act in Concert, and your Lordſhip by moving this way, would have an Opportunity of hanging on its Rear, whilſt we hang on its Front and Flank. By this Means we ſhould find the Enemy full Employment for ſome time, and (if we ſhould not carry it) could not fail of giving a great Diverſion. I wiſh I could tell your Lordſhip that our Friends are well, but moſt of us are indiſpos'd, either with a Creek in the Neck, or Straitneſs of Breath, they tell us 'tis an Epidemical Diſtemper, and affects every body more or leſs, at their firſt Coming here; I believe I could account for the Procatatrick Cauſe of it, but the Phyſician in Ordinary of this Place, who is an experienc'd Man, affirms the immediate Cauſe to be, the Smell of Hemp, which is manufactur'd not far from hence, and therefore calls it a Hempen-Quinſy, and who aſſerts from a Multitude of Experiments, he has made of it, that Hemp is of a ſuffocating Nature. Perhaps the following Circumſtance may have aggravated the Evil, as I enter'd my Quarters, I obſerv'd this unlucky Inſcription on the Frontiſpiece, Venio ut Fur. Your Lordſhip knows I am a ſuperſtitious Obſerver of Omens. Heaven defend our Necks and Weaſons, for I hear this Diſtemper has been fatal to many.

I cannot conclude, my Lord, without telling your Lordſhip, that there is a current Rumour here,

Vol. X. *here, that you are making* Propoſals of Accommodations *with the Enemy: I would hope this is only a* Whiggiſh Fiction; *yet give me leave to expoſtulate a little with you; Would it not be a* very pritty Thing *when all our Friends have riſen up in Arms for your King, your Lordſhip ſhould* turn Tail *upon them? Is not the Thing we are now about, what you have been contriving theſe ſix and Twenty Years, and now when it's come, and our* Necks and Eſtates *are all at Stake will your Lordſhip hang* an Arſe, *and let us all periſh? Your Lordſhip knows, a* Capitulation *on your ſide, would neceſſarily be followed with a* Suſpention *on ours, and thus for want of* Concord, *the Cauſe would ſuffer; and pray, my Lord, conſider how impregnant would it be to Common Senſe, as well as ſound Policy, if after ſuch Succeſs gain'd, in a Cauſe, we enter'd into with Unanimity, and have hitherto proſecuted with ſo much Harmony any* Diſcords *ſhould ariſe amongſt us, and we ſhould at laſt not* hang together! *I hope your next will give ſome Account of the* King *and General* Butler, *I wonder we have neither ſeen nor heard of them; whoſe Fault it is, I know not, but I can aſſure your Lordſhip his* Majeſty's Intereſt *declines by it, and many Friends do not ſtick to ſay, That* no Man, *who has the Brains of a Gooſe, would ever run his* Neck *into a* Nooſe, *for a Cauſe whoſe* Principal *has not Courage enough to appear at the Head of it.*

I am, My Lord,

From my *Head Quarters* at *Newgate*, Dec. 9, 1715. Your Lordſhips, &c.

FORSTER.

P. S.

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P. S. The publishing of this Account of our Victory by Mr. *Freebairn*, the King's Printer at *Perth*, will I doubt not, be as satisfactory to Friends there, as his publishing of yours, was to Friends here, since they are equally true, and I will take Care to have it re-publish'd with Advantage, by Friend *Kesmer*, and *D. F.* his *Amanuensis*, in the *London-Post*.

The same Day the Prisoners before-mention'd were brought up to *London*, Two of them, *viz.* Mr. *Richard Gascoygne*, and Mr. *Thomas Butler*, (one of the Duke of *Ormond*'s natural Sons) were carried to the *Cockpit*, where they were Examin'd before a Committee of the Privy-Council, and afterwards Committed to the Custody of one of His Majesty's Messengers. *The Chief of Rebel Prisoners examined.*

The next * Day, the Lord Viscount *Kenmure*, Mr. *Forster*, and Brigadier *Mackintosh* were also carry'd to the *Cock-Pit*, and were severally examin'd by a Committe of Council; and then remanded, the first to the *Tower*, and the other Two to *Newgate*. The same Day likewise Mr. *Gascoygne* and Mr. *Butler*, were examin'd a second Time, and then committed to *Newgate*. On *Monday*, the 12th of *December*, the Earls of *Derwentwater*, *Nithsdale*, *Carnwarth*, and *Wintoun*, the Lord *Widdrington*, and some other of the Chiefs of the Rebels, were also severally examined, and afterwards sent back to the *Tower*. They had, very little to say for themselves, save only, in general *that they had acted upon Principles of Conscience, and whatsoever was allotted for them they were ready to undergo.* But we must not pass over

* Dec. 10th.

over in silence, a Witty saying father'd upon the Lord *Derwentwater*, who being told upon the Road that they were to be carried to several Prisons, said thereupon, *They had acted so like Madmen, that* Bedlam *was the fittest Place for them.* The *Rebellion* being look'd upon as totally suppress'd in *England* by the decisive Victory at *Preston*, the same Day the chief Prisoners were brought up to *London*, Orders were given to the King's Houshold-Troops to break up their Camp in *Hide-Park*, which they did, accordingly the next * Day, and the Artillery was sent to the *Tower*. However, for the greater Security of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, an extraordinary Horse-Guard was placed in several Inns between St. *James* and *Whitehall*, with Orders to Patroll all Night.

Witty saying of the E. of Derwentwater.

The Guards decamp from Hide Park.

* Dec. 10th.

Let's now resume the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland*, which in our last, we pursued to the last Day of *November*. On the first instant, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons, *That the late Sheriffs of several Counties, who sign'd Addresses to His late Majesty, in Opposition to the Addresses of the late House of Commons for the removing Sir* Constantine Phipps *from his Employment, might be order'd to attend the House*, it was, accordingly, *order'd*, That *Edward Bond*, Esq; late Sheriff of the City and County of *Armagh*; *Alex. Squire*, and *Thomas Monsteef*, Esq; late Sheriffs of the County of *Londonderry*; *Bruno Bromir*, and *John Byrd*, Esqrs; late Sheriffs of the Town of *Galway*; *John White*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Tipperary*; *George Cary*

Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland.

Sheriffs who sign'd Addresses in behalf of Sir Constantine Phipps, order'd *to attend the* House *of* Commons.

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Cary, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Donegall*; *Rich. Vigors*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Catherlogh*; *Michael Bowyer*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Longford*; *Roth Jones*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Down*, and *Henry Bayly*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Limerick*, do attend this House this Day Fortnight, and that the Latter do lay them before the House the several Pannels of Grand-Juries for that County during the time of his being Sheriff It was also Ordered, That *Peter Ludlow*. Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Lowth*, *Denis Kelly*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Gallway*; *Edward Wilson*, Esq; late Sheriff of the of County *Mayo*, do attend this House this Day Fortnight,

The House being informed, That *Thomas Hickman*, Esq; late Sheriff of the County of *Clare*, is since Dead, and that Mr. *William Butler* was a Person very active in promoting an Address from the said County, it was Ordered, That the said Mr. *William Butler* do attend this House this Day Fortnight. The House being likewise inform'd that *Garret Burk*, Esq; was a Person very active in promoting several of the said Addresses, it was Ordered, That the said *Garret Burk* do attend this House this Day Fortnight; As also, That such Members of this House who signed the said Addresses and were not Members of the late House of Commons, do attend in their Places this Day Seven-night. The same * Day Mr. *Medlicot* according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a *Bill for preventing Tumults and*

* Dec. 1st.

Bill against Riots finished.

Riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the Rioters, were committed, that they had gone through the ſame Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with ſome Amendments, which he read in his Place; and after delivered in at the Table, where the ſame were again read, and agreed to by the Houſe with a further Amendment: After which it was Ordered, That Mr. *Medlicott* do attend their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire the ſame may be tranſmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

Bill for the better ſecuring the Liberty of Subject, &c.

Nothing Material was done on the 2d of *December*, but on the 3d, Heads of a *Bill* were ordered to be brought in *for the better ſecuring the Liberty of the Subject, and for prevention of Impriſonment beyond the Seas*. On *Monday* the 5th of *December*, ſeveral Perſons who had been ordered to attend the Houſes, were ordered to attend the Committee of the whole Houſe on the State of the Nation, into which Committee the Houſe reſolved it ſelf, and made ſome further Progreſs in the Matter to them referr'd. The ſame Day, a Committee was appointed to inquire and report *what Proceedings were had againſt the ſeveral Perſons who inliſted Men, and were inliſted for the Service of the* Pretender; *for what Crimes they were try'd, and whether any, or how many of them were bailed and diſcharged, and by whoſe Order. A Committee* was alſo appointed *to inſpect the ſeveral Reports of the Judges and other Proceedings in relation to the Election of Magiſtrates for the City of* Dublin, *both before and*

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and after the late Parliament in this Kingdom. The next * Day, Mr. *Hartley Hutchinson*, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, according to Order, attending at the Door, was called in and deliver'd at the Bar the Oath of a Lord Lieutenant, the Oath of a Lord Chancellor, and the Oath of a Judge of this Kingdom: The Titles whereof being read, it was *Ordered*, That the said Oaths do lie on the Table. After this, it was Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, desiring their Excellencies to apply to his Majesty for an immediate Supply of Arms and Ammunition for the Use of the Militia, and Security of this Kingdom; And *Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to their Excellencies by such Members as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. Then Mr. *Michael Tisdall*, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a *Bill to limit the Time for criminal Prosecutions for Words spoken*: Which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this it was *Ordered*, That Mr. *George Brown*, who was a Member of the late House of Commons, and sign'd an Address from the County of *Mayo*, in opposition to the Address of the said late House of Commons for removing Sir *Constantine Phipps* from his Employment, do attend this House on *Monday* next.

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* Dec. 6th.

Mr. *Packenham*, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: Which were receiv-

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ed and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on *Saturday* next. Mr. Secretary *Bladen* inform'd the House, That he was commanded by their Excellencies the Lord Justices to acquaint the House, That his Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of this House: Which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered at the Table; where the same was again read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth.

The King's Answer to the Address of the Commons.

GEORGE, R.

IT is with great Satisfaction that his Majesty has receiv'd this dutiful and loyal Address of the House of Commons, and that he sees the same Spirit in the present House, which so eminently distinguish'd it self for his Succession in the last.

His Majesty will always continue to make use of the most effectual Means for supporting the Protestant Interest and Liberties of the Kingdom of Ireland; *and is not surpriz'd to find in such an House of Commons a just Abhorrence of the Authors and Fomenters of the* unnatural *and* wicked Rebellion *in* Great Britain, (*though, by the help of Almighty God, their Attempts are like to prove pernicious to none but themselves.*)

His Majesty Thanks the House for their Promise of such Supplies as will support his Establishment with Honour; and gives them his Assurance, that they shall be imployed for the Welfare of so faithful and obedient a People.

Hereupon is was Order'd, That *his Majesty's* most gracious Answer to the Address of this House be entered in the Journal of this House. And That a Committee

was

was appointed to prepare an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe: And a Committee was appointed according. After this Mr. *Warburton*, accordingly to Order, preſented to the Houſe Heads of a *Bill to make the* Militia *of this Kingdom more uſeful*; which were received and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe on *Thurſday* next. Vol. X

Bill to make the Militia *more uſeful.*

On *Wedneſday*, the 7th of *December*, Mr. *Tighe* according to Order preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill, To Attaint *James Butler* late Duke of *Ormond*, of High Treaſon, and to Veſt his Eſtate in the Crown, which were Received, Read, and, upon a Motion, Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That this Houſe do now Reſolve it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take the ſaid Heads of a Bill into Conſideration. Accordingly the Houſe Reſolved it ſelf into the ſaid Committe, and after ſome Time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker Reſumed the Chair, and Mr. *Tighe* Reported from the Committee, That they had gone thro' the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and that he was ready to Report when the Houſe would pleaſe to Receive the ſame. Thereupon it was Ordered, That the Report be made on *Friday* next. It was alſo Ordered, That ſuch Members of this Houſe as are of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council do attend their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, and deſire that their Excellencies will be pleaſed to give Directions, That the Repreſentation of the Privy-Council to her late Majeſty

Bill to attaint the Duke of Ormond, *gone through*, Dec. 7th.

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Vol. X. ſty relating to the Election of Magiſtrates for the City of *Dublin*, the Opinion of the Attorney and Sollicitor-General of *Great-Britain* thereon, and the two Reports of the Judges relating to the ſaid Election, may be laid before this Houſe. Then the Order for the Day being read, That Mr. *Brownlow*, Mr. *Spenſer*, Col. *Jones*, Mr. *Robert Edgworth*, Mr. *Thomas Meredith*, Col. *Palliſer*, Mr. *Richard Tiſdall*, and Mr. *Cliffe*, who were all Members of the late Houſe of Commons, and ſign'd the Addreſſes in oppoſition to the Addreſs of the ſaid Houſe of Commons to her late Majeſty for Removing Sir *Conſtantine Phipps* from his Employment, and are now Members, do attend in their Places this Day: It was Ordered, That ſuch of them as are now preſent be called upon in their Places by Mr. Speaker to give their Reaſons for ſigning the ſaid Addreſſes. Then Mr. *Brownlow* accordingly being called upon by Mr. Speaker ſtood up in his place, Confeſſed, that he had ſigned the Addreſs of the County of *Armagh*: That he was heartily ſorry for his Fault, and humbly begg'd Pardon of the Houſe; Upon which it was Reſolved, That the ſaid Submiſſion be accepted as Satisfaction to the Houſe. Mr. *Spenſer* being alſo call'd upon by Mr. Speaker, Confeſſed he had ſigned the Addreſs of the County of *Antrim*: Mr. *Robert Edgworth*, the Addreſs of the County of *Longford*; Mr. *Cliffe* the Addreſs of the County of *Wexford*; That they were heartily ſorry for their Fault, and humbly begged Pardon of the Houſe: Whereupon it was Reſolved,

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ved, That the ſaid Submiſſion be accepted as Satisfaction to the Houſe.

The Houſe being informed that Col. *Jones* and Mr. *Thomas Meredith* are now in *Great Britain*, and that Mr. *Richard Tiſdall*, is at preſent very much indiſpoſed: It was Ordered, That the ſaid Col. *Jones*, Mr. *Thomas Meredith*, and Mr. *Richard Tiſdall*, do attend in their Places the firſt *Thurſday* after the Meeting of the Houſe after the Receſs. It appearing to the Houſe that Col. *Thomas Palliſer*, who had ſigned the Addreſs of the County of *Wexford*, was preſent in the Houſe this day Sevennight, when the Matter of the ſaid Addreſſes was under the Conſideration of the Houſe, and that he is ſince gone into the Country without the Leave of the Houſe, and doth not attend in his Place purſuant to the Order of the Houſe: It was Ordered, That the ſaid *Thomas Palliſer* be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe.

The next Day * Mr. Secretary *Bladen*, Reported from the Committee appointed to attend heir Excellencies the Lord Juſtices with the Addreſs of this Houſe, deſiring their Excellencies to apply to his Majeſty for an immediate Supply of Arms and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Militia, and Security of this Kingdom, That they had attended their Excellencies accordingly, and that thereupon their Excellencies were pleaſed to return the Anſwer following.

* Dec. 8th. *Anſwer of the Lords Juſtices to the Addreſs for a ſupply of Arms*, &c.

OUR

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Vol. X. *OUR Duty to His Majesty and Zeal for the Good of this Country, oblige us to do all that lies in our Power for the Security and Defence of the Kingdom: Wherefore finding upon our Arrival here, that almost all the Arms which had been in the Stores were delivered out for the Use of the Militia, whereby Two Fifths only of the Men arrayed were armed, and that there was likewise a very great Want of Ammunition; We thought our selves obliged to Represent to His Majesty, how Necessary it was that this Kingdom should be immediately supplied with more Arms and Ammunition at so critical a Juncture, considering the great Numbers and Disposition of the Papists. And we have received His Majesty's gracious Answer, That Orders are given for providing and sending hither with all convenient Speed Ten Thousand Musquets, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder and Ball.*

We should have been glad that the Number of Arms wanting for the Militia could have been furnish'd here so soon as the present Emergency might require: But considering the Circumstances of the Kingdom, we thought it necessary that no time should be lost in so important a Matter. And we are glad to find the House of Commons concur in a Desire so agreeable to the King's most gracious Intentions, which we shall not fail to lay before his Majesty.

Hereupon it was Ordered, First, That their Excellencies the Lords Justices Answer be entred in the Journal of this House. 2dly, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks to their Excellencies for their Excellencies

cies gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe, which Committee was appointed accordingly. 3*dly*, That the ſaid Addreſs of this Houſe to their Excellencies relating to Arms and Ammunition, and their Excellencies Anſwer thereto, be referr'd to the Committee of the whole Houſe appointed to take into Conſideration the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and alſo their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices Speech. Vol X.

After this the Houſe reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take into further Conſideration Heads of *a Bill, For the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors.* And made ſome Progreſs therein.

On the 9th of *December*, A Petition of *Thomas Palliſer*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, praying the Houſe would be pleaſed to permit him to make his Submiſſion in ſuch a manner as they ſhould think fit, was preſented to the Houſe and read; upon which it was order'd, That the ſaid Mr. *Tho. Palliſer* be now brought to the Bar and examined, touching his ſigning an Addreſs from the County of *Wexford*, which was done accordingly, and being withdrawn: Ordered, that the ſaid Mr, *Tho. Palliſer* be diſcharg'd out of Cuſtody. Mr. Palliſer *diſcharg'd.*

Then Mr. *Burgh*, Accomptant General, delivered at the Bar, an Account of the Produce of the Aids granted by the Parliament of *Ireland* ſince the Year 1698; An *Accounts laid before the Commons.*

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Vol. X. Account of the Yearly Produce of the Aids granted by the Parliament of *Ireland* since the Year 1698; An Account of the Yearly Produce of the Hereditary Revenue in *Ireland*, since *Christmas* 1698 clear of Management; which Accompts were order'd to lye on the Table, to be perused by the Members of the House. Mr. Secretary *Bladen*, according to Order, presented to the House, an Account of the number of Men form'd into Regiments, Troops and Companies in the several Counties of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, together with the Number of Arms allotted to each County; which Account was referred to a Committee of the whole House, appointed to take into Consideration Heads of a Bill to make the *Militia* of this Kingdom more useful. Then it was Order'd, That Mr. *Tho. Palliser*, be called upon by Mr. Speaker to give his Reasons for signing the Address of the County of *Wexford*; And Mr. *Palliser* being accordingly called upon by Mr. Speaker, stood up in his Place confess'd that he had sign'd the said Address, that he was heartily sorry for his Fault, and humbly begg'd Pardon of the House; and his Submission was accepted as a Satisfaction to the House. After this Mr. *Tighe*, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a *Bill to attaint* James Butler, *late Duke of* Ormonde *of High Treason, and to vest his Estate in the Crown*, were committed, that they had gone thro' the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the

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the same were again read, and agreed to by the House. Then a Clause being offered to the House to be inserted in the said Heads of a Bill for the Security of the Purchasors from the said late Duke of *Ormonde*, and a Debate arising thereon, it was Ordered, That the said Debate be adjourn'd till *Tuesday* next. Vol. X.

On *Saturday* the 10th of *December*, Mr. *Upton*, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, *For the better Securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for preventing of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*; *which were* receiv'd and read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then Mr. Attorney-General reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of this House, That they had prepared an Address accordingly: Which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd at the Table; where the same was again read, and afterwards read Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to by the House, with some Amendments. Hereupon it was *resolv'd*, 1st, That the said Address do stand the Address of this House to his Majesty. *Secondly*, That this House with their Speaker do attend their Excellencies the Lords Justices with the said Address, and desire the same may be laid before his Majesty as the Address of this House: And *Ordered*, That such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Ho-
no nrable Privy Council do attend their Ex-

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cellencies the Lords Juſtice and deſire to know their Pleaſure when they will be attended by this Houſe with the ſaid Addreſs. Then Mr. *Maxwell* reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an Addreſs of Thanks to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices for their gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe, relating to an immediate Supply of Arms and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Militia, and Security of this Kingdom, That they had prepared an Addreſs accordingly: Which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd at the Table; where the ſame was again read, and afterwards read Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to by the Houſe, with ſome Amendments. After this it was order'd, That leave be given to bring in Heads of *a Bill, for reſtraining Papiſts from being high or petty Conſtables, and for regulating the Pariſh Watches throughout this Kingdom.* Then Col. *Barry* reported from the Committee appointed to inſpect the Publick Accounts of the Nation, That they had met, and ſub-divided themſelves into ſeveral Sub-Committees, and had examin'd into the ſaid Accounts; a general State whereof was contain'd in the ſaid Report: Which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd at the Table, together with ſeveral Abſtracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, where the ſame were read, and Ordered, That the ſaid Report, as alſo the ſaid Abſtracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees, do lye on the Table, to be

Papers laid before the Commons.

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be perused by the Members of the House. Mr. *Burgh*, Accomptant-General, attending at the Door, was call'd in, and deliver'd at the Bar, An Account of the Produce of the Aids granted by the Parliament of *Ireland* in the Year 1697: The Title whereof being read, It was Ordered, That the said Account do lye on the Table, to be perused by the Members of the House. Vol. X.

On *Monday* the 12th of *December*, the Commons *Ordered*, That the Report from the Committee appointed to inspect the Publick Accounts of the Nation, as also the Abstracts and Reports from the Sub-Committees lying on the Table, be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House appointed to take into Consideration the Supply granted to his Majesty, and also their Excellencies the Lords Justices Speech. Then the House, according to Order, resolv'd it self into the said Committee; and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair, and Sir *Ralph Gore* reported from the Committee, That they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them referr'd; which he was ready to report when the House would please to receive the same: Upon which it was order'd, that the said Report be made the next Morning. Accordingly, on *Tuesday* the 13th he reported the following Resolutions, which were agreed to, as follows: *First*, That Credit ought to be given to the Kingdom for 7142 l. 3 s. one Farthing, being unissued

Resolutions on the Supply.

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Vol. X. isſted of the Barrack Fund. *2dly*, That 16106 *l.* 11 s. one Half Penny, is the Sum due at *Michaelmas* 1715. to diſcharge the Debt of the Nation. *3dly*, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty for Payment of the ſaid Debt, and towards ſupporting the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment for two Years from *Michaelmas* 1715. *4thly*, That by the Death and Promotion of ſeveral Half-Pay Officers upon the Eſtabliſhment, there will be a Sum ſufficient to make up the Pay of the Half-Pay Officers now remaining on the ſaid Eſtabliſhment full Half Pay for themſelves and Servants. And *5thly*, That the Supply granted to his Majeſty be a Sum not exceeding 187587 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* Farthing. Sir *Ralph Gore* reported further from the ſaid Committee, That he was directed to move the Houſe, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, That he will be graciouſly pleaſed to put the Half Pay Officers on full Half Pay for themſelves and Servants, to commence the firſt Day of *Auguſt* laſt, and upon full Pay whenever they ſhall be commanded upon Duty: And having appointed a Committee to prepare an Addreſs to his Majeſty, purſuant to the ſaid Motion: Ordered, That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to Addreſs his Majeſty, That as any Vacancies fall in the Army, the ſaid Half Pay Officers may be provided for; And that a Committee be appointed to examine what Fees are deducted or taken from the Half Pay Officers,

Addreſs in favour of the Half Pay Officers.

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Officers, and report the same to the House. Vol. X.

On the 14th it was Ordered, That the Town Clerk of the City of *Dublin*, do forthwith lay before this House all the Books, Papers, Charters, Rolls and Records in relation to the Election of Magistrates for the City of *Dublin*; And that Mr. *Richard Nuttall* do forthwith attend this House. The next Day the Order for the Day being Read, That Sir *Donat O Brien*, Sir *Pierce Butler*, Brigadier *Nicholas Price*, *Philip Savage*, *Robert Cope*, *Matthew Ford*, *Gerald Cuff*, *Brettridge Badham*, *George Matthew*, and *George Brown*, Esqrs, who were all Members of the late House of Commons, and signed the Addresses to her late Majesty in Opposition to the Address of the said late House for Removing Sir *Constantine Phipps* from his Employment, do attend the House this Day: Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had received a Letter from *Sir Donat O Brien*, confessing that he had signed the Address of the County of *Clare*, That he was heartily sorry for his Fault, and humbly beg'd Pardon of the House; and praying the House would be pleased to excuse his Attendance, by reason of his Age and Indisposition: Which Letter being Read at the Table, it was Resolv'd, That the said Submission be accepted as Satisfaction to the House. Then Sir *Pierce Butler* attending at the Door was called in, and the Address of the County of *Catherlough* was read, and he examined at the Bar, touching his signing the same

Several Persons who signed Addresses for Sir Constantine Phipps, *order'd into Custody.*

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Vol. X. same; and then withdrew: And the Question being put, That the Excuse made by Sir *Pierce Butler* for his signing the said Address be Satisfactory to the House; It pass'd in the Negative, and Ordered, That Sir *Pierce Butler* be taken into Custody of the Serjeant Arms. After this, *Robert Cope*, Esq; attending was called in, and the Address of the County of *Ardmagh* was Read, and he examined at the Bar, touching his signing the same; and then withdrew. And the Question being put, That the Excuse made by Mr. *Robert Cope* for his signing the said Address be Satisfactory to the House? It passed in the Negative, and Ordered, That the said *Robert Cope* be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, *Matthew Ford*, Esq; also attending was called in, and the Address of the County of *Downe* was Read, and he examined at the Bar, touching his signing the same; and then withdrew. And the Question being put, That the Excuse made by Mr. *Matthew Ford* for his signing the said Address be Satisfactory to the House? It pass'd in the Negative, and Order'd, That the said *Mathew Ford* be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Brigadier *Nicholas Price*, who sign'd the Address of the County of *Downe*, having confess'd his Fault, and his submission being accepted, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had received a Letter from *Gerald Cuff*, Esq; confessing he had signed the Address of the County of *Mayo*; that he was heartily sorry for his Fault,

And others excused.

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Fault, and humbly begg'd Pardon of the House, and praying the House would be pleased to excuse his Attendance by reason of his Indisposition: Which Letter being read at the Table, it was Resolved, That the said Submission be accepted as Satisfaction to the House. *George Mathews* who signed the Address of the County of *Tipperary*, was also upon his Submission discharged from farther Attendance; but *Philip Savage* and *Bretteridge Badham*, Esqrs; who being in *Great Britain*, had not receiv'd notice of the Order of the House for their Attendance, were order'd to attend the first *Thursday* after the Meeting of the House after the Recess. Then the Order being Read, That the late Sheriffs of several Counties, who signed the said Addresses, should attend the House this Day, some of the said Sheriffs were discharg'd from farther Attendance, and others order'd to attend the House the *Monday* following. After this it was Order'd, That the proper Officer do lay before this House an Account of the Money arising by the Hereditary Duty on Tobacco from *Michaelmas* 1708, to *Michaelmas* 1709; And what Quantity of Tobacco was imported into this Kingdom from *Michaelmas* last to the first of this Instant, with the Duty arising thereon. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Southwell* presented to the House an Account of Tobacco imported into this Kingdom in the Years ending the 24th of *March* 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, and eight Months ending the 21st of *November* 1715.

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Sheriffs ordered to attend.

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The Title whereof being read, it was Ordered, That the said Account be referred to the Committee appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply. And that Mr. *Will. Byrch* Accomptant General do attend the said Committee. Then the House resolved it self into the said Committee, and made some Progress in that Matter. On *Friday* the 16th of *Dec.* Mr. *Brayer* Deputy-Clerk of the Council, according to order, presented to the House, a Copy of Mr. Attorny-General's Opinion upon the Representation of the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland*; a Copy of the Lords-Justices and Council's Representation relating to the Election of Lord Mayors in the City of *Dublin*; a Copy of the Judges Opinion of *Ireland* on the Report of the Attorny-General of *England*, relating to the Election of Lord Mayors for the City of *Dublin*; A Copy of the Judges and Queen's Council of *Ireland*'s Opinion on the Petition and Case of *Thomas Bradshaw* and *Edward Surdeville*, late Sheriffs of the City of *Dublin* to her Majesty; a Copy of the Judges and Queen's Council of *Ireland*'s Opinion on the Petition and Case of Sir *John Rogerson*, Knt. and several of the Aldermen of the City of *Dublin* to her Majesty: The Titles whereof being read, it was Ordered, That the said several Papers be referr'd to the Committee appointed to inspect the several Reports of the Judges and other Proceedings in relation to the Election of Magistrates for the City of *Dublin*. Then Mr. *Francis Skiddy*, Deputy Town-Clerk of the City of *Dublin* at-

Papers relating to the Election of the Magistrates of Dublin *laid before the Commons.*

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attending at the Door, was called in, and delivered at the Bar the Books, Papers, Charters, Rolls, and Records in relation to the Election of Magistrates for the City of *Dublin*, and being withdrawn; the Titles thereof were Read, and Ordered, That the said Books, Papers, and Records be referr'd to the said Committee. After this, Mr. *Modlicott* according to Order presented to the House, an Account of Tobacco, Brandy and Wine imported into the Kingdom of *Ireland*; the Titles whereof being read, it was Ordered, That the said several Accounts be referred to the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply. Then the House according to Order resolved it self into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Sir *Ralph Gore* reported from the Committee, That they had come to several Resolutions, which were ordered to be reported the next Morning. On the 7th the Commons began their sitting with an Order for Heads of a *Bill to be brought in for exempting Protestant Dissenters from any Penalties they have incurr'd, or may incur by serving in the Militia, when thereto call'd by lawful Authority.* After this Sir *Ralph Gore* reported the Resolutions on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, which, with some Amendments were agreed to, as follows: viz. First, *That the Produce of the Additional Duties granted this Session of Parliament upon Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes for Six Months, ending the*

Vol. X.

Bill to enable Protestant Dissenters to serve in the Militia.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

Vol. X. 21ſt of May, 1716, be taken as Part for the Supply of 1875871. 12 s. 4 d. Farthing granted to his Majeſty. 2dly, That towards the Supply of 1875871. 12 s. 4 d. Farthing granted to his Majeſty, an Aditional Duty of Exciſe be laid upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, from and after the 21ſt of May 1716. 3dly, That the ſaid Aditional Duty of every 32 Gallons of Beer and Ale above 6 s. the Barrel Price, brewed within this Realm by the common Brewer, or in his Veſſels, or by any other Perſon or Perſons who doth or ſhall ſell Beer or Ale publickly or privately, be 1 s. 6 d. to be paid by the common Brewer, or by ſuch other Perſon or Perſons reſpectively. 4thly, That the ſaid Additional Duty for every 32 Gallons of Beer or Ale, of 6 s. per Barrel Price or under, which ſhall be ſo brewed by the ſaid common Brewer or in his Veſſels, or by any Perſon who ſhall ſell Beer or Ale, be Three Pence. 5thly, That an Additional Duty of 3 d. be paid on every Gallon of Aquavitæ and Strong-Waters and Spirits, that ſhall be made or diſtilled within this Realm for Sale, the ſame to be paid by the firſt Maker or Diſtiller thereof, from and after the ſaid 21ſt Day of May 1716. 6thly, That the aforeſaid Additional Duties upon Beer, and Ale, Aquavitæ, Strong-Waters and Spirits, be continued for one Year and a Half, commencing the 22d Day of May 1716, and ending the 21ſt Day of November 1717. 7thly, That towards the ſaid Supply an Addional Duty be laid upon all Tobacco to be imported into this Kingdom, from and after the ſaid 21ſt Day of May 1716. 8thly, That the ſaid Additional Duty be Three Pence Half-penny per Hundred weight on all Tobacco which ſhall be ſo imported into

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this Kingdom from and after the ſaid 21ſt Day of May 1716 over and above the Hereditary Duty of Two Pence Half penny per Pound payable for the ſame. 9thly, That an Additional Duty be likewiſe laid upon all Muſlins which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom from and after the ſaid 21ſt Day of May 1716. 10thly, That the ſaid Additional Duty be Six Pence per Yard to be laid upon all Muſlins which ſhall be ſo imported into this Kingdom from and after the 21ſt Day of May 1716. 11thly, That an Additional Duty be laid upon Silks and Stuffs made or manufactured in Perſia, China, or the East-Indies, which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, from and after the ſaid 21ſt. Day of May 1716. 12th, That the ſaid Additional Duty be 1 s. and 6 d. per Yard. 13th, That the ſeveral Additional Duties upon Tobacco, and all Silks and Stuffs made or manufactured in Perſia, China, or the East-Indies, and upon all Muſlins which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, from and after the 21ſt Day of May 1716. be continued for one Year and a Half, commencing the 22d Day of May 1716, and ending the 21ſt Day of November 1717. 14th. That an Additional Duty be laid upon all Strong-Waters and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made of Wine to be imported into this Kingdom. 15th. That an Additional Duty be laid upon all Wines to be imported into this Kingdom. 16th. That the ſaid Additional Duty upon Spirits perfectly made, and Strong-Waters diſtilled, be at the Rate of Eight Pence per Gallon. 17th. That the ſaid Additional Duty upon Wine be at the Rate of Four Pounds per Tun. 18th. That the ſaid ſeveral Additional Duties do commence

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since the First Day of February 1715, and to continue to the 21st Day of Novem. 1717. Inclusive. 19th. That the Sum of 6 d. per Pound, and all other Fees which shall or may be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be applied towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty. 20th. That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions upon the Establishment payable to the Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Half-Pay Officers, and such Persons as are commanded out of the Kingdom upon his Majesty's immediate Service in his Fleets or Armies. 21st. That the said Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, be 4 s. per Pound. 22d. That the said Tax of 4 s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, do commence the 1st Day February 1715, and continue to the 21st Day of November 1717, Inclusive. After this it was Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill on the Resolutions, for laying an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Aquavitæ, Strong Waters and Spirits drawn'd and distilled within this Kingdom for Sale, and upon Tabacco, Muslins, Silks, and Stuffs, and that Sir Ralph Gore, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Manly, do prepare and bring in the same. It was also order'd, First, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill on the Resolutions, for laying an Additional Duty upon all Strong-Waters and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made of Wine, and upon all Wines to be imported into this Kingdom, and for laying a Tax upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, and that Sir Ralph Gore,

Mr.

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Manly, do prepare and bring in the same. And 2dly, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause in the said Heads of a Bill, for allowing the usual Draw-backs. 3dly, That it be a further Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause in the said Heads of a Bill, for applying the said Sum of 6 d. *per Pound, and all other Fees which shall be payable out of the Aids granted this Session of Parliament, towards finishing the Publick Buildings and Offices in the Castle of* Dublin. *Sir* Ralph Gore *reported further from the said Committee, That he was directed to move the House, that an Humble Address be made to his Majesty, to entreat his Majesty that he would be graciously pleas'd to strike off the Pension of* 5000 l. *per* Annum *granted by Her late Majesty to* James Butler *late Duke of* Ormonde: *Upon which it was Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, do attend their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and desire that their Excellencies will be pleas'd to lay the Address of this House before His Majesty, That His Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to strike off the said Pention of* 5000 l. *per* Annum *granted by her said late Majesty to* James Butler *late Duke of* Ormonde.

Address for striking off the Pension granted to the Duke of Ormond.

On *Monday*, the 19th of *December*, Sir *Ralph Gore* reported the Address in behalf of the Half-Pay Officers, which being agreed, the remainder of that Sitting was spent about *Priviledges and Elections*. The next * day, Heads of a *Bill for an Additional Duty on Wine, Strong Liquors*, &c. were, according to order, presented

* Dec. 20th.

to

to the Houſe; read; and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe; after which Mr. Secretary *Bladen* reported the Addreſs of Thanks of the Houſe to the Lords Juſtices, in relation to the Supply of Arms and Ammunition, with their Excellencies Anſwer; Both which are as follows.

The Commons Addreſs of Thanks to the Lds Juſtices.

To their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices General, and General Governours of *Ireland*.

The Humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellencies,

WE *His Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do with great Unanimity and Chearfulneſs lay hold of this Opportunity of Returning Your Excellencies Our hearty Thanks for the Early Care you have taken to provide ſo Loyal a People with Arms and Ammunition, the Neceſſary Means not only of Defending Our ſelves, but of Supporting His Majeſty's moſt acceptable and juſt Dominion over us.*

We are ſurrounded with Unequal Numbers of Papiſts, who have on all Occaſions ſhew'd themſelves Enemies, both to our Civil and Religious Rights. Unhappy and Unnatural Diviſions have of late Years been Fatally Fomented even among the Proteſtants *of this Kingdom, as well as of His Majeſty's other Dominions: Supported by thoſe Views, the Common Enemy has had the Hardineſs to raiſe an Unnatural Rebellion in* Great Britain: *But His Majeſty's Goodneſs has on all Occaſions*

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Occaſions been ſo fully expreſs'd to his Loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, and your Excellencies by a wiſe and prudent Adminiſtration over us, have ſo well Seconded the good Intentions of ſo gracious a King; your Care to have the Militia of this Kingdom early provided with Arms and Ammunition for our Defence, has been ſo Seaſonable, that we can aſſure His Majeſty and Your Excellencies, That if the common Enemy ſhall preſume to diſturb the Peace of this Kingdom, they will find us firmly and unalterably united with Heart and Hand to ſupport His Majeſty's Rightful and Lawful Government over us; the Succeſſion in his Illuſtrious Houſe; and the Proteſtant Religion, at the utmoſt Hazard and Expence of our Lives and Fortunes.

To which Addreſs their Excellencies were pleas'd to return the ANSWER following.

We ſhall always continue to do what lies in Our Power for the Advantage and Defence of the Kingdom.

On the 21ſt of *December*, the Commons reſumed the adjourn'd Debate on a Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted in Heads of *a Bill to attaint* James Butler *late Duke of* Ormonde *of High-Treaſon, and veſt his Eſtate in the Crown*: Which Clauſe being dropt, Mr. *Tighe* was order'd to attend the Lords Juſtices with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire the ſame might be tranſmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

Heads of a Bill to attaint the late Duke of Ormonde *finiſhed.*

The next * day, Mr. Speaker reported the Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the firſt Addreſs of the Houſe; with the

* Dec. 22d. *The Commons Addreſs of Thanks to the King.*

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Answer of the Lords Justices, to the said Address; Both which are as follows:

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.
The Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament Assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Ireland *in Parliament assembled, beg Leave with the utmost Gratitude to return Your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for Your Most Gracious Answer to our Humble Address.*

When we consider how eminently Your Majesty has always appeared in the Defence and Support of the Protestant *Religion and Liberties of* Europe, *Your Faithful Commons can entertain no Doubt of what Your Majesty is so graciously pleas'd to assure them, of continuing to make use of the most Effectual Means for supporting the* Protestant *Interest and Liberties of this Kingdom, which we are fully convinced do entirely depend upon Your most Auspicious Reign over us, and the Succession in Your Royal House.*

It is with the greatest Thankfulness and Satisfaction, We receive Your Majesty's most Gracious Approbation of the Zeal and Endeavours of the late House of Commons for the Security of Your Succession: And We should be inexcusable, should We (now We are in Possession of that most Valuable Blessing) fall short in any Particular of that Zeal and Affection for Your Majesty's Sacred Person and

and Government, which they with so much Firmness and Resolution exerted, in opposing the Enemies of your Majesty and their Country.

Your Majesty's Consummate Wisdom and Unwearied Vigilance in providing for the Peace and Security of all Your Loyal Subjects, against the Misery and Destruction threatned by the most Unnatural Rebellion in Great-Britain, *fill Your Faithful Commons with the greatest Satisfaction, and give them the most assured Prospect of future Happiness and Security.*

And as We have the greatest Reason to hope for the Continuance of God's Blessings on the Wisdom of Your Councils and the Success of Your Arms, We cannot doubt but the Present Detestable Conspiracy and Rebellion will soon end in the just Confusion of all those, who (forgetful of their solemn Obligations to God, Your Majesty and their Country) would Sacrifice our Religion and Civil Rights to Popery and Arbitrary Power.

The Assurance Your Majesty is graciously pleas'd to give us, That such Supplies as shall be granted by Parliament, shall be employed for the Welfare of Your Subjects of this Kingdom, engages Us with the greatest Chearfulness to grant such Aids as shall be necessary for the Support of Your Establishment with Honour.

To which their Excellencies, the Lords Justices, were pleased to return the Answer following.

We shall take Care to lay this Address before His Majesty, wherein His Loyal Commons have shewn'd just a Sense of His Majesty's

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Vol. X. *great Goodneſs to them expreſſed in His moſt Gracious Anſwer to the Houſe.*

Bill for the Supply finiſh'd

After this, Sir *Ralph Gore*, according to Order, reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom Heads of a Bill, for Granting to his Majeſty an Additional Duty on all Wines, and Strong Waters and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtilled of Wine; and alſo, a Tax on Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Penſions therein mentioned, were committed, that they had gone through the ſame Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with ſome Amendments, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the ſame were again read, and agreed to by the Houſe: Upon which it was order'd, *Firſt*, That Sir *Ralph Gore* do attend their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire the ſame may be tranſmitted into *Great Britain* in due form. 2*dly*, That the Committee appointed to enquire what Proceedings were had againſt the ſeveral Perſons who enliſted Men, and were enliſted for the Service of the *Pretender*, do ſit, notwithſtanding the Adjournment of the Houſe. After this Mr. Secretary *Bladen* informed the Houſe, that he was commanded by their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices, to acquaint the Houſe, that it was their Excellencies Pleaſure, that this Houſe ſhould adjourn itſelf to *Monday* the 16th Day of *January* next, and accordingly the Houſe adjourned to *Monday* the 16th Day of *Jan.* 171$\frac{1}{6}$,

The Parliament of Ireland adjourn'd

Let's

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Let's now return to *Great Britain*; About the Beginning of *Dec.* the following Order was made in Council. *viz.* Vol. X.

Order of Council for tendring the Oaths in the City of London.

At the Court at St. *James's*, the 5th Day of *December*, 1715. Present, the KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS in and by an *Act of Parliament made in the First Year of His Majesty's Reign, Intituled*, An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess *Sophia*, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and his open and secret Abettors: *It was Enacted, That it should and might be lawful to and for any Person or Persons, who should be by His Majesty, for that Purpose, specially appointed, by Order in the Privy-Council, to administer and tender the Oaths of* Allegiance *and* Supremacy, *and the Oath commonly called*, The Abjuration Oath, *thereby appointed to be taken, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, whom they should or might suspect to be Dangerous, or Disaffected to His Majesty or his Government; and that if any Person or Persons to whom the said Oaths should be so tendered, should neglect, or refuse to take the same, such Person or Persons, so especially to be appointed, tendring the said Oaths, should certify the refusal thereof to the next Quarter-Sessions of the County, Riding, Liberty, City,* &c. *in which such Refusal should be made, and that the said Refusal should be Recorded among the Rolls of that Session, and should be from thence certified by the Clerk of the Peace into His Majesty's Court of* Chancery *or* King's Bench, *there to be Recorded in a Roll there to be*

Vol. X. *be kept for that purpose; and that every Person so neglecting or refusing to take the said Oaths, should be from the Time of his Neglect or Refusal taken, esteemed and adjudged a* Popish *Recusant Convict, and as such to Forfeit and be Proceeded against: And to the Intent and Purpose that no Person might avoid taking the said Oaths, upon any Pretence whatsoever, it is thereby further Enacted, That it should and might be lawful to, and for any such Person or Persons for that purpose so Specially to be appointed, by Writing under his or their Hands and Seals, to summon any Person to appear before him or them at a certain Day and Time therein to be appointed, to take the said Oaths (which Summons is by the said Act to be served upon such Person, or left at his Dwelling-House, or usual Place of Abode, with one of the Family there) and that if such Person who should be so summoned, should Neglect or Refuse to appear according to such Summons, that then, upon due Proof to be made, upon Oath, of the serving the said Summons, such Person or Persons so Specially to be appointed, is, and are thereby required to certify the same at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for such County, Riding, Liberty, City, &c. there to be entered upon the Rolls of the said Sessions; and if such Person who should be so summoned to take the said Oaths, should neglect or refuse to appear, and take the said Oaths, at the said General Quarter Sessions (the Names of the Persons so certified, being publickly read at the first Meeting of the said Sessions) that then and in such Case, such Person should be taken, esteemed and adjudged*

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a Popish Recusant Convict, and as such to Forfeit and be Proceeded against, as if such Person had actually refused to take the said Oaths; and the same is to be from thence certified by the Clerk of the Peace in the said Court of Chancery *or* King's Bench, *there to be Recorded as aforesaid: His Majesty, by Advice of His Privy Council, pursuant to the said recited Act, doth hereby appoint the Persons herein after-named, for the respective Wards, to be Commissioners for the administring to the respective Inhabitants, of the said respective Wards, the Oaths mentioned in the said recited Act, giving to them respectively, or any two, three, or more of them, within their respective Wards, full Power and Authority to tender administer, and to summon the said Inhabitants to take the said Oaths, and to perform and execute all and every the Matters and Things directed by the said recited Clauses to be executed, by any Person or Persons to be Specially appointed by His Majesty for that Purpose; and the said respective Persons are hereby required and commanded to proceed thereupon according to the Directions of the said Act,* viz.

For the Ward of Aldersgate *within,* London.

without

JOHN *Cartlitch*
Thomas Gouge } Esqrs.

For the Ward of Aldersgate

Capt. *William Smith*
Capt. *Christopher Parkinson*
John Maud
John Whitaker
Francis Hole } Gent.

For the Ward of Aldgate

Sir *Randolph Knipe,* Knight.
John Eyles
John Gore
William Clayton
John Carbonnel
John Ludlow } Esqrs.

Rich

Richard Holditch, *Francis Brown* } Gent.
Sir *Benjamin Aylaffe*,
Robert Heysham, Esq.
Mr. *John Maybew*
William Cole, Esq;
Mr. *Micajah Perry*
Mr. *Henry Petty*
Mr. *David Smith*

For the Ward of Baſſieſhaw

Lieut. Col. *John Shorey*
Deputy *John Eyer*
Jeremiah Powell, Eſq;
John Baker, *Samuel Ball* } Gent.

For the Ward of Billingſgate

Deputy *William Jenkins*
Joſeph Chaplin, Eſq;
William Smith, Orange-Mer.
Charles Ruſſell, *Andrew Phillips*, *Edward Bellamy*, *Richard Ives*, *Richard Maundrell* } Gent.

For the Ward of Biſhopſgate *without*

Sir *Joſeph Lawrence*, Knight, Alderman
Samuel Sheppherd, Sen., *Edward Norman*, *Roger Atlee* } Eſqrs.
John Lloyd, *Richard Patridge* } Eſqrs,
Thomas Hall, of St. Helens, *Merchant*
Edward Brown, *Charles Burdett*, *Chriſtoper Aſtley*, *Thomas Griffin*, *John Shott* } Gent.

For the Ward of Biſhopſgate *without*

Richard Chiſwell, *Charles Cooke*, *Joſeph Huntman*, *Samuel Webb*, *Rich. Hopkins*, of Devonſhire Sq. } Eſqrs.
Capt. *Jonathan Parker*
Joſeph Eyles, *Henry Lovell* } Gent.

For the Ward of Breadſtreet

William Proctor, *Robert Baylis*, *William Billers*, *Jerome Knapp*, *James Church*, *John Wormlayton*, *Samuel Marſh* } Eſqrs.

For the Ward of Bridge

Sir *George Mertins*, Knight, Alderman
Arthur Cutten, *Hen. Neale*, *Samuel Buck*, *Richard Saville*, *James Browne*, *Richard Clay*, *Richard Durnford* } Gent.

For the Ward of Broadſtreet

Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, Knight, Alderman
Deputy *George Frye*
John Townſhend, Eſq,
William

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William Aſtell
John Dickenſon
Richard Turner
Henry Bedell
David Heywood
Henry Mertins
Robert Burchall
Richard Skynner
} Gent.
Capt. Tho. Cartwright

For the Ward of Candlewick

Sir John Ward, Knight, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs.

Dep. Sutton Sharpe
Benjamin Henſhaw
Edward Maſters
Peter Foſter
Robert Hayes
William Willcox
Thomas Hill
David Cooke
Nathaniel Mickle-wayte
Matthew Brandon
} Gent.

For the Ward of Caſtlebay-nard

Dr. George Paul
Awnſham Churchill, Eſq;
Capt. Francis Horton
William Hayford
Ephraim Crow
Atkinſon Bugby
William Territt
John Paitfeild
John Rowland
John Peachy
Thomas Walters
Timothy Child
John Young
Ferdinando Burleigh
} Gent.

For the Ward of Cheap.

Deputy Henry Colchecter
Henry Corniſh
John Young
Samuel Spragg
} Eſqrs.
John Moore
Robert Keynton
Robert Smithſon
Benjamin Hill
Robert Norris
George Wilcoks
Chriſtopher White
John Morgan
} Gent.

For the Ward of Coleman-ſtreet

Deputy Simon Andrews
William Barneſley
Thomas Gibſon
} Eſqrs.
Philip Conſtable
Daniel Garret
James Nutcher
John Newman
Robert Lovick
} Gent.

For the Ward of Cordweyner

Deputy Samuel Hayward

Samuel Trench
Henry Clarke
} Eſqs.
George Morley
Henry King
Benjamin Hatley
Richard Froome
} Gent.
Doctor Zachariah Gibſon

For the Ward of Cornhill

Sir Thomas Scawin, Knight, Alderman
Deputy Richard Chauncey

John Ellwick
John Blunt
Robert Garbrand
John Wood
John Daye
Gabriel Glover
Joseph Goddard
John Smith
William Pate
} Gent.

For the Ward of Cripplegate within.

John Egleton, Esq;
Major Robert Croshaw
Thomas Uvedale
Robert Mitchell
Thomas Warren
Edward Hulse
Mich. Bovell
William Westfield
Robert Boyle
John Wade
Jos. King
Samuel Lavarick
Zachariah Gisburne
} Gent.

For the Ward of Cripplegate without.

Samuel Acton
John Harris
Edward Buxton
Richard Farrington.
} Gent.

Capt. Thomas Catmore

For the Ward of Dowgate.

Sir Francis Forbes, Knight, Alderman
John Kendrick, Esq;
John Harris
Abraham Forster
Josiah Nicholson
William Hughs
William Jolly
} Gent.

For the Ward of Farringdon within.

William Fawkner, Esq;
Major John Hatley
Humphrey Thayer
Anthony Kingsley
William Birkes
John Edwards
Thomas Simpson
Daniel Midwinter
John Baskett
Samuel Ashurst of Pater-Noster-Row
John Evans
Francis Musters
John Williams of Black-Fryers
John Taylor, Ibid.
Samuel Hoole
Joseph Beachcroft
Nicholas Toke
Thomas Rose
William Hulls, of Newgate-street
} Gent.

For the Ward of Faringdon without.

Sir Robert Child, Knight, and Alderman
Lieut. Col. Robert Gower
Henry Sherbrooke
James Seamer
} Esqrs.
Capt. John Lewis
Capt. George Jenkins
John Nichol
Nathaniel Rokeby
John Tayleur
Edward Edwards
Thomas Plasted
} Gent.
John Hibbert
John Darby
Richard Rider
Nath. May
William Gardiner
Timothy Goodwin
Anthony Keck
Richard Hodgson
Herbert Herriot
Richard Badcock.
} Gent.

For

For the Ward of Langborne.
Sir Peter Delme, Knight, and Alderman
Henry Herring
Deputy John Cooper
Jonathan Miles
Lawrence Hasell
Henry Hankey
} Esqrs.
John Lloyd
Jeremiah Marlow
William Ingram
William Potter
} Gent.
For the Ward of Lymestreet.
Deputy Lancelot Skinner
Joshua Bagshaw
Benjamin Ashwood
Henry Tombes
Jeoffry Staines
} Gent.
For the Ward of Portsoken.
Samuel Perry, Esq;
Capt. John Hawkins
Capt. John Williams
William Brassey
John Dodson
} Gent.
For the Ward of Queenhithe.
Sir John Fryer, Bart. Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs.
Francis Foster
John Grant
Daniel Cockerit
} Gent.
For the Ward of the Tower.
Sir Peter Eaton Kt.
Sir Hartcourt Masters, Kt.
Deputy John Langton
Peter Godfrey
Thomas Clarke
} Esqrs.
Charles Savage
Samuel Beacheroft
John Britton
Richard Harris
Francis Porten
James Painfield
Stephen King
Rich. Merryweather
Robert Jeffs
Robert Godfrey
John Bly
Jos. Windmills
} Gent.
Major Rich. Lechmere
For the Ward of Vintry.
Lieutenant Colonel William Cooke, Deputy
Lieut. Col. Samuel Westall
Henry Greenaway, Esq;
John Sawyers
Robert Smith
Jos. Wrigglesworth
Bartholomew Clarke
Edmond Trench
John Cooper
} Gent.
For the Ward of Walbrooke.
Sir Samuel Mayer, Bart.
Deputy John West
John Lane,
Robert Stockdale,
} Esqrs
Richard West
Samuel Keynton
Nathaniel Torriano
Math. Shepherd
Francis Jackson
} Gent.

JA. VERNON.

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Pursuant to this Order, the *Commissioners* therein named, tender'd the Oaths to all House-Holders, their Apprentices and Men-Servants, above the Age of 18 Years, and Lodgers, in all the Wards of the City of *London*; and the same was done by the Justices of the Peace, in the several Parishes of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

This Precaution seem'd the more necessary, in that notwithstanding the Defeat of the *Rebels* at *Preston* and *Dumblain*, the Secret Abettors of the Conspiracy, kept up the Spirits of the Disaffected Populace in the very Heart of this *Metropolis*.

The Jacobites *in* London *riotous and insolent,*

On the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and on the 4th of *November the Jacobite* Mobb were very riotous and insolent, but were encounter'd and quell'd by a Superior Number of the Well-affected, particularly by a *Club* of Substantial Citizens, who, under the Name of the *Loyal Society*, use, on publick Days, to meet at the *Roe-buck*, over against *Bow Church* in *Cheapside*. What happen'd on the 4th of *November* is related in the following Letter:

They are opposed by the Loyal Society.

From the *LOYAL-SOCIETY* at the *Roe-buck* in *Cheapside*, *Nov.* 4. 1715.

Sir, Last Night we receiv'd the following Letter from an unknown Hand, and we desire you will do us the Favour to insert it in your Evening Paper.

Gentlemen, *Nov.* 3 1715.

'I *Am willing to acquaint you (tho' I am* 'sorry *that there should be an Occasi-*

on

'on) *that the* Jacobites *are to meet in the* Old-Jury *between the Hours of 6 and 9 to Morrow in the Evening. They have an Image called among themselves King* William, *but in the Street they will call it* Oliver: *It's to be burnt in the greatest Scorn. This timely Notice I give you, that you may prevent their doing it.*

'*I am*, Gentlemen, Your humble Servant.

'*I don't tell you my Name, because you don't know it; but GOD save King* GEORGE.

'*P. S.* The Image is to be burnt facing Sheriff *Cornish*'s Door.

'*I had this Relation from 3 of the chiefest Actors in it.*

This Account we found true; The Effigy was dress'd in a Black Whig, (Things not worn in Oliver's *Days) and in all respects agreeable with the Contents of the Letter. We therefore resolv'd to prevent so impious and flagitious an Act, and accordingly met them at the Corner of the* Old-Jury, *took the Image from them; and tho' they had prepar'd themselves to encounter us, we drove them like Sheep before us, making many of them fall on their Knees, and cry,* King GEORGE for Ever. *We return'd to our Club, and finish'd the Night with great Joy and Satisfaction. To Morrow we shall burn the* Pope, Pretender, Forster, Kenmure *and* Gordon; *and have reason to believe the* Jacobites *will not attempt to disturb us.*

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Accordingly, on *Saturday* the 5th of *November* the *Loyal-Society* exerted themselves in the Solemnizing the Anniversary of the *Gun-Powder Plot*; of which they gave the following Account. *Among other remarkable*

Gun-Powder *Treason Day Solemnized.*

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markable Things which crown'd the Joy of the Day, was the burning the Effigies of the Pope, Pretender, &c. which was perform'd in the following Manner: The Solemnity was uſher'd along by the Ceremony of beating on a Warming-Pan, with Muſick, Lights, &c. Then follow'd a Cart, wherein was placed the late Duke of Ormond, and the Rebel Mar. The former was cloath'd in Scarlet bedaw'd with Gold Lace; he had a ſhort Staff in one Hand, and in the other a Paper containing his Orders not to Fight, and a large Padlock on his Sword. On his Right hand ſat the Earl of Mar in a light colour'd Suit bedaw'd with Silver, with a ſhort Staff in his Right hand, to which was ſtuck a Paper with theſe Words, I have ſworn 16 times to the Proteſtant Religion, and I ne'er deceiv'd you but once. Then follow'd another Cart, wherein was plac'd the Pretender cloath'd in Blue, lac'd with Silver, his Hat lac'd with the ſame. On his Right hand ſat the Pope in his Pontifical Habit and Tripple Crown. In the Tayl of this Cart was Henry St. John, the late Lord Bolingbroke, in a light colour'd Suit turn'd up with Black; he ſat ſtooping with a Pen in his Hand, as their Secretary, writing Treaſonable Letters, and had a Paper ſtuck up by him with theſe Words, Perjury is no Crime. They were all drawn backward in the uſual Poſture of Traytors, and with Halters about their Necks.

There were alſo other Effigies of the Pope, the Pretender, the Devil and the Rebel Mar, hung out in Chairs on a high Gallows in the middle of a Bonefire, before the Royal Exchange, where there was alſo a vaſt multitude

titude of Spectators, who made Huzza's and Acclamations as above, while the Effigies were consum'd in the Flames, with Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums.

In this Order they were carried in Mock-Triumph thro' the Town, and at length burnt in Cheapside, amidst the loud Acclamations of the most numerous Crowd of People that has ever been seen on such an Occasion.

This Night the *Jacobites* were pretty quiet; But a few Days after, they recover'd their Spirits, and occasion'd a more bloody Tumult than had yet happen'd before; an Account of which was printed, as follows:

From the Loyal-Society at the *Roe-Buck*.

Nov. 18 1715.

Last Night, about 5 *a-clock, We, of this Society, assembled here, to celebrate the Anniversary of the glorious* Protestant *Queen* ELIZABETH, *and also to have a watchful Eye over the riotous* Jacobite *Mob, who, we were given to understand, intended to prophane the Day, by burning several* Protestant *Figures. About* 7, *one of our Scouts brought us Word, That Part of this Hellish Crew were got together in St.* Martin's le Grand, *crying out,* High Church *and* Ormond; High Church, Ormond, *and King* James; High Church, and the Church of *Rome*; *upon which we unanimously agreed to march out and chastise the Villains: We met 'em coming into* Newgate-street, *and after a short Dispute, in which* 20 *or* 30 *of 'em were knock'd down, they fled. On dispersing this cursed Rabble, we were inform'd by a little Boy where the Figures they intended to burn, were lodg'd:* Bloody Tumult on the 17th of November.

lodg'd: We march'd directly to the Place, and quickly made our ſelves Maſters of them. One was deſign'd to repreſent our glorious Proteſtant *King* George; *the 2d was to repreſent our great Deliverer, King* William, *of Immortal Memory; a 3d, the Victorious Duke of* Marlborough.

Theſe ſeveral Figures they deſign'd to have burnt in Smithfield. *There was taken with them a Fellow dreſs'd in the Habit of a* Scaramouch, *with a large Scymeter four Fingers broad: Theſe Figures we brought off to the* Roe-buck, *where we were ſoon attack'd by a rebellious* Jacobite *Mob, to the Number of at leaſt* 1500. *They began with breaking the Windows of Mr.* Joſhua Gee, *and ſome other neighbouring Houſes: Then they proceeded with the* Roe-buck, *pull'd down the Sign, batter'd the Windows, and with Cleavers, and other deſperate Weapons, endeavour'd to break into the Houſe; upon which, ſome of us ſpoke to 'em, and deſir'd them to retire, which they refuſing, and ſtill continuing to aſſault the Houſe, and threaten us within, we at firſt fired only Powder to terrify them, but finding them come on like Deſperadoes, they were forc'd to fire with Ball, by which two of this* Jacobite *Mob being kill'd and others wounded, they gave over the Attack; and the Lord Mayor, upon Advice of the Riot, coming into* Cheapſide *at the ſame Time, with a ſmall Guard of Officers and Citizens, crying out, King* GEORGE *for Ever; the* Jacobite *Mob fled with Precipitation. Having ſecured the Merry Andrew, with the Effigies, we ſent him Yeſterday before the Lord Mayor, who examin'd and order'd him to be committed*

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ted to Newgate. *We hear that some more of this Gang of Rebels are also taken up, and others fled.* Vol. X.

On *Monday* the 28th of *November*, a Court Martial sat at *Preston* for the Tryal of the Six following Officers as Deserters, *viz.* the Lord *Charles Murray*, a Younger Son to the Duke of *Athol*; Major *Nairne* and Captain *Lockart*, both of the late Regiment of Lord *Mark Kerr*, Captain *Shaftoe*, of Colonel *Frank*'s late Regiment, Ensign *Erskine*, of *Preston*'s Regiment, and Ensign *Dalziel*, formerly Ensign in *Orkney*'s. The Five first were found guilty, and Sentenced to be Shot to Death: But Ensign *Dalziel* was acquitted as to the Crime of Desertion; upon his proving, that he had thrown up his Commission some time before he engaged in the Rebellion. The Lord *Charles Murray*, was both on account of his Youth, and in Consideration of the Loyalty shewn, on this Critical Occasion, by his illustrious Father, respited till further Orders from Above; But the other Four were, on the 2d of *December* executed. They died all Four very resolute and penitent, in the Communion of the Church of *England*; and confess'd, that they enter'd into this desperate Enterprize with no other Design than to preserve that *Church*, which they had been made believe to be *in Danger*. We may here take Notice, that about 500 of the inferior Prisoners taken at *Preston* were towards the latter End of *November* sent to the Castle of *Chester*, and the rest to *Liverpoole*; and

Six Officers try'd at Preston as Deserters.

Five condemn'd and one acquited.

The Lord Murray respited.

The other Four executed.

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that the Regiments who had defeated the Rebels under the Command of Lieutenant General *Wills*, were diſpoſed into proper Quarters in *Lancaſhire* and *Cheſhire*, the only Regiment of *Pitt*'s Horſe remaining to *Preſton*.

On *Saturday* the 19th of *November* one *James Watſon*, a Journey-man Printer, convicted ſometime before for printing and diſperſing a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, entituled, *Remarks upon his Majeſty's Speech*, was ſentenc'd at the *King's-Bench Bar*, as was alſo one *Gibbs*, a Perriwig-maker, for diſperſing another ſcandalous and treaſonable Paper, call'd, Leſly's *Letter to the Biſhop of* Salisbury. They were condemn'd each of them to be whipt at the Carts-Arſe, to pay a Fine of 20 Marks, to lie two Years in Priſon, and to find Sureties for their good Behaviour for their Lives-time; and according to their Sentence they were both whipt on the 2d of *December*, from *Charing-Croſs* to the upper End of the *Hay-Market*.

Watſon *and* Gibbs *whipt.*

On the 5th of *December* Captain *Dalziel*, lately condemn'd for Pyracy, was executed at *Execution-Dock*. He left a Paper behind him, wherein he acknowledg'd, *That he was often a Buckaneering in the* Weſt-Indies; *and that he fell into Company with Captain* Avery, *committing Piracies on ſeveral Nations, as well as Murders, by tying People Neck and Heels, after they had taken their Ships and Cargoes, and throwing them into the Sea; particularly he was with him, when he took the Ship wherein was the Great Mogul's Daughter*:

Capt. Dalziel *the Pyrate executed.*

That

That he resided two Years at Madagascar, and after his Return from thence, was recommended to the Service of King Lewis, and made Captain of a Privateer, doing a great deal of Mischief on the English and Scotch Coasts: For which he was once before taken, try'd, and condemn'd, and had his Pardon procur'd by the Earl of Mar. That he afterwards went to France, and being employ'd with a Merchant Ship there, he sold the Cargo and went a Pyrating; and afterwards seiz'd a Ship on the Coast of Normandy, one of whose Crew he murther'd; and went thence to Scotland, where he was taken and sent Prisoner to London. He made no Confession of his Faith, and is supposed to have been a Papist. He said he was the Person deputed to bring over the Pretender; but this does not appear. He was Brother to Capt. Daniel, one of the Deserters try'd and executed at Preston. Vol. X.

Two Days after, Captain John Gordon, Captain William Kerr, and John Dorrel, three of the Oxford Conspirators, who on the 28th of November had been sentenc'd to Death for High Treason, were executed at Tyburn. The Substance of the Account given of them by Mr. Paul Lorrain, Ordinary of Newgate, is as follows: Gordon and Kerr had been Officers in the Army for a considerable Time under the two late Reigns; and Dorrel of late Years, in the same Service, for which he left his Trade of a Brewer. During their Confinement, they behav'd themselves civilly as Gentlemen; but Mr. Gordon being an avowed Papist, did never heartily join in pub-

* Dec. 7. the three Oxford Conspirators executed.

Account of their Behaviour.

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lick Worship, and the other Two did not give their Assent to any of the Prayers concerning the King and the Royal Family. They seem'd all of Opinion, that the Crime they were condemn'd for was no Sin: And as Mr. Lorrain was representing to them the Heinousness and fatal Consequences of Rebellion and civil War, they affirm'd they were not concern'd in any Thing of that Nature. When he had reply'd to them, Mr. Gordon said, It had been well for them that they had been wiser, and seem'd to design to proceed in his Discourse, but Mr. Dorrell then pushing him, he stopp'd; and they did desire Mr. Lorrain to put nothing to them, that might require a particular Answer, which they said they would not give, nor confess any Sin, but to God. And when the Ordinary charg'd Capt. Gordon with the Murder of two several Persons, he said, That an Affair of Chance might sometimes have happen'd, but that he had made his Peace with God. However, at last they all acknowledg'd their Sentence to be just, according to Law. At the Place of Execution they said, they had no Confession to make, nor no Pardon to ask for, what they knew was no Sin.

Mr. Paul, a Parson, committed to Newgate.

On the 12th of *December*, Mr. *Paul*, a Country Clergy-Man, who had encourag'd the Rebellion not only by Discourses, but by serving the Rebels at *Preston* as a Spy, when General *Wills* was marching against them, was apprehended in the Street, here in *London*, in a Lay Habit, by a Country Justice of the Peace, who knew him, and being carried before, and examin'd by a Secretary of State, was committed to *Newgate*.

The

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The same * Day, one *S. Keimer*, a broken Printer, and one of the Sect of the *French Fanatical Prophets*, was taken into Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers, for scandalous Reflections by him printed and publish'd, in a Weekly Paper call'd the *London* Post.

* Dec. 12. *S. Keimer committed.*

On the 14th of *December* the Parliament of *Great Britain* being met according to the last Adjournment, the Commons order'd two New Writs to be issued out; one for electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament, for the Town of *Carmarthen*, in the Room of *Richard Vaughan* of *Derwith*, Esq; who since his Election for the said Town, had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*; the other for electing a Burgess for the Town of *Newark* upon *Trent* in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Room of the Honourable *Conyers Darcy*, Esq; who since his Election for the said Town, had accepted the Office of being one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse. It was also order'd, That *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, *Daniel* Lord *Finch*, and Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General, be added to the Committee of Secrecy: The two first having been rechosen Members of the House, by Virtue of the new Writs issued out, upon their being made Two of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and as for Sir *Edward Northey*, he was added to the Committee of Secrecy, in the Room of Sir *Richard Onslow*,

The Parliament meets.

New Writs order'd.

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Onslow, Bart. who since his having accepted the Place of one of the *Tellers* of His Majesty's Exchequer, was not rechosen, but gave his Interest to his Son. It was order'd likewise, that Mr. *Speaker* do write circular Letters to all the Sheriffs of this Kingdom, to summon the Members in their respective Counties to attend the Service of this House upon *Tuesday* the Tenth Day of *January* next: After which Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the House, that he had a Message from His Majesty to this House, signed by His Majesty; which he delivered to Mr. *Speaker*, who read the same, and is as follows, *viz.*

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty understanding, that many both of the House of Lords and Commons are detained in the Country, as well by their Private as the Publick Business; and the Holydays being so near (during which there is usually a Recess) it is His Majesty's Pleasure that the Parliament adjourn to Monday *the Ninth Day of* January *next; at which Time His Majesty intends the Parliament shall sit to do Business.*

The Parliament further adjourn'd.

Then the House accordingly adjourn'd till *Monday* the 9th of *January* next; and the House of Lords did the same.

About the Beginning of this Month the Publick was surprized to hear, That *Nicholas Lechmere* Esq; a Gentleman of distinguish'd Merit and Abilities, who, in the Worst of Times, had been a most zealous and strenuous Stickler for the *Hanoverian* Cause, resign'd his Office of Sollicitor General; which was the greater

Mr. Lechmere resigns his Place of Sollicitor Gen.

Matter

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Matter of Concern to all the Well-affected to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, in that he was juſtly look'd upon as one of the fitteſt Perſons to carry on the great Affairs of the Nation in Parliament. It was then reported, that an unhappy Jarring which, at this Juncture, happen'd among His Majeſty's Learned Council at Law, was the Occaſion of Mr. *Lechmere*'s laying down his Place: But whatever was the Cauſe, it appear'd ſoon after, that his *private Reſentment*, if he had any, did *not* in the leaſt *cool*, but rather heighten his *Publick Spirit*, and made him nobly ſtrive to outdo his Competitors of the Long Robe. Vol. X.

And here it naturally comes in our Way to take notice of one of the principal Matters of Diſpute among thoſe Gentlemen. The Government having found the Two preſent *Auditors of the Impreſts* faulty in the Diſcharge of their Office, particularly in relation to the *Lotteries*, it was propoſed to create a *Third Auditor*, who ſhould audit the Accounts of the *New Duties*, till ſuch Time, at leaſt, as the two other Auditors, who held their Offices by Patent, might after Proſecution, and Conviction of *Miſdemeanors*, be legally removed. In order to that, the following CASE *was by the Treaſury refer'd to the* Conſideration of the *Attorney* and *Solliciter General*. *The Caſe of a 3d Auditor.*

13. Aug. 12 Annæ.

THE Queen granted to *T. F.* the Office of one of the Two Auditors of the Preſts or Impreſts, with Power of auditing, and (with Conſent of the Treaſury) of determining all Accounts of the

I.

1. Works. 2. Navy. 3. Ordinance. 4. And of all Perſons accountable for Moneys from Her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, or from any Perſons in her or their Names received, or hereafter, to be received in the Name an *Impreſt*, in or about her, or their Affairs applied, diſpoſed or expended, or to be applied, diſpoſed or expended. 5. The Hanaper. 6. Wardrobe. 7. Butlerage. 8. Firſt Fruits and Tenths. 9. Collectors of Impoſitions, and of the Cuſtoms and Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Subſidies whatſoever, by Act of Parliament granted, or hereafter to be granted, as they are now, or were heretofore taken by Auditors of the Preſts, or either of them *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, with all Authorities, Preheminencies, Profits, *&c.* to the ſaid Offices, as fully as *Mainwaring* or others enjoyed, and grants to him the Fee of 100 Marks *per Annum* for the ſame, and grants to him the Office of one of the Auditors of the *Mint*, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, with all Authorities, *&c.*

It ſeems plain that the general Words in the Fourth Article would have extended to all the Lottery-Accounts, mentioned in the Annexed Paper, if the ſeveral Acts therein noted had not intruſted the Lords of the Treaſury to appoint an Auditor for them, becauſe all the Lottery-Funds are impreſted to the reſpective Paymaſters, but the Treaſury hath Power to appoint the Auditors of all thoſe Lotteries, and to allow as much as they think reaſonable.

As to the Accounts of the Sick and Wounded, Tranſports, Marines, Commiſſaries of Proviſions, *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, they are founded upon Moneys impreſted for the Affairs of the Crown, and ſeem to be plainly within the Words of the Fourth Article.

As to the Accounts of Hawkers and Pedlars, Poſt Office, Wine-Licenſes, Leather Duties, Salt Duties, Candle Duties, and other New Duties, they will depend

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pend on the Construction of the Ninth Article; the Words (*Impositions, Customs*, and *Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage*, by Acts of Parliament granted, or to be granted) were never understood to extend further than to Duties upon Goods or Merchandizes imported and exported. Part of the several Duties on Leather, Salt, Candles, Soap, *&c.* do arise on Importation, and perhaps the Grant to *T. F.* may extend to them.

But the far greatest Part of the new Duties last mentioned, do arise upon Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Great Britain*; and I cannot apprehend that the Auditors of Imprests are intitled to be Auditors of this Part of the said new Duties, or of the Revenues arising by Hawkers and Pedlars, or in the Post-Office, or by Wine-Licences, unless it be by these Words [*And other Subsidies whatsoever by Act of Parliament granted, or hereafter to be granted, as they now are, or heretofore were taken by Auditors of the Prests, or either of them.*]

I have read (2 *Inst. Pag.* 527.) Aids granted in Parliament were anciently call'd *Subsidies*, and that Aids and Subsidies for War can hardly be distinguished; but in this Patent the Word (*Subsidies*) stands in the same Clause with (Impositions, Customs, and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage) and the whole Clause seems to be expounded, if not restrained by the Latter Words (as they now are, or heretofore were taken by Auditors of the Prests, or either of them) and this Exposition is warranted by the Precedent, in the Case of Mr. *Aldworth*, who did enjoy the Office of Auditor of the Post-Office-Revenues. But this seems to be a Matter fit to be considered by His Majesty's learned Council. And, *Whether the Crown has not a Power to make a Third Auditor, for such Accounts, whereof the Auditing is not already granted to others, and particularly of the Accounts of the new Duties abovementioned.*

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In the Lottery Act, 8 *Anne* (*pa.* 99) for 1500000 *l* the Fund is to be impreſted to a Pay-maſter, whoſe Accounts ſhall be audited as the Treaſury ſhall direct, for which the Auditor is to be allow'd 75 *l.* (as I take it) *per Annum*, by the Warrant under mentioned.

In the Lottery Act, 9 *Anne* (*pa.* 260) for 1500 000*l* The Fund is to be Impreſted to the Paymaſter, who ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Inſpection, Examination, Controle and Audit, and ſuch Rules in paying and accounting as the Treaſury ſhall think fit.

By Warrant of the late Lord Treaſurer dated the 25th of *March* 1714. the Auditor who ſhall have the trouble and expence of making up for Declaration the Account of the Receiver General of the ſame Lottery, is to be allow'd on the Paymaſter's Account, for each Year 75 *l.* to be paid by the Accountant.

In the Lottery Act *eod' Anno*, (*pa.* 501) for two Millions, the Fund is to be Impreſted, and ſubject to the like Audit, and by the ſaid Warrant, the Auditor is to have for the Account thereof Yearly 100 *l.*

In the Lottery Act to *Anne*, (*pa.* 289.) for 1800000 *l*, the like Audit is preſcribed, and by the ſaid Warrant the Auditor is to have for this 90 *l. per Annum.*

In another Lottery Act, *eod. Anno*, (*pa.* 408) for 1800000 *l.* the like Audit is preſcribed, and by the ſaid Warrant the Auditor is to have for this 90 *l. per Annum.*

In the Lottery Act, 12 *Anno* (*pa.* 131) the Queen was authorized to iſſue Letters Patents to receive 500000 *l.* for the Civil Liſt, the Fund is ſubjected to the like Audit; the Allowance for which is not ſettled, but in proportion will amount to 25 *l.* 00 00 *per Annum.*

In another Lottery Act, *eod. Anno*, (*pa.* 316) the Audit is preſcribed in like manner, the Allowance for

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for it is not settled, but in Proportion will amount to 70 *l. per Annum*. Vol. X.

William Lowndes.

Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney General in his Report to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, signed by him, and dated the 23d of *November* deliver'd his Opinion, in Substance as follows. *As to the first part of the Question, there's no doubt but his Majesty may appoint an Auditor, to audit the Accounts, whereof the Auditing is not already granted to others. The latter part of the Question therefore is, whether the Auditing the Accounts of the new Duties be granted to the present Auditors by their Patents. Now to consider of the Particular New Duties.* Opinion of the Attorney General.

The Duties of Excise, under the Management of the Commissioners of Excise, are to be audited by a particular Auditor, appointed by the Crown pursuant to the Act of Parliament 12o Car. II.

The New Duties on Malt, Hops, *and on* Candles, *are by the Acts of Parliament giving them to be managed by the Commissioners of Excise, and have, in Consequence of being put under their Management, been audited by the Auditor of the Excise, tho' not directed to be so audited by those Acts of Parliament, and not complain'd of by the Auditors of the Imprests: Yet these are Subsidies or Aids within the largest Signification of the Word* Subsidy.

The Fines and Rents *for* Hackney Coaches *and* Chairs; *The* Stamp *and* Salt *Duties, are by the Acts giving them, to be accounted for before the Auditors of the Im-*

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Vol. X. preſt. And the Duties on Clerks and Apprentices being under the Management of the Commiſſioners for the Stamp-Duties, by Act of Parliament, are without particular Direction, in the Acts or otherwiſe, on the Preſumption they were to be audited, as the other Stamp Duties are audited, by the Auditors of the Impreſts.

The Duties on Starch, and Gold and Silver Thread and Wire, on Soap, painted Paper, and Printed and Dyed Linnens, and Silks, are by the Crown or the Treaſury, directed to be under the Management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, according to the Acts of Parliament.

As for the Duties for Poſtage of Letters, for Wine Licenſes, for Hawkers and Pedlars; and for Hides and Skins, the Acts of Parliament giving the ſame, have not directed before whom they ſhall be accounted for, but the Officers have without any Direction from the Crown or Treaſury, accounted before the Auditors of the Impreſts of Courſe, no particular Auditor having been appointed to Audit their Accounts; But I am of Opinion, they do not belong to thoſe Auditors by virtue of their Patents; nor will their having Audited them as aforeſaid, Create a Right to Audit them by the words in their Patents (as then or then-to-fore were taken by the Auditors of Impreſts) which words I apprehend will extend to ſuch Accounts only, which the former Patents Authorized them to Audit.

Beſides the Acts of Parliament giving theſe Duties, having Impowered the Crown to appoint Managers of the ſame, and other Officers, proper and neceſſary for Managing,

Raiſing,

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Raising, and for Keeping and Rendring the Accounts thereof; I am of Opinion the Crown has the same Authority to appoint an Auditor for them, as for the Account of the Commissioners of Excise, by Virtue of the Words in the Act of the 12th of King Charles the 2d.

On the other Hand, Mr. *Lechmere*, in his Report signed by him, dated the 24th of *November*, and directed to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, deliver'd his Opinion as follows: *Upon the matter, I am of Opinion, that when the Patents to the present Auditors of Imprests determine, the Crown may distribute their Offices into as many Auditors as the Crown shall think fit. During the continuance of these Patents, or either of them, I think the Crown may create a third Auditor for the Accounts of such Duties, as the Treasury shall from time to time refer to him; which will extend to such Accounts, as they are impower'd from time to time to refer, which is the Case of the Lotteries; But as to the Accounts of the Wine Licenses, Hawkers, and Pedlars, Duties on Hides and Leather, and any other New Duties standing in this Respect, on the same Foundation, and the Accounts of the Post Office, and also the Accounts of the Receiver General and Comptroller General of the Customs, I am Opinion, that the present Auditors of Imprest are well intitled to them by their Patents, and that any Grant made by the Crown of the auditing the Accounts of those Duties, or any of them, during the continuance of their Patents, or either of them, would be an Injury to their Freehold, the King would be deceived in any such Grant, and it would be illegal and void.*

Mr. Lechmere's Opinion.

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A few Days after, the Attorney General, by a *Supplemental Report*, acquainted * by the Lords of the Treasury, That *since he laid his Report before their Lordships relating to the making of a new Auditor, he found he was misled in one matter of Fact, which is, that the Words*, (And of all other Subsidies whatsoever, by Act of Parliament granted or to be granted) *were anciently in the Auditors of the Imprests Patents, which induced him to apprehend, that the Word*, Subsidies *should be taken in a restrained Sense, and be confined to such as were anciently and properly call'd* Subsidies, *when the Word* Subsidies *were first used in their Patents. But having caused the Patents of the Auditors of the Imprests to be search'd, he found till* 21 May, 24 Car. II. *these Words were not in the Auditors Patents; but then were first inserted in the Patent to Mr.* Bridges *to be one of the Auditors of Imprests, and that the then immediate Patent, which was granted to Mr. Auditor* Beale, *was only of the Accounts of the Collectors of the Impositions and Customs* præterit', *and of the great Farms of the Customs, as they then were taken by the Auditors of the Imprests, and of the Subsidies of Tonnage, and Poundage of the King, his Heirs and Successors. That this made an Alteration in the Consideration of the Question; and that he thought the settling this matter would require a judicial Determination.* In the close of this second Report, Mr. Attorney General for his own Vindication, States, how he came into this *Mistake*, in this manner: *When Mr. Sollicitor and My self receiv'd your Lordships Commands, we often met*

* Dec 1st. Mr. Attorney General owns to have been misled.

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met to consider of this Question; and it was apprehended by us both, and so we were told, that these Words were in Ancient Patents; however we directed our Clerks of the Patents to search at the Rolls, *how they had been; and Mr. Solicitor-General's Clerk took the Account of what was found, in order to lay them before us, but he deliver'd them to his Master, and I never had an Account that on that Search, any Thing was found different from what I apprehended; and altho' I often mention'd my Apprehension of the Consequence of those Words having been in those Patents, and at Mr. Solicitor-General's Desire, let him see the Rough Draught of my Report, and communicated to him whatever occurred to me on this Subject; yet I had no Hint of this Discovery made on the Search so directed; nor could I obtain the Favour from him of seeing his Report, where, I believe, I might have found this Secret. I do not mention this with any Reflection, but only for my Excuse for being* mistaken *in a Matter of Fact, and the only Use I shall make of it is for the future to trust only to my own Eyes,* &c.

Edw. Northey.

Mr. Sollicitor-General having obtain'd the Copy of this *second Report*, and bearing impatiently that Mr. Attorney-General should *impute to him his being misled*: Mr. Sollicitor, I say, wrote also a *Supplemental Report*, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, in the Beginning of which, is this remarkable Passage: *It will be Matter of great Surprize to Your Lordships to find, that this Fact thus discover'd, as he* (the Attorney-General) *pretends, and which, for ought appears, is the only Occasion of this second*

Mr. So. Gen's Remarks there upon.

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Vol. X. *cond Report, and on Colour of which, he varies his Notion of the Word* Subsidies, *and which is the only Ground of his Complaint, is grosly mistaken and misrepresented to Your Lordships. The Words* And of all other Subsidies whatsoever by Act of Parliament granted, or to be granted, *were not first inserted in the Patent to* Bridges, 21 May, 24 Car. II. *but were inserted in the Patent to* Wyld, *which Patent, and not that to* Beale, *was the Patent immediately preceding that to* Bridges.—— *I must further inform Your Lordships, that after I had taken this Account from the Original Bill of* Bridges's *Patent, now in the Signet-Office, I sent that original Bill to Mr. Attorney-General, and it lay before him some Time, before he made his First Report, in which Patent to* Bridges *that to* Wyld *is recited at large.* Mr. Sollicitor-General having cleared these and several other Particulars, concludes in this Manner: *I have review'd and reconsider'd my former Report, on this which is now become a Question of great Moment; I am not sensible of any Material Error I have therein committed in Point of Fact, nor have I any Reason, after the most impartial Consideration I can give it, to alter the Opinion I have before given Your Lordships in Point of Law. I have been under no other Influences, nor have had any other View than His Majesty's Service, and Your Lordship's Information; and for those Ends I have endeavour'd to set this whole Matter in a full and clear Light, that Your Lordships may not be misled. I shall be ready, as it was my Duty to have done, whilst I was in the King's Service, to attend Your Lordships,*

of

if you please to give me Notice, when you enter on the Consideration of the Reports, or at any other Time on that Occasion, &c. Signed *N. Lechmere*, 14th *December* 1715. This is a faithful Abstract of the *Case of the Third Auditor, as stated by Mr.* Lownds, *and refer'd by the Commissioners of the Treasury to the* Attorney *and the Late* Sollicitor-General, *with their Reports thereupon: Printed for* Thomas Cope *near the* Temple.

Let us attend what pass'd in *Scotland*: The Earl of *Mar*, after his Defeat, or, if you please, Disappointment at *Dumblain*, being retired to *Perth*, and the Duke of *Argyll* to *Stirling*, both canton'd their respective Forces, in the Neighbourhood of those two Places, where they continued quiet the remaining Part of *November*, and all the next Month. *Affairs of Scotland.*

All this while the Publick were kept in Suspence by various and contradictory *Reports* and *Stories* concerning the *Scotch* Rebels, the *Pretender*, and the Earls of *Sutherland* and *Seaforth*: The Grounds and Truth of which not being yet perfectly unravell'd, I shall insert here only the Best Accounts we receiv'd here, from Time to Time, from *Edinburgh*.

Edinburgh Dec. 1. *The sudden March of the Earl of* Sutherland, *and the Retaking of* Inverness, *has not a little perplex'd the Rebels: Here His Lordship having fortify'd himself, will wait with Security the Arrival of a Ship laden with Arms and Ammunition, which, he has Notice is coming to him from* London. *This has occasion'd the Earl of* Seaforth, *Chief of the* Mackenzies, *and one of the Greatest*

Vol. X. *Leaders among the Rebels, to separate from* Mar, *having left* Perth *on* Saturday *was Sevennight and march'd ſtrait Northwards with* 200 *Horſe and* 3 *Battallions of his own Men, to reinforce thoſe he had formerly left in his own Country, to preſerve it in his Abſence, who may perhaps make about as many more. Upon theſe Motions it is very much expected that ſome Action may happen on that Side.*

One of the King's Men of War has landed ſome Men in the Bay of Inverlochy, *and plunder'd the Country there belonging to the Lords of* Appin, *and* Mackenning, *Two of the Leſſer Chiefs of the Rebels, who are now with the Earl of* Mar, *which probably will oblige them, and others in thoſe Parts, particularly the Laird of* Lochiell, *one of the Greateſt Chiefs among the Highland Clans, to quit the* Pretender's *Cauſe, and look after their own Affairs, as ſome have already begun to do. This has put the Rebels to think betimes of their Security; and 'tis now very certain, that not only* Mar *has offer'd to make ſubmiſſion, but that the Marquis of* Huntley, *who has the Command of the Clans, probably at their Inſtigation, has alſo made Propoſals of Submiſſion, ſeparate and independent of the Earl of* Mar.

On Sunday-Night *laſt, Col.* Lawrence *came from* Perth *to* Stirling, *and return'd next Morning; ſoon after which, an Expreſs was diſpatch'd for* London. *The ſame Day the Duke of* Roxburgh *came hither from* Stirling, *in his Way to* London, *whither he is now gone. We have not the leaſt Account what Terms they are which the Rebels pretend to ask; but we are aſſur'd, that the formidable Preparations which are making to ſuppreſs them, have*

been

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been a very great Motive of prevailing with them to talk so humbly; as well as their having Advice, that they are not now to expect their Master, the Pretender: On which head there is a current Report here, which has lasted these two Days, that last Friday *a Ship arriv'd at St.* Andrews, *having on Board Colonel* Hay, *Sir* John Areskine, *and Dr.* Abercromby, *all sent severally into* France, *not long ago, to expostulate with the Pretender on his not coming according to his Promise, to Head his loving Subjects, who had ventur'd so far in his Cause: That immediately on their Arrival, they set out for* Perth, *and deliver'd their Answer, which was in Substance, That, considering the State of Affairs, it was thought by his Council too hazardous for him to venture at this Time; that both his Voyage thither, and his Security when he was there, were too precarious to trust his Person, which could not but be a sufficient Reason to such Subjects, whom he knew valued his Preservation before any Consideration whatever. This, 'tis said, immediately determin'd the Rebels to make Offers of Submission, and many of them in Despair, begin to own they have been deceiv'd in the Perswasions that drew them into this Rebellion; and consequently will never wag a Finger in the same Cause, however plausible the Pretences may be.*

Various Reports about the Pretender in France.

At the same Time, Letters from *France* advised, That the *Pretender* having been some Days at Sea, and probably, heard of the Misfortune of his Friends at *Preston*, return'd to the Coast of *Bretagne*, (or *Britany* in *France*) and that he pass'd

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through *Alenſon* the 7th of *December*, *N. S.* in his Return to *Lorrain*: But we muſt here obſerve, that the *Pretender*'s Friends and Agents in *France*, in order to baffle the Vigilance of the Earl of *Stairs*, and his Spies, gave out that he was at ſeveral Places at once. This, by the by: Let us proceed with the *Accounts* from *Scotland*:

Endinburgh, December 3.

On Wedneſday *laſt the Duke of* Roxburgh *ſet out hence for* London, *as did Yeſterday Col.* Lawrence, *both charg'd as is reported, with Orders and Letters from the Duke of* Argyle, *in Order to obtain Mercy to thoſe Rebels who are willing to ſubmit themſelves to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, of whom the Earl of* Mar *is Chief. There are others of whom the Earl* Mariſhal *is Chief, who are not willing to ſubmit as yet, till they hear further of their pretended King, which they as well as the reſt, will do, probably, in a little Time, and then they will be glad of that Mercy (if they can obtain it) which they now boggle at. Yeſterday arriv'd here a Man of War, with a Sloop, having* 30000 *l. in Money, Ammunition, &c. on Board for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Forces. The Money was this Day debark'd, and carried into our Caſtle under a ſtrong Guard.*

Edinburgh, December 4. *Some Part of the Dutch Forces, which are ſuppos'd to be thoſe we had Notice of from* Hull, *are arriv'd in the* Firth; *they are coming up to* Leith, *where they will diſembark, and after ſome Refreſhment will march for the Camp at* Stirling. *We are aſſur'd that the Rebels think of nothing but Submiſſion. The Earl of* Forfar *is ſtill living*

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living; and being free from a Fever, there may yet be hopes of his Recovery. There is Advice, that the Officers of Excise are levying that Duty in the Shire of Fife, *which has not been done before since the Rebellion. Five or six Frigats are gone out of the* Frith *to cruize on the* North *Coast, to intercept any Succours the Rebels may expect, so that the Pretender, if he attempts to come this Way, will run a very great Hazard of falling into their Hands.*

Edinburgh, December 6. *On* Sunday *Morning two of the* Dutch *Transports, having* 360 *Men on Board, of the Regiment of* Mayo, *arrived in the Road of* Leith, *where, in the Evening, they came ashore, and continue quarter'd till the arrival of the rest of these Troops, who are daily expected either by Sea or Land.*

On Monday *the Battallion of* Grant, *lately rais'd, and but just cloath'd, which has been here for some Time, march'd for the Camp at* Stirling, *to make Way for the* Dutch, *who are to be quarter'd here.*

On Saturday *last Brigadier* Stanwix *arriv'd at* Stirling, *from* Carlisle, *by the Way of* Dumfries *and* Glasgow, *to wait on the Duke of* Argyle, *where, besides his Grace, are now* 5 *other General Officers, viz.* Whetham, Wightman, Evans, Stanwix, *and* Grant; *and Lieutenant-General* Cadogan *is expected here to Morrow. The Earl of* Forfar *has lost his Thumb, yet is pretty well, considering the Number of his Wounds, and there is Hopes he may get through all Danger without losing his Leg.*

On

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On Friday *Last, a Man of War took a Brigantine belonging to the Rebels, as she was going into* Dundee, *and brought her into the Road of* Leith. *There is nothing New from the* North. *The Earl of* Sutherland *has fortified* Inverneſs, *by throwing up a large Trench at the Town, and waits only the arrival of a Man of War, with ſome Money, Arms, and Ammunition to proceed farther; and 'tis ſaid, that he is already advanc'd to* Elgin. *Letters from the Camp of* Sterling *of Yeſterday, adviſe, That the Earl of* Mar *has ſent his Cavalry, and Part of his Baggage to* Dunkeld, 14 *Miles* North *of* Perth, *where he was providing a great Quantity of Meal. They continue to fortify* Perth, *where 'tis ſuppos'd they deſign to make a ſtand, in Hopes of obtaining a Capitulation; which probably will be ſuch another as was granted at* Preſton. *The Preparations begin to look very dreadful againſt them, and they can by no Means agree among themſelves.*

The Duke of Roxburgh *and Colonel* Lawrence *come to* London. Dec. 9.

'Tis certain, that on *Friday* the 9th of *December*, (the ſame Day that the chief Priſoners taken at *Preſton* were brought up to *London*) the Duke of *Roxburgh*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence* arrived here. The latter had a Paſs from the Earl of *Mar*; and having immediately waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, was, by his Lordſhip, the ſame Evening, introduced to his Majeſty: But what Report he made of the Earl of *Mar*'s Propoſals, is yet a Secret.

In the mean Time, our *Accounts* from *Edinburgh* contain'd what follows:

Edinburgh,

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Edinburg, December 10. *This Day three Transports, with* 840 *more of the* Dutch *Forces on Board, arriv'd in our Road. We are assur'd here, that there are great Divisions among the Chiefs of the Rebels, more particularly between* Mar *and the Marquess of* Huntley, *who is separated from him in disgust, and treats him with open Resentment. Whatever it be, a watchful Eye is kept upon* Mar, *that he may not escape, and leave those he has drawn into the Lurch, as he seems dispos'd to do. Most Men believe, that on the arrival of the* Dutch *Forces, &c. you will hear little more of the Rebels, unless it be of seeking Shelter in the High-Lands. The direct* Inverness *Post is not yet arriv'd; but by some Letters from the* North *it is advis'd, that the Earl of* Sutherland *has invaded the Lands of the Earl of* Seaforth, *and has taken Hostages for making good the Damages which the Rebels have done in that Country; and afterwards return'd to* Inverness, *with a good Quantity of Arms, and other Necessaries for the Subsistance of his Forces, which he has dispos'd into Cantonments. 'Tis said that the Lord* Strathnaver, *Son to the Earl of* Sutherland, *for the Encouragement of his Followers, has engag'd himself to reimburse his Vassals all their Losses, and to give the Widows of such as are kill'd in the Service, Leases of their Husbands Estates Gratis, during their Lives. This Evening General* Cadogan *arriv'd here, and after viewing our Castle, &c. will set out for* Stirling *on* Monday. *On the 7th Instant the Earl of* Forfar *died of his Wounds at* Stirling. *Yesterday died also here the Earl of* Morton, Vol. X.

and

Vol. X. *and is succeeded by his Brother the Honourable* Robert Douglas, *Esq.* *On* Wednesday *the 7th Instant at Night, died the Lord* Etcho, *eldest Son of the Earl of* Weems, *very much regretted, being a Youth of about 15 Years of Age, and of great Expectations.*

Edinburgh, Dec. 10. *We have Letters from* Perth, *dated the 5th Instant, which give particular Accounts of the Divisions that have risen among the Chiefs of the Rebels, since their Defeat near* Dumblain. *The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence towards the Inhabitants of* Perth, *who live in continual Dread of being plunder'd when they march off in a Body, for which they seem to be preparing: And in the mean Time their Number is daily lessen'd considerably by Desertion. The Duke of* Argyle *continues encamp'd at* Sterling, *where* Newton's *and* Stanhope's *Regiments of Dragoons from the* North *of* England *are expected by the 15th.*

Edinburgh, Dec. 13. *We hear that the Rebels at* Perth *have thrown the* Inverness *Post into a Dungeon, for having found about him some Dispatches which he concealed from them when they first search'd him. However, our Accounts are confirm'd, which came by another Way, That the Earl of* Sutherland *has ravaged the Lands of the Earl of* Seaforth, *and exacted Security for the Damages done to the King's Friends in those Parts; and having got a good Number of Arms, has increas'd his Numbers very considerably. We have had a strong Report, that three Ships of the Pretender's were arrived in the Island of* Oneft, *one of the* Western *Highland Islands; but the last Letters from* Inverlocky *contradict the same*

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same. But by Accounts from Aberdeen, *we understand, that one of his Ships is arriv'd there; and from* Montrose, *that two others are also arriv'd there; and there are on board these, the Lord* Edw. Drummond, *one of the Sons of the Duke of* Perth, *Mr.* Charles Flemming, *the Earl of* Wigtoun's *Brother, Lieutenant General* Ecklyn, *Major* Forbes, *Dr.* Abercromby, *Mr.* Gibbs, *and others, who are arriv'd at* Perth, *and it has been said, that Lieutenant General* Dillon *was among them; but it is believ'd not to be so: They have likewise brought to the Rebels some Money, about* 15 *or* 20000 *l. with Arms, Ammunition, and Cloaths, all which the Rebels are in extream want of. One of his Majesty's Men of War pursued them very hard, especially the latter, which went into* Montrose, *but could not come up with her Time enough, which occasion'd a Report that the Man of War was stranded, but it was Groundless. The Rebels seem resolv'd to hold out to the last Extremity, and to that End are fortifying themselves at* Perth, Dunkeld, *and other Places. They are also raising all the fencible Men, from* 16 *to* 60, *by pressing them into the Service, throughout all the Country they are Masters of; so that, in all probability they will gather Numbers of Men, who will do them little Service. We are inform'd from very good Hands, that the Earl of* Mar *has receiv'd a Letter from the Queen Dowager at St.* Germains; *wherein she thanks him for the Service he has already done for her Son, and desires him to continue his good Endeavours for his Cause; promising all the Assistance that she can possibly procure him.* Mar *has lately issued out a new Manifesto, and a Proclamation, for bringing in Provisions, under Pain of military*

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Execution. The Duke of Argyle *continues at* Stirling, *where he will now be daily reinforc'd The Regiment of Dragoons of* Stanhope *arriv'd here last Night, and Colonel* Newton's, *who came to* Dunse *Yesterday, will be there by* Thursday *or* Friday *Night. General* Cadogan *set out from hence for the Camp at* Stirling *Yesterday Morning.* 1400 *of the* Dutch *are now safely arriv'd here, and quarter'd in and about this City.*

Edinburgh, Dec. 15. *There has been a Report these two or three Days, among the Pretender's Friends, that he is landed in the Isle of* Mule, *with some* Spanish, French *and* Irish *Soldiers; but this is look'd upon as an invented Story to ballance the true Accounts we have receiv'd from* London *and* Paris, *of his being relanded in* France. *General* Cadogan *has been at* Stirling *ever since* Saturday *last, and is expected back here to Morrow. He has been with the Duke of* Argyle *and several other Officers, to view the late Field of Battle near* Dumblain, *and having observ'd the Situation of the Place, and consider'd the Dispositions made on both Sides, we are assur'd that he has highly commended the Conduct of his Majesty's Generals and Troops, who obtain'd such a signal Advantage over the Rebels. This Morning died here of a Fever the Marquis of* Twedale, *Lord Lieutenant of the Shire of* East-Lothian, *President of the Office of Lord Chamberlainry, and one of the sixteen* Scotch *Peers in the Parliament of* Great Britain. *The Rebels at* Perth *fortify all the Avenues and Passes leading to their Camp with the utmost Diligence, especially the Bridge of* Ern, *two Miles from that Place, on the Road to* Tirling, *which makes*

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makes it seem that they are apprehensive of being attack'd. This Day was appointed for a general Rendezvous of their Army at Perth.

We may here take Notice, that upon the News of the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s Death, the King was graciously pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Sutherland* Lord President of the Commission, or Court of *Chamberlainry* in *Scotland*, in consideration of his eminent Services.

Edinburgh, Dec. 17. *Not only the* Inverness *Post is detain'd by the Rebels, but the last* Aberdeen *Post being search'd at* Dundee, 13 *of his Letters were taken from him and burnt; and the* Caithness *Post passing the same Way, was likewise stopt; but his Letters, at least some of them, are come forwards: By all which we judge some disagreeable News to the Rebels. We have certain Accounts, both by Letters and Persons, from* Aberdeen *and* Monrose, *that only two Ships of the Pretender's were got in there, being both* Monrose *Vessels, and have brought the Persons we have nam'd formerly; but the Sum of Money which his Friends so magnified, is, upon better Assurances, found to be only* 5000 *Louis d' Or's. 'Tis likewise certain, that there has been a great Division among the Rebels at* Perth, *upon the News of the Surrender of their Friends at* Preston, *upon which* Mar, Huntley, *and others, were for submitting upon Terms, if any could be procur'd; but* Marischal, Panmure, Tullibardine, Linlithgow, Southesk, *and the greatest part, were for holding out longer, in expectation of the Pretender; and in this Juncture it was, that* Mar *is said to have open'd his Breast to Colonel* Lawrence. *Yesterday General* Cadogan *ar-*

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Vol. X. riv'd here from the Camp at Stirling, as did also Major General Wightman; and the Evening before 450 more of the Dutch Troops, who put ashoar at Newcastle, and march'd by Land, arriv'd at Leith; so that we have now between 18 and 1900 of them, all quarter'd between Haddington and Queensferry, along the Coast, just opposite to the Rebels on the other Side the Forth, which River, it is confidently said, our Army will pass, as soon as the rest of the Dutch arrive, whom we expect now in about a Week's Time. These are to pass in Boats at Leith and Queensferry, at the same Time that the English and Scotch pass the Bridge of Stirling to invest Perth, if the Rebels continue there. Six Deserters from the Southern Rebels, who left them upon their March into England, and have absconded ever since, have now surrender'd themselves, and are Prisoners in our Tolbooth, viz. Ainsly at Blackhil; Ker of Abbotrule; Dr. Scot; Mr. Rutherford; Mr. Trotter, and Mr. Crunstoun. Six of the Chief of the Northern Rebels, taken at the Battle of Dumblain, &c. are order'd up to London, viz. The Lord Viscount Strathallan, Drummond of Logie Almond, Murray of Duchtentire, Campbell of Kithack, Mr. Robert Douglass, and Captain Drummond.

Edinburgh, Dec. 20. Some Days ago the Commodore of the Ships employ'd in the Frith, was directed by the Duke of Argye, to try if he could lie so near the Castle of Bruntisland as to be able to batter it; which he having done, the Rebels immediately quitted it, as they likewise did on Saturday Night last, by sudden Orders from the Earl of Mar, all their Garri-

sons

fons betwixt the Forth *and the* Tay, *with the greatest precipitation, never once halting till they got to* Perth, Dundee, *or on the other side* Tay, *leaving all the Country on this side entirely free. They left 6 Pieces of Cannon at* Bruntisland, *with* 150 *Bolls of Meal; several Barrels of Salted Beef, Butter, Cheese, &c. The Magistrates of* Kinghorn *were the first, who on* Sunday *Morning sent off an Express with this agreeable News, which surprized us in the Afternoon, during Sermon-time. On* Monday *Morning we had another Express from* Bruntisland, *confirming it; and about Noon General* Cadogan *went to* Leith, *and order'd Sir* Robert Montgomery, *a Half-pay Lieutenant Colonel, with* 3 *Companies of Foot, (viz.* 2 *of* Dutch, *and* 1 *of* Scots, *being of the new Levies of the City of* Edinburgh) *to pass the* Forth *immediately, and take Possession of the Town and Castle of* Bruntisland; *which they accordingly did in the Afternoon. Another Detachment of the* Dutch *and* Switzers *is march'd this Day up to* Queensferry, *with Design to take Possession of* Dumferling; *and to morrow the Duke of* Argyle *will send* Ker's *Regiment of Dragoons to reinforce them.* Vol. X.

The next Advices from *Scotland* contain'd what follows:

EDINBURGH, December 22.

A Battallion of the Dutch *Forces are march'd hence to* Linlithgow, *on their Way to* Stirling:

We have repeated Accounts, That the Earl of Sutherland *is return'd safe to* Inverness, *after having perform'd great Services against the*

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the Rebels, many of whom he has brought under Obediente, and will, as soon as the Season permits, pay them another Visit. 'Tis said, that, among others, he has impriſon'd the Provoſt of Elgin, *for correſponding with, and aſſiſting the Rebels.*

The ſame Advices give us the following Narrative of the Earl of Seaforth's *March from* Perth, *againſt the Earl of* Sutherland, *with about* 1500 *Foot, and* 200 *Horſe. That having order'd his Foot to march the Highland way Northwards, and his Horſe thro' the Low Countries, went himſelf, with the Lord* Duffus, Frazerdale, *and ſome other of his chief Friends, the ſhorteſt Way over the* Cairn *of* Mount, *and thro'* Murray, *where the Loyal Gentlemen of that Shire, hearing of his March took Horſe, to the Number of* 2 *or* 300, *and purſued them on the Spur from Place to Place, till they were forc'd to fly towards the Sea Coaſts; where at a Place call'd* Burgh, *they quitted their Horſes, and got on Board a ſmall Boat, intending to get by Sea, from thence to* Cromarty, *or* Torbatneſs; *ſince which they have not been heard of: Whilſt, in the Interim, their Men coming to their Rendezvous, and miſſing their Chiefs, diſpers'd themſelves of courſe, and went to their Homes. This News reaching* Perth *about* 10 *Days ago, the Marquis of* Huntley *was immediately detach'd, with another Body, to oppoſe the Earl of* Sutherland, *of whoſe March, as yet, we know nothing farther. Theſe are ſaid to be the true Reaſons of the laſt Motions of the Rebels on the other Side the* Forth, *who being weakned by theſe* 2 *Detachments, and great Numbers of others who are gone Home upon Parole,*

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Furlo, or Deſertion, had not Men ſufficient to Garriſon Perth *and* Dundee, *without calling in their Garriſons from* Fife. Vol. X.

The Lttters from *Edinburgh* of the 24th and 27th ſtill mention'd the Report of a conſiderable Action between the Earl of *Sutherland*, and the Earl of *Seaforth*, and Marquis of *Huntley*, wherein the latter was ſaid to have been dangerouſly wounded and taken Priſoner.

On the 22d in the Evening, Lieutenant General *Vanderbeck*, Commander in Chief of the *Dutch* Auxiliaries arrived at *Edinburgh*; and was immediately welcomed by General *Cadogan*, and ſeveral Lords and Officers of the Army. On the 26th General *Cadogan* went back from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling*, to concert Meaſures with the Duke of *Argyle*, in order to march and attack the Rebels in *Perth*, from whence it was adviſed, that the Earl of *Mar*, (in imitation of the Duke of *Argyle*'s Compliment to General *Cadogan*) did Major General *Ecklin* the Honour to ride out with him, and ſhew him the Field of Battle at *Dumblain*. Theſe Letters confirm'd, that a *French* Frigat of 24 Guns, with a few Paſſengers, (particularly Colonel *Hay*, between 5 and 6000 Louis d'Ors, and 6 or 7000 Arms, on board, was arrived at *Dundee* ſome Days before.

The next Letters from *Edinburgh*, of the 29th of *December* were ſtill more material, importing, 'That the Rebels at *Perth* had an Account from *Monroſs*, That 'the *Pretender* was landed near that 'Place, on *Sunday* being *Chriſtmaſs* Day, 'in

Firſt Account of the Pretender's Landing in Scotland.

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'in a Single Ship from *France*, with about 'a Hundred Gentlemen and Officers, 'and a large Sum of Money; That Co- 'lonel *Hay*, was gone back to *France* to 'give an Account of his Maſter's ſafe 'Arrival; And that on the 26th the 'Earls of *Mar*, and *Mariſchal*, went 'from *Perth* to meet the *Pretender*, who, 'immediately upon his Landing, pub- 'liſh'd a new printed Declaration, con- 'taining a general Pardon and Indemni- ty. Theſe Letters added, *That the Rebels being in great want of Firing ſent on the* 28*th a Party to* Dyſert, 5 *Miles from* Bruntiſland *to fetch Coals from thence, of which Sir* Robert Montgomery *having Notice given him by the Miniſter of* Dyſert, he ſent out a Detachment of the *Dutch* from *Bruntiſland*, who fell upon them, kill'd 3 took 7 and diſpers'd the reſt. This is the firſt Blood that was drawn in *Scotland* by the *Dutch*.

It ſeem'd ſo improbable, that the *Pretender* who, hitherto had kept aloof from Danger, ſhould venture his Perſon in *Scotland*, where the Remnant of his Friends were in a State of Deſpair, that the News of his Landing was at firſt look'd upon by moſt People as an Artifice of the Earl of *Mar* and his Aſſociates, either to buoy up the Sinking Spirits of the Rebels, or a Stratagem to give them the Slip, and conſult their own Safety by embarking for *France*: But the ſame was ſoon confirm'd by ſubſequent Accounts which left no Room to doubt, that either the *Pretender* himſelf, or ſome Body that perſonated him was actually arrived

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arriv'd in *Scotland*. The Letters from *Edinburg* of the 3d of *January* contain'd what follows: Vol. X.

Certain Account of his landing.

We have now certain Accounts, That on Thurſday *the 22d of the laſt Month the* Pretender *arriv'd at* Peterhead, *in ſeven Days from* Dunkirk, *in a* French *Ship, formerly a Privateer of* 8 *Guns, an extraordinary good Sailer, well mann'd and arm'd, which immediately upon his Landing ſet ſail back again to* France. *The* Pretender *came on ſhore with ſix Gentlemen only, among whom were the Marquis of* Tinmouth, *Son to the Duke of* Berwick, *and Lieutenant* Cameron. *The latter was ſent immediately Expreſs to* Perth, *where he arriv'd on* Monday *Morning the 26th, upon which the Earls of* Mar *and* Mariſchal, *General* Hamilton, *and ſome others, ſet out from thence, with thirty Horſe to go and attend the* Pretender, *who lay the firſt Night at* Peterhead; *the ſecond at* Newburgh, *belonging to* Mariſchal; *and on* Saturday *the 24th of* December, *with his five Companions, and two Baggage Horſes, paſs'd through* Aberdeen, *unknown, being cloath'd like Sea-Officers. That Night they came to* Fetteresſo, *the Earl of* Mariſchal's *chief Seat, where they continued till* Tueſday *the 27th. when* Mar, Mariſchal, *and* Hamilton *came up to them; upon which the* Pretender *having diſcover'd himſelf, they all kiſs'd his Hand.*

He is indiſpoſed with an Ague.

The *Pretender* deſign'd to have the next Day, purſued his Journey towards *Perth*, but it ſeems he was ſeized with an *Agueiſh* Diſtemper which detain'd him for ſome Days at *Fetteresſo*. In the mean time, his *Declaration* was ſent to all Magiſtrates,

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Ministers, Justices of the Peace, *&c.* with Orders to publish the same, which many of them, particularly in the *North* of *Scotland*, did accordingly. The said *Declaration* was afterwards printed here in a *Weekly Pamphlet* call'd *Town-Talk*, suppos'd to be Written by *Sir R——d S——le*, as follows:

His New Declaration.

His Majesty's most Gracious Declaration.

JAMES R.

JAMES VIII. *by the Grace of God, of* Scotland, England, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith,* &c. *To all Our Loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, Greeting. As We are firmly resolved never to lose any Opportunity of asserting Our undoubted Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and of endeavouring to get the Possession of that Right which is devolv'd upon Us by the Laws of God and Man; so we must in Justice to the Sentiments of our own Heart, declare, That nothing in the World can give Us so great Satisfaction, as to owe to the Endeavours of Our Loyal Subjects both our own and their Restoration to that happy Settlement which can alone deliver this Church and Nation from the Calamities which they lie at present under, and from those future Miseries which must be the Consequences of the present Usurpation. During the Life of Our dear Sister, of Glorious Memory, the Happiness which Our People enjoy'd, softned, in some Degree, the Hardship of our own Fate; and we must further confess, That when we reflected on the Goodness of her Nature, and her Inclination to Justice, We could not but perswade Our Self,*

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Self, that she intended to establish and perpetuate the Peace which she had given to these Kingdoms by, destroying for ever, all Competition to the Succession of the Crown, and by securing to Us, at last, the Enjoyment of that Inheritance out of which We had been so long kept, which her Conscience must inform her was our Due, and which her Principles must bend her to desire that We might obtain.

But since the Time that it pleased Almighty God to put a Period to her Life, and not to suffer Us to throw Our Self, as We then fully purposed to have done, upon Our People, We have not been able to look upon the Present Condition of Our Kingdoms, or to consider their Future Prospect, without all the Horror and Indignation which ought to fill the Breast of every Scotsman.

We have beheld a Foreign Family, Aliens to our Country, distant in Blood, and Strangers even to our Language, ascend the Throne.

We have seen the Reins of Government put into the Hands of a Faction, and that Authority which was design'd for the Protection of All, exercis'd by a Few of the Worst, to the Oppression of the Best and Greatest Number of our Subjects. Our Sister has not been left at Rest in her Grave; her Name has been scurrilously abused, her Glory, as far as in these People lay, insolently defaced, and her faithful Servants inhumanely persecuted. A Parliament has been procur'd by the most Unwarrantable Influences, and by the Grossest Corruptions, to serve the Vilest Ends, and they, who ought to be the Guardians of the Liberties of the People, are become the Instruments of Tyranny. Whilst the Principal Powers, engaged in the Late Wars, enjoy the Blessings of Peace, and are attentive to discharge their Debts, and ease their People, Great Britain, *in the Midst of Peace, feels all the Load of a War. New Debts are contracted, New Armies are raised at Home,* Dutch *Forces are brought into these Kingdoms, and, by taking Possession of the Dutchy of* Bremen, *in Violation of the Publick Faith, a Door is opened by the*

Usurper to let in an Inundation of Foreigners from Abroad, and to reduce these Nations to the State of a Province, to one of the most inconsiderable Provinces of the Empire.

These are some few of the many real Evils into which these Kingdoms have been betrayed, under Pretence of being rescued and secured from Dangers purely imaginary; and these are such Consequences of abandoning the Old Constitution, as we perswade Our Selves very many of those who promoted the present unjust and illegal Settlement, never intended.

We observe, with the utmost Satisfaction, that the Generality of Our Subjects are awaken'd with a just Sense of their Danger, and that they shew themselves disposed to take such Measures as may effectually rescue them from that Bondage which has, by the Artifice of a few designing Men, and by the Concurrence of many unhappy Causes, been brought upon them.

We adore the Wisdom of the Divine Providence, which has opened a Way to our Restoration, by the Success of those very Measures that were laid to disappoint us for ever: And We must earnestly conjure all our Loving Subjects, not to suffer that Spirit to faint or die away, which has been so miraculously raised in all Parts of the Kingdom, but to pursue, with all the Vigour and Hopes of Success, which so just and righteous a Cause ought to inspire, those Methods, which the Finger of God seems to point out to them.

We are come to take Our Part in all the Dangers and Difficulties to which any of Our Subjects, from the Greatest down to the Meanest, may be exposed on this important Occasion, to relieve Our Subjects of Scotland, *from the Hardships they groan under on account of the late unhappy* Union; *and to restore the Kingdom to its ancient, free, and independent State.*

We have before Our Eyes the Example of Our Royal Grandfather, who fell a Sacrifice to Rebellion, and of Our Royal Uncle, who, by a Train of Miracles, escaped the Rage of the barbarous and blood-thirsty Rebels, and lived

to

to exercise his Clemency towards those who had waged War against his Father and himself; who had driven him to seek Shelter in Foreign Lands, and who had even set a Price upon his Head.

We see the same Instances of Cruelty renewed against Us, by Men of the same Principles, without any other Reason than the Consciousness of their own Guilt, and the implacable Malice of their own Hearts: For in the Account of such Men, it's a Crime sufficient to be born their King; but God forbid, that we should tread in those Steps, or that the Cause of a Lawful Prince, and an Injur'd People, should be carried on like that of Usurpation and Tyranny, and owe its Support to Assassins. We shall copy after the Patterns abovementioned, and be ready, with the Former of Our Royal Ancestors, to seal the Cause of Our Country, if such be the Will of Heaven, with Our Blood. But We hope for Better Things; We hope, with the Latter, to see Our just Rights, and those of the Church and People of Scotland, *once more settled in a Free and Independent* Scots *Parliament, on their Ancient Foundation. To such a Parliament, which We will immediately call, shall We intirely refer both Our and Their Interests, being sensible that these Interests, rightly understood, are always the same. Let the Civil, as well as Religious Rights of all our Subjects, receive their Confirmation in such a Parliament; let Consciences truly tender be indulged; let Property of every kind be better than ever secured; let an Act of general Grace and Amnesty extinguish the Fears even of the most Guilty; if possible, let the very Remembrance of all which have preceded this happy Moment, be utterly blotted out, that Our Subjects may be united to Us, and to Each Other, in the strictest Bonds of Affection, as well as Interest.*

And that nothing may be omitted which is in Our Power to contribute to this desirable End, we do, by these Presents, absolutely and effectually, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, pardon, remit, and discharge all Crimes of High

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High Treason, Misprision of Treason, and all other Crimes and Offences whatsoever, done or committed against Us or Our Royal Father of Blessed Memory, by any of Our Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, who shall, at or after Our Landing, and before they engage in any Action against Us, or Our Forces, from that Time, lay hold on Mercy, and return to that Duty and Allegiance which they owe to Us, their only rightful and lawful Sovereign.

By the joint Endeavours of Us and Our Parliament, urged by these Motives, and directed by these Views, we may hope to see the Peace and flourishing Estate of this Kingdom, in a short Time, restored; and We shall be equally forward to concert with our Parliament such further Measures as may be thought necessary for leaving the same to future Generations.

And We hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, or their Deputies, and Magistrates of Burghs, to publish this Our Declaration immediately after it shall come to their Hands, in the Usual Places and Manner, under the Pain of being proceeded against for Failure thereof, and forfeiting the Benefit of Our general Pardon.

Given under Our Sign Manual and Privy Signet, at Our Court at *Commercy*, the 25th Day of *Octob.* in the 15th Year of Our Reign.

This *Declaration*, as I hinted before, was publish'd here in a Pamphlet call'd the *Town-Talk*, with some *Reflections* chiefly tending to turn the same into *Ridicule*, which, for Want of Room, I shall wholly omit. Besides, I am perswaded, that my *Constant Readers* are so well principled in their *Loyalty* to His Most Sacred Majesty King GEORGE, and, at the same Time, so clear-sighted, as not to need either an *Antidote* against the *Poyson*, or my *feeble Lights*,

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Lights, to discern the *Fallacies* and *Misrepresentations* contain'd in a Writing chiefly calculated to impose on the Ignorant, and to confirm the Prejudiced, into whose Hands, I hope, my *Journal* never falls. Vol. X.

We may here observe, that before the *Pretender* left *Lorrain*, he writ a Letter to the *States-Gen.* counterSign'd *Higgons*, acquainting them. 'That he was preparing 'to go and take Possession of his King-'doms; 'that he design'd to maintain the 'ancient Treaties and Alliances between 'his Royal Predecessors and Their High-'Mightinesses; and therefore desired 'them, at least, to stand neuter between 'him and his Competitor.' But Their High-Mightinesses did not think fit to take any Notice of his Letter. *The* Pretender *writes to the* States General.

To return to *England*: On *Wednesday* the 14th of *Decemb.* died the most Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Thomas Tennison*, Lord Archbishop of *Cant.* at his Palace at *Lambeth*, in a very advanc'd Age. He was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln* on the 10th Day of *Jan.* 1691-2, and thence promoted, the same Month, 1694-5, to the Metropolitan See of *Cant.* which he held near 21 Years. His Piety, Probity, and Charity were exemplary, and his Plainness of Manners worthy of the Apostolical Times. In the First Years of his Studies, he was a great Proficient in all the Parts of Philosophy; but when he had once dedicated himself to the Service of the Church, he laid aside Curious and Empty Inquiries, and wholly applied himself to found *The Lord Abp of* Cant. *dies.* Dec. 14. *His Character.*

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found Theology, and *Morality*, as the moſt *Solid* and *Uſeful* Parts of Learning. In all the different Stations of his Miniſtry, he diſtinguiſh'd the *Church*'s *Real*, from its *Falſe Friends*; and always promoted the one, and diſcourag'd the other. Upon this Principle, he ever ſhew'd a tender and fraternal Indulgence to the *Diſſenters*, but, at the ſame Time, profeſs'd himſelf an open Enemy to *Popery*, whoſe Progreſs he ſtopt in the Reign of King *James* the Second, both by the famous Diſputes he maintain'd againſt the *Jeſuits*, and by his erecting and endowing a Free Grammar-School, adorn'd with a fine Library, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, of which he was then Rector. His eminent Zeal for the *Proteſtant* Cauſe was juſtly rewarded ſoon after the late happy *Revolution*; and as, in the Worſt of Times, he ſhew'd his firm Adherence to the Succeſſion in the Moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Honover*, ſo he was tranſported with ſuch Joy when that wiſe Settlement took Place, that, notwithſtanding his great Infirmities, he crawl'd, if I may ſo ſpeak, from *Lambeth* to St. *James*'s, to ſet his Hand to the Order of the Regency for proclaiming King *George*. Moreover, 'tis ſaid, that his laſt Dying Words were thoſe of the old Prophet *Simeon*: *Now, letteſt Thou, O Lord, Thy Servant depart in Peace, for mine Eyes have ſeen Thy Salvation.*

Dr. *Tenniſon* had ſcarce breathed his laſt, when the Publick Voice named the Right Reverend Dr. *Wake*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Almoner, to be his Succeſſor;

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ceſſor: And, on this Occaſion, the Voice of the People appear'd to be the Voice of *God*, thro' the Organ of His Vicegerent, on Earth: For on *Friday*, the 17th of *December*, that worthy and learned Prelate had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand, upon his being nominated Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Some Days after, the Reverend Dr. *Gibſon*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter*, was nominated Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and Dr. *Cannon*, one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, appointed Sub-Almoner to His Majeſty, in the Room of Mr. *Oliver*.

The Ld. Bp. of Lincoln *nominated Abp. of* Canterbury.

And Dr. Gibſon *Biſhop of* Lincoln.

Dr. Cannon *Sub-almoner.*

On *Thurſday* the 15th of *Decemb.* died Dr. *Hicks*, formerly Dean of *Worceſter*, and, of late, the Head of the *Nonjuring Engliſh* Clergy, who was ſaid to have been named Archbiſhop of *Cant.* by the *Pretender*. However, ſetting aſide his Political Principles, he was a Divine of Great Learning and Exemplary Life.

Dr. Hicks *dies.*

The Day before, died the Earl of *Limerick*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a *Roman Catholick*.

The E. of Limerick *dies.*

About this Time it was declared, That *John Forteſcue Aland* Eſq; was made Solicitor-General, in the Room of *Nicholas Lechmere* Eſq; and was ſucceeded as Solicitor-General to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and one of His Majeſty's Council at Law, by *Lawrence Carter* Eſq;

Mr. Forteſcue Aland *Sollicit. General, and Mr.* Carter *Sol. Gen. to the P. of* W.

About this Time alſo, Mr. Baron *Bury*, Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*, and Mr. Baron *Montague*, were, by a ſpecial Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, appointed Judges to try the Priſoners of the Common Sort taken

Judges appointed to try the Priſoners at Preſton.

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at *Preston*. And *Rich. Vaughan* Esq; was made Chief Justice of *South Wales*, in the Room of Mr. Serjeant *Salkeld* deceased.

Mr. Vaughan *Judge of* S. Wales.

On the 14th of *Decemb.* Mr. *Rich. Jones* commonly call'd *Gun Jones*, a great Stickler for *High Church* and *Sacheverel*, who, during the Four Last Years of the Late Queen's Reign, used to discharge his Guns on all popular Occasions, was apprehended by one of His Majesty's Messengers, at the *Fountain-Tavern* in the *Strand*, in a Kind of Disguise, upon Suspicion of *High Treason*, for having furnish'd the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, *&c.*

Mr. Richard Jones *taken into Custody.*

Sir Copp. W. Bampfylde *surrenders himself.*

The same Day, Sir *Coppleston Warwick Bampfylde*, Bart. a Member of the House of Commons, surrender'd himself into Custody of one of His Majesty's Messengers.

* Dec. 9*th.* *Lieut. Colonel* Strickland *kill'd.*

Five Days * before, an unhappy Duel was fought at *Henly* upon *Thames*, between Lieutenant-Colonel *Strickland* of *Bowles's* Regiment, and Captain *Prideaux*, Two very hopeful Young Gentlemen, in which the former receiv'd Five Wounds, of which he died the next Day, and the other was very much wounded.

Mr. Addison *and Mr.* Molesworth *Commissioners of Trade.*

About the Middle of *December*, *Joseph Addison*, Esq; was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of *Archibald Hutchinson* Esq; who resign'd that Employment, having for Twelve Months past omitted the Attendance at the Board. Some Days after *John Molesworth* Esq; was also appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade, *&c.*

in

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in the Room of his Father, who resign'd in his Favour.

Some Days after, the Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, having accepted of his Majesty's Favour in bestowing on him the Bishoprick of *Meath* in *Ireland*, one of the most Considerable in that Kingdom, the Reverend Mr. *Benjamin Hoadly* was nominated to succeed him in the See of *Bangor*.

The Bishop of Bangor *made* Bp. *of* Meath; *and Mr.* Hoadly Bp *of* Bang.

About the same Time, Mr. *Trap*, Poetical Lecturer at *Oxford*, a strenuous Assertor of Hereditary Right, and Passive Obedience Principles; a steddy Stickler for Dr. *Sacheverel* and the *High Church* Party; and formerly Chaplain to the Late Lord *Bolingbroke*, was, by a *Select Vestey*, chosen Lecturer of the Parish of Saint *Martin's in the Fields*: But some Days after, a *Caveat* was enter'd against his Election.

Mr. Trap *chosen Lecturer of St.* Martin's.

On the 27th of *Decemb.* Major-General *Sabine* set out for *North-Britain*, to serve there under the Duke of *Argyle*.

M. G. Sabine *sets out for* Scotland.

About this Time, the Countess of *Portland* was deliver'd of a Son.

The Countess of Portland *deliver'd of a Son.*

On the 25th *Rob. Jones* Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Glamorgan*, died at his Seat in the Country.

On the 20th of *December*, an Express dispatch'd by Mr. *Bubb*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at *Madrid* brought Advice, That the New Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, was signed there on the 14th of *December*, N.S. and that the Ratifications of it, were to be exchanged within 6 Weeks from that Day, or sooner if possible. The

New Treaty of Commerce with Spain *concluded.*

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Vol. X. Articles of this Treaty are in Substance as follows.

Abstract of it.

1, *The* British *Subjects shall not be obliged to pay higher or other Duties for Goods coming in or going out of the several Ports of his* Catholick *Majesty, than those they paid for the same Goods in the Time of King* Charles *the 2d.*

2. *The Treaty made by the* British *Subjects with the Magistrates of St.* Ander *in* 1700 *confirmed,*

3. *His* Catholick *Majesty permits the said Subjects to gather Salt in the Island of* Tortudas.

4. *The said Subjects shall pay no where any higher or other Duties than those paid by the Subjects of his* Catholick *Majesty in the same Place.*

5. *The said Subjects shall enjoy all the Rights, Priviledges, Franchises, Exemptions, and Immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last War, by Virtue of the Royal Cedulas, or Ordinances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce made at* Madrid *in* 1667, *which is fully confirmed here. And the said Subjects of* Spain *in the same Manner as the most favoured Nation, and consequently all Nations shall pay the same Duties upon Wool and other Merchandizes coming in, and going out of these Kingdoms by Land, which the said Subjects pay for the same Merchandizes coming in, and going out by Sea; and all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities that shall be granted or allowed to any Nation whatsoever, shall be granted and allowed to the said Subjects: The like shall be granted, observed, and permitted*

to

to the Subjects of Spain, *in the Kingdoms of his Majesty the King of* Great Britain. Vol. X.

6. *And as Innovations may have been made in Trade, his* Catholick *Majesty promises on his Side, to use his utmost Endeavours to abolish them, and for the future to cause them to be avoided: In like manner, the King of* Great Britain *promises to use all possible Endeavours to abolish all Innovations on his Side, and for the future to cause them by all Means to be avoided.*

7. *The Treaty of Commerce made at Utrecht the 9th of* December, 1713, *shall continue in force, except the Articles that shall be found contrary to what is this Day concluded and signed, which shall be abolished and of no force; and especially the three Articles commonly called Explanatory.*

We have, for want of Room, in our former Journals, omitted taking notice of several *Promotions* and *Preferments*, which we shall mention in this Place. *Preferments and Places bestow'd.*

Towards the latter End of *September*, his Majesty was pleased to appoint *Lords Lieutenants.*

Francis Earl of *Godolphin* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*.

Edward Earl of *Orford* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cambridge*.

Henry Viscount *Newport* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Stafford*.

George Doddington, Esq; to be His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*.

John Morgan of *Tredegar*, Esq; to be His Majesty's Lieutenant of the Counties of *Monmouth* and *Brecknock*.

Charles

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Charles Marquess of *Winchester* to be Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Carmarthen* and *Glamorgan*.

John Viscount *Lisburn*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cardigan*.

Thomas Lord *Coningesby* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Radnor*.

Sir *Arthur Owen*, Bart. to be His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of *Pembroke*.

New Peers of Ireland.

His Majesty was also pleased to direct Letters Patents to pass the Great Seal of *Ireland* for creating the following Persons Peers of that Kingdom, *viz.*

Sir *Henry Tichburne*, Bart. Baron *Farrard* of *Farrard* in the County of *Louth*.

Gustavus Hamilton, Esq; Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, Baron *Hamilton* of *Stackallan* in the County of *Meath*.

Theophilus Butler, Esq; Baron *Butler* of *New-town-Butler*, in the County of *Cavan*.

John Moore, Esq; Baron *Moore* of *Tullamoore*, in the King's County.

His Majesty was likewise pleased to appoint the Lord Viscount *Castlecomer* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Kilkenny*; And

Mr. Hughes *appointed Advocate General.*

Edward Hughes, Esq; to be Advocate General or Judge Martial of all His Majesty's Forces in *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

On the 7th of *October*, *George Dodington* Esq; Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*, took in Council the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of

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of Allegiance and Supremacy. The same Day it was declared, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable *Frederick Hamilton* to be Lieutenant General of his Forces.

Frederick Hamilton *Esq; made a Lieut. Gen.*

Towards the End of *September*, the Earl of *Derby* was made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the Earl of *Uxbridge*.

E. of Derby, *Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.*

Some Days after, * his Majesty was pleased to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle* to be *Constable* of the *Tower* of *London*, in the Room of the Earl of *Northampton*; *Robert Walpole*, Esq; *Daniel* Lord *Finch*, and *Thomas Newport* Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's *Exchequer*; and *Robert Walpole* Esq; to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's *Exchequer*.

* Oct. 10th. *The Earl of* Carlisle *Constable of the* Tower. *New Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

On the 17th of *October*, it was declared, that his Majesty had appointed *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln* to be Receiver and Paymaster General, of all his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, in the Room of the Earl of *Carnarvan*.

The Earl of Lincoln *Pay Master Gen.*

Five Days after, † *John Sterling* Esq; was appointed Governor of *Ross*-Castle, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

† Oct. 22d. *Mr.* Sterling *Gov. of* Ross-Castle.

On the 26th of *October James* Earl of *Derby*, and *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, were Sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly; And the same Day, *George* Earl of *Halyfax* took the Oaths in Council, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Northampton*.

Two Privy Counsellors and a Lord Lieutenant Sworn.

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Vol. X.

On the last day of *October*, His Majesty was pleased to direct Letters Patents to pass the Seals, for Granting the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, to Sir *George Byng*, Kt.

Sir George Byng *made a Baronet.*

About the Beginning of *November* His Majesty was also pleased to appoint the Lord *William Powlet*, and Sir *Richard Onslow* Bart. to be Two of the Tellers of his Majesty *Exchequer*; and Dr. *Thomas Sherlock* to be Dean of *Chichester*.

The Lord Pawlet, *and Sir* R. Onslow *Tellers of the Exchequer.*

Dr. Sherlock *Dean of* Chichester.

Some Days * after, His Majesty appointed *Charles* Earl of *Tankerville* to be Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in *Eyre* of all his Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks, and Warrens on this side of *Trent*; and the Bishop of *Lincoln* to be Lord Almoner to his Majesty, in the Room of the Bishop of *Bristol*.

* Nov. 14th *The Earl of* Tankerville *Chief Justice in* Eyre, *on this side* Trent *The Bishop of* Lincoln *Lord* Almoner.

On the 15th of *November* Patents pass'd the Great Seal, appointing *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin*, Custos Rotulorum for the County of *Oxon*; and *Henry* Viscount *Newport* Custos Rotulorum for the County of *Stafford*.

On the 21st of *November* it was declared that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint,

George Townshend, Esq; Sir *Marmaduke Wyvel*, Bart. *Christopher Montagu*, *James Vernon*, *John Whetham*, Esqrs, Sir *William Ashurst*, Knt. *William Carr*, *Roger Gale*, and *John Brougham*, Esqrs, to be Commissioners for the Management of the Receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of *Excise* within *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

New Commissioners of Excise.

Sir

Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, Bart. *Richard Pye*, *Thomas Warner*, *Nicholas Carew*, Sen. and *Richard Houlditch*, Esqs. to be Commissioners for managing the Duties on Stampt Vellom, Parchment, Paper, *&c.* Vol. X. *Of the Stamps.*

Nicholas Vincent, *Paul Burrard*, *John Williams*, *Anthony Dawley*, *Brian Fairfax*, Esqrs, and Sir *Harcourt Masters*, Knt. to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the several Duties upon Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment, as also to be Agents for Taxes. *Of the Leather Office.*

Benjamin Mildmay, *Thomas Woodcock*, *James Cardonel*, *Charles Dent*, and *Arthur Ingram* Esqrs, to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties upon *Salt* and *Rock Salt*. *And of the Salt Office.*

Thomas Onslow, Esq: to be Out-Rainger of *Windsor* Forest. *Other Places bestow'd.*

Thomas Farrer, Esq; to be Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital or Free Chappel of St. *Catherine* near the *Tower* of *London*.

Not many Days after publick Notice, † was given, that his Majesty had also been pleased to appoint the following Persons to be Commissioners for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof. † Nov. 29th. *Commissioners for Building the 50 new Churches*

Thomas Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England* and *Metropolitan*, and the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* for the time being; *William* Lord Arch-Bishop of *York*, Primate of *England* and *Metropolitan* John Lord Bishop of *London*; and the Bishop of *London* for the time being;

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Jonathan Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *John* Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *William* Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *John* Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, *William* Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Lord Almoner; *Charles* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, *William* Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, *George* Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, *Richard* Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, *John* Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; *George Stanhope*, Dr. in Divinity, Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation and Dean of the Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*; *Henry Godolphin*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul London*; *White Kennet*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; *Robert Moſs*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Ely*, *Francis Hare*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral-Church of *Worceſter*; *Thomas Sherlock*, Dr. in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Chicheſter*; *William Stanley*, Dr. in Divinity, Arch-Deacon of *London*; *Thomas Lyndford*, *Lilly Butler*, *Samuel Bradford*, *Robert Cannon*, *John Waugh*, *Edward Waddrington* and *Thomas Gooch*, Drs. in Divinity; Sir *Thomas Parker*, Kt. Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench; Sir *Peter King*, Kt. Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas; Sir *Samuel Dodd*, Knight Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Sir *Robert Eyre*, Kt. one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench; Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London* for the time being; Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Kt. His Majeſty's Firſt Serjeant

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Serjeant at Law; Sir *Edward Northey* Knight, his Majesty's Attorney-General; *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; His Majesty's Sollicitor-General; Sir *Gilbert Heathcoat*, Kt. and Alderman of the City of *London*: Sir *John Ward*, Kt. and Sir *John Fryer*, Bart. Aldermen of the said City, and Sheriffs of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, and the Sheriffs of the said City and County for the time being; Sir *John Philips*, Sir *George Markham*, Barts. Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Sir *Haac Newton*, Sir *Hartcourt Masters*, Knts. *John Bettesworth* Dr. of Laws, Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*; *George Paul*, Dr. of Laws, Vicar-General to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*; Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Kt. Dr. of Laws, His Majesty's Advocate-General; *John Hiccocks*, *John Meller*, Esqrs, Masters in Chancery; *William Melmoth*, Esq; Barrister at Law; *John Pultney*, *George Naylor*, *William Falkner*, *William Clayton*, *John Ellys*, *John Hoskins*, *John Aislabie*, *William Farrer*, *Thomas Pitt*, Sen. *Thomas Micklethwait*, and *Edward Peck*, Esqrs. Vol. X.

About the same Time, His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Wm. Farrer*, Esq; to be Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital or Free Chappel of St. *Catherine* near the Tower of *London*; and *John Leacroft* Esq; to be Treasurer and Receiver of the Monies applicable to the Building of the Fifty New Churches, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

About

About the Middle of *Novemb.* His Majesty was pleased to appoint the following Persons to be *Sheriffs* for the Year ensuing: *viz.*

List of the Sheriffs.

Berks,	*Rich. Lyford* of *Rush-Dean,* Esq;
Bedford,	*John Livesay,* Esq;
Bucks,	*John Trockmorton,* Esq;
Cheshire,	*F. Joddrel,* Esq;
Camb. & *Hunting.*	Sir *J. Conyers,* Bart.
Devon.	*Rich. Nutcomb,* Esq;
Derby,	*Thomas Hallowes* of *Chappell,* Esq;
Ebor.	*Cha. Wilkinson* of *Abrough,* Esq;
Essex,	*William Cole,* Esq;
Hertford,	*John Duncomb Jun.* Esq;
Hereford,	*Thomas Mayo* of *Hope* under *Dinmore,* Esq;
Kent,	*Rich. Gee* of *Opinden,* Esq;
Lancaster,	—— *Crisp,* Esq;
Leicester,	Sir *Rob. Heselrig,* Bart.
Lincoln,	Sir *Cecil Wray,* Bart.
Monmouth,	*Will. Jones* of *Usk,* Esq;
Northumb.	*John Rogers* of *East Denton,* Esq;
Northampt.	*Thomas Maidwell,* Esq;
Norfolk.	*Thomas Rogers* Esq;
Nottingham	*Julius Hutchinson* Esq;
Rutland,	*Rob. Ridlington* Esq;
Salop.	Sir *John Woolrich* Bart.
Somerset,	*Hen. Walter* of *Bath Easton,* Esq;
Suffolk,	*Joseph Chaplain* Esq;
Southampt.	*Walt. Godfrey* of *Lee,* Esq;
Surrey,	*Joseph Bagnall* Esq;
Sussex,	*Cha. Goodwin* Esq;
Warwick,	*Geo. Lucy* Esq;
Worcester,	*Tho. Smith* of *Tenbury,* Esq;
Wilts.	*John Eyles* of *Devises,* Esq;

His

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His Majesty was also pleased to direct the passing of a Patent for constituting *Rob. Hales* Esq; (Brother to Sir *Thomas Hales* Bart.) one of the Clerks of the King's Most Honourable Privy Council, in the Room of Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Bart. Vol. X. Rob. Holes *Esq; made one of the Clerks of the Council.*

On the 4th of *December*, His Majesty in Council, was pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, *viz.* *Other Sheriffs appointed.*

Bucks, Francis Tyrringham *Esq;*
Cumberl. Tho. Brougham *of* Scales, *Esq;*
Dorset, Nicholas Carys *Esq;*
Derby, Stephen Offley *Esq;*
Gloceſter, Abraham Elton Senior, *Esq;*
Lancaster, Thomas Crispe *Esq;*
Oxford, Charles Crispe *Esq;*
Stafford, Weston Baylie *of* Herborne, *Esq;*

South Wales.

Brecknock Henry Williams *Esq;*
Glamorg. Evan Says *Esq;*
Radnor, John Clark *Esq;*
Carmarth. *Sir* Charles Lloyd *Bart.*
Pembroke, John Skyrime *Esq;*
Cardigan, Thomas Hughs *Esq;*

North Wales

Montgom. John Scot *Esq;*
Denbigh, William Carter *Esq;*
Flint, Josiah Jones *Esq;*
Carnarvan, Lewis Owen *Esq;*
Merioneth, John Lloyd *Esq;*
Angleſea, Maurice Williams *Esq;*

On the 13th of the same Month, His Majesty in Council, was pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, *viz.*

Bucks,

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Bucks, *John Leapidge* of *Emerton*, Esq;
Warwick, *William Dixwell* Esq;
Glamorgan, *John Jones* Esq;

On the Sixteenth of *December*, it was declared, That His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, had been pleaſed to appoint *Francis Gregor*, of *Trewarthenick*, Esq; to be Sheriff of the County of *Cornwall* for the Year enſuing.

Towards the End of *December*, *John Selwyn*, *Henry Cartwright*, *Stephen Biſſe*, *John Bairde*, *Patrick Halden*, and *Patrick Campbell*, Eſquires, were appointed Commiſſioners for the Equivalent of *Scotland*.

Commiſſioners of the Equival. of Scotland.

About the ſame Time, the Honourable *Conyers Darcy*, and *Francis Negus*, Eſquires, were appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe to His Majeſty.

Commiſſioners of the Maſter of the Horſe.

I ſhall cloſe this Journal, as I begun it, with doing Juſtice to another noble and venerable Father of our excellent Church, I mean the Lord *Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, who, at this critical Juncture, ſhew'd his early Zeal for the preſent happy Settlement, by enjoyning the Clergy of his Dioceſe to preach up Loyalty to King GEORGE, as appears by His Lordſhip's Letter to the Dean of *Durham*, which is as follows:

Stene,

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Good Mr. Dean,

The Lord Bp. of Durham's *Letter to the Dean of that Church.*

THIS Night I have an Account from Durham, *That the Prayers against Tumults are receiv'd and distributed among the Clergy of my Diocess; I question not but you have taken special Care that they may be read in the Cathedral, as well as in other Places. My Attendance in Parliament this Year, till it was too late to take so long a Journey as* Durham, *and the short Adjournments; and, indeed, my great Age, made me not venture any farther into the Country than this Place, that I may be within Call when required. But since my being here, the Sickness and Death of my dearest Wife, with which it has pleas'd God to afflict me, does not a little indispose me for Business: However, I think it will be necessary that you should immediately summon a Chapter, and acquaint them, That I enjoin them to declare upon all Occasions, their Abhorrence of such tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings as have lately been in* Northumberland. *I hear that* Newcastle *and* Berwick, *Places of great Consequence, and both in my Diocess, have been very active for our Constitution. My Authority, you know, is very much lessen'd since the Command of the Militia of the Country is put into other Hands, but I am glad to hear the High-Sheriff has appear'd so zealous with his* Posse, *to keep all Things quiet there. My Advice therefore, and my Injunction to my Clergy, is, That they should preach up Loyalty to his Majesty King* George, *and stir up their Congregations to a Detestation of Popery and Rebellion, and to oppose the Pretender and his Adherents. I desire*

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sire you would publish this Letter circularly among my Clergy, and let them know, that you do it by Vertue of my Order. Lose no Time in this weighty Affair, and send an Account of what you do herein as soon as you can, to yours very affectionately,

N. Duresm Crew.

The General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from the 14th of *December*, 1714, to the 13th of *December*, 1715, is as follows:

Christen'd	Males	8788	Buried	Males	11083
	Females	8446		Females	11149
	In all	17234		In all	22232

Decreas'd in the Burials this Year 4337.

FINIS.

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Advertiſement.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that *A. Boyer*, the Author of this *Journal*, and of *The Annals of Queen* Anne's *Reign*, is alſo the Author of a Book lately publiſh'd, Intituled *The Annals of King* George, *&c.* This is to aſſure and certify the Publick, that the ſaid *A. Boyer* had no manner of Share in the *Writing*, *Printing*, or *Publiſhing* of the ſaid Book, call'd *The Annals of King* George: But that he deſigns, God willing, as ſoon as he has finiſh'd *the Annals of Queen* Anne, to go upon the *ANNALS* of *HIS* preſent moſt gracious *MAJESTY*, and will ſet his Name to the ſame.

A. BOYER.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

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